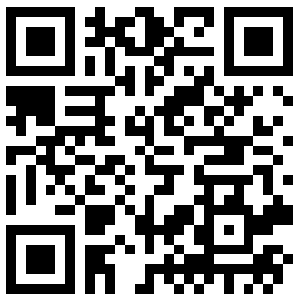


---

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google<sup>TM</sup> books

<https://books.google.com>









Eph. pol.

16<sup>h</sup><sub>=</sub>

4<sup>u</sup>

Mail











# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

48a  
1890

---

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

---

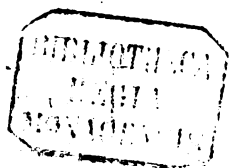
VOL. XLVIII.

---

LONDON: WM. H. ALLEN AND CO.,  
13, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.

1890.





LONDON:

PRINTED BY WOODFALL AND KINDER,

70-76, LONG ACRE, W.C.



# ANALYTICAL INDEX TO CONTENTS

OF

## VOL. XLVIII.

### LEADING ARTICLES.

Army in India, The European, 276  
 Army in India, The Native, 301  
  
 Bengal, Municipalities in, 1212  
 Bombay and Madras Commands, The, 636  
 Bradlaugh, Mr., Interviewed, 86  
 Burma Dinner, The, 565  
 Burton, Sir Richard, 997  
  
 Calcutta, The Gold Mania in, 924  
 Congress Agitation in England, The, 108  
 Crawford Case Again, The Mamlatdars on the, 448  
 Crown and the Army, The, 132  
 Croydon, Congress Cant at, 1044  
 Czarewitch, The Congress and the, 1236  
  
 "Down-Trodden" People, A, 372, 660  
  
 England, Indian Questions in, 1140  
 England, the Congress Campaign in, 1164  
 Eurasian Problem, The, 156  
  
 India and Northampton, 421  
 India, Army Temperance in, 972  
 India as a Winter Resort, 1020  
 India, Christmas in, 1236  
 India, Discharged Soldiers in, 948, 1068  
 India, English Falsehoods about, 852  
 India, English Soldier in, The, 396  
 India in 1890, 12  
 India, Mess Property in, 564  
 India, Military Indebtedness in, 828  
 India Office Records, The, 133  
 India, Widowhood and Infant-Marriages in, 876  
 Indian Affairs, the *Times* on, 1092  
 Indian Army, Officers of the, 205, 228  
 Indian Army Reform, 540, 588, 613  
 Indian Breweries and their Opponents, 900  
 Indian Budget Debate, The, 780  
 Indian Councils Amendment Bill, The, 180  
 Indian Investments, 252, 589, 1188  
 Indian Railway Police, 516  
 Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition, The, 84  
 Indian Staff Corps, The, 996  
 Indian Time-expired Soldiers in Australia, 492  
  
 Kashmir, 685  
 Kashmir Again, 756  
 Khalsa College, The, 181  
 Madras Army, The, 708

Napier, Lord, of Magdala, 60, 85  
 Reading and Writing, Mr. Pincott on, 732  
 Robert-Knight, Mr., *The Times of India* and, 182  
  
 Singh, Repentance of Dhuleep, The, 804  
 Sowing the Wind, 324  
 Strathnairn, Lord, 468  
  
 Viceroys of India and Simla, The, 1116  
  
 Wheat and the Chaff, The, 348

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Aligarh, Mahomedans and Hindus at, Ill-feeling between, 1086  
 Asses' Milk, 652  
  
 Bayley, Sir Stuart, Parting Words of, 1204  
 Being Hanged, The Inconvenience of, 820  
 Bombay, Fall of Houses in, 652  
 Bradford, Sir E., 652  
 Bradlaugh, Mr., 76, 100, 388, 436, 628  
 Budget, The, 268, 316  
 Burma, Muscular Christians in, 532  
  
 Calcutta, St. Andrew's Dinner Day at, 1132  
 Cambay, Outbreak in, 964  
 Chartered Bank Case, Result of the, 988  
 Chin-Lushai Country, The, 892  
 Chin-Lushai Expedition, The, 196, 292, 460, 676  
 Chota Nagpore Goldfields, The, 845  
 Connaught, Duke and Duchess of Departure of the, 292  
 Connemara, Lord, Resignation of, 1060, 1132  
 Czarewitch, The Visit of the, 1228  
  
 Darjeeling, 796  
 Dhurmsala, Outbreak of Cholera at, 796  
  
 European Civil Service Association, Simla Committee of the, 1086

Goa, Electoral District at, 964  
 H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, Tour of, 28, 52, 76, 100, 196  
  
 Income Tax, The, 484, 508, 604, 748  
 Income Tax Collections, 988  
 India, British Soldiers from, 700  
 India Staff Corps Promotion Fund, 1087, 1060  
 Indian Councils Bill, 220, 244  
 Indian Railways, The, 748  
 Influenza, The, 460  
  
 Kidderzai Expedition, The, 983  
  
 Lushais, Fresh Outrages by, 1012  
  
 Madras, Salvation Army in, 724  
 Mail Day, Proposed Change of, 4,100  
 Manipur, Revolution at, 964  
  
 Napier, Lord, The late, 125  
 Napier of Magdala, Lord, 76, 124, 340  
 National Congress, The, 28, 76, 152, 196, 604, 892  
  
 Polo, Game of, 892  
 Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Bill for the, 52  
  
 Siamese Boundary Commission, The, 676  
 Simla, Legislative Council at, 700  
 Simla, The Municipality of, 772  
 Simla, Unhealthiness of, 196  
 Silver Markets, State of the, 436  
 St. Andrew, The Pious Memory of, 1204  
  
 Uncovenanted Service Organisation, Split in the Ranks of the, 989  
  
 Western India, An Industrial Association for, 820  
 White, General, Operations of, 940

## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

- Abkari Department, The, 727  
 Adulteration Act Needed, An, 1062  
 Afghan Army, The, 56  
 Afghan Imposts, 942  
 Afghan "News", 103  
 Afghanistan, 223  
 Afghanistan, Railways in, 536  
 Afridi Recruits, 920  
 Afridi Soldiers, 489  
 Ajmirgarh as a Sanitarium, 749  
 Agricultural Improvements, Advances for, 631  
 Ameer's Son, The, 654  
 American Critics, 1205  
 Anglo-Indian Celebrities at Home :—  
     I.—Birdwood, Sir George, at the India Office, 344  
     II.—Rivington, The Rev. Luke, at Talbot-road, Bayswater, 392  
     III.—Temple, Sir Richard, at the House of Commons, 439  
     IV.—Hunter, Sir W. W., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., at Cherwell Edge, Oxford, 821  
     V.—Griffin, Sir Lepel, at 9, St. James's-street, 1230  
 Anglo-Indian Leave Association, The, 152  
 Aniline Dyes, 678  
 "A Punjab Officer," 1231  
 Army Candidates, 1038  
 Army Clothing, 703  
 Army Intelligence Department, The, 1063  
 Arms, Thefts of, 104  
 Assam, 343  
 Assam, The Income-Tax in, 1037  
 Aurum Potabile, 1110  
  
 Bank of Bengal Fraud, The, 558  
 Beer Question, The, 942  
 Beluchistan, Horse-Breeding in, 345  
 Bengal "Gold Gazette," The, 1134  
 Bengal Gold Mine, The, 1039  
 Bengal-Nagpur Railway, The, 702  
 Bengal, Registration in, 943  
 Bengal, The Bone Trade of, 894  
 Bengal, The Viceroy of, 271  
 Birth Registration, 944  
 Bolan Railway, The, 1016  
 Bombay, Abkari in, 54  
 Bombay and Persian Trade, 512  
 Bombay Cotton Mills, The, 847  
 Bombay East Indian Association, The, 846  
 Bombay, Literature in, 536  
 Bombay, Municipal Institutions in, 582  
 "Bombay," The Word, 726  
 Brigade-Surgeons' Pay, 534  
 Brown Study, A, 1111  
 Buddhists, Nonsense about, 345  
 Burma, Decline of Dacoity in, 318  
 Burma, Harvest and Peace in, 31  
 Burma P.W.D. Estimates—1890-91, 585  
 Burma, The Arms Act in, 584  
 Burma, The Colonisation of, 31  
 Burma, The Finances of, 919  
 Burma, Railways in, 893  
 Burma, River Communication in, 965  
 Burmese and European Doctors, 104  
  
 Calcutta, Municipal Taxation in, 391  
 Calcutta Police, The, 798  
 Caste and Social Reform, 414  
 Causes of Infant Marriages and their Concomitant Evils, 534  
 Central India Chiefs, The Claims of the, 1036  
 Census Preliminaries, 1234  
 Ceylon and the Defence of Trincomalee, 704  
 Ceylon, Legislative Prospects in, 653  
 Ceylon Teas, Home Critics on, 677  
 Chamba, 319  
 Chartered Bank Case, The, 1039  
 Cheap Passages, 151  
 Cheap Passage Question, The, 1159  
 Chittagong Railway, The, 318  
 Chota Nagpur, Gold in, 797  
 Civil Justice, The Cost of, 152  
 Civil Service Appointments, 1206  
 Civil v. Royal Engineers, 703  
 Clerical Establishments, 607  
 Coals of Fire, 920  
 Colonial Ties, 1135  
 Colonising Kashmir, 413  
 Congress and the Radicals, The, 942  
 Congress, The, 1088  
 Congress the Enemy of Social Reform, 489  
 Connaught, H.R.H. the Duke of, 366  
 Connemara, Lord, A Lady Doctor and, 1087  
 Connemara, Lord, Resignation of, 1159  
 Consent, The Age of, 1087  
 Consumption of Salt, 582  
 Consulting Engineers, 797  
 Conversion and Christianity, 463  
 Coolie Emigrants, Our, 773  
 Cotton Trade, The, 318  
 Cotton Deterioration, 847  
 Counsellors, A Multitude of, 1232  
 "Crack us up, Sirree," 1109  
 Curious Worship, A, 1206  
 Czarewitch, The Visit of the, 943  
  
 Dak Bungler, The, 464  
 Dalgleish's, Mr., Murder—The Detailed Narrative, 703  
 Defence of Indian Ports by the Royal Navy, The, 1109  
 Detested Impost, The, 1016  
 Difficulty of Disposing of a Dead Elephant, 584  
 Dufferin's, Lady, Association, 247  
  
 East Coast Line, The, 1061  
 Effect of Example, The, 343  
 England, Indian Agitation in, 103  
 England, Indian Officers on Leave in, 390  
 England, India's Influence on, 413  
 England, The Native Agitator in, 488  
 Engineering Colleges, 393  
 Eurasian Colony, The, 558  
 Eurasian—His Future, The, 151  
 Evidence Act, Revising the, 749  
 Examinations, Failures at, 248  
 Excise Problem, The, 438  
 Exodus Abuses, 846  
  
 Factory Commission, The, 1061  
 Factory Question, The, 774  
 Factory Laws, The, 537  
 Famine Insurance Farce, The, 367  
 Feast of the Full Moon, Our Visit to the, 320  
 Financial Outlook, The, 606  
 Forest Department, The, 584  
 Found Sober : Made Drunk, 511  
 "Fred Brine," 606  
 Frontier Progress, Our, 270  
 Frontier Tribes, The, 150  
 Furloughs to N.C.O.'s, 560  
  
 Ghost, The, 1158  
 Good News, Indeed ! 705  
 Goody-Goody Legislation, 127  
 Goorkhas, The, 365  
 Government Stores, The Purchase of, 919  
 Government v. Private Trade, 774  
  
 Happy Valley, A, 390  
 Hill of the Sacred Kites, 702  
 Hill Torrents, The Use of, 222  
 Hindoo Law of Adoption, The, 413  
 Hindoo Marriage Customs and the Age of Consent, 846  
 Hindu Child-Marriages, State Non-Intervention in the Question of, 583  
 Hindus and Mahomedans, 271  
 Hindu Women, The Hard Fate of, 1087  
 Home Charges, The, 174  
 Honoric Prefixes, 223  
 Hospital Practice, 893  
 How the Poor Live, 607  
 How to Make a Political, 585  
 How We Govern the Empire, 392  
  
 Hyderabad, Education in, 798  
 Hyderabad Gold-Fields, A Visit to the, 55  
  
 Imperial Service Corps, The, 1233  
 Income-Tax Productiveness, 461  
 Income-Tax, The, 1086  
 Indebtedness of the Ryot, The, 823  
 India, Agitation in, 153  
 India, American Missionaries in, 31  
 India, A New Trade for, 944  
 India, A Portuguese Question in, 319  
 Indian Army List, The, 510  
 India, Art in, 79  
 India's Cattle, 438  
 India Chiefs, Western Education of, 343  
 India, Co-operative Stores for, 630  
 India, Cycling in, 462  
 India, Education in, 8  
 India, Elevators for, 271  
 India, Female Medical Aid for, 631  
 India, Food Adulteration in, 1063  
 India, German Trade with, 487  
 India, Industrial Progress in, 656  
 India, Industrial Revival in, 678  
 India in Parliament, 679  
 India, Prices and Wages in, 630  
 India, Prices in, 559, 606  
 India, Railway Administration in, 679  
 India, Sandhurst in, 512  
 India's Industries, 487  
 India, Specially-Recruited Regiments for, 918  
 India's Real Needs, 584  
 India, Staff Appointments in, 320  
 India, Straits Trade with, 845  
 India, Sugar Cultivation in, 847  
 India, Surplus Graduates in, 199  
 India, The Beverages of, 1038  
 India, The Health of British Troops in, 55  
 India, The Hidden Treasures of, 105  
 India, The Elective System in, 150  
 India, The Masses in, 198  
 India, The Pay of the British Soldier in, 80  
 India, The Registration of the Inland Trade of, 510  
 India, The Subordinate Personnel in, 175  
 India, The "Tribute" of, 704  
 India, The Veterinary Career in, 247  
 Indian Army, Mobilisation of the, 79  
 Indian Army, Officering the, 535  
 Indian Army, Recruits for the, 272  
 Indian Army, The, 319  
 Indian Army, The Health of the, 823  
 Indian Civil Service, 869  
 Indian Councils Bill, The, 797  
 Indian Episcopate, The Increase of the, 414  
 Indian Evidence Act, The, 774  
 Indian Graveyards, Our, 654  
 Indian Hall-Mark, An, 535  
 Indian Industry, A New, 1087  
 Indian Medical Service, The, 30, 246  
 Indian Ordnance Requirements, 1062  
 Indian Railways, 701  
 Indian Railways and Local Capital, 1039  
 Indian Railways, The, 871, 943  
 Indian Telegraph Rates, 823  
 Indian Uncovenanted Service—Payment of Sterling Pensions, 656  
 Indian Wheat Trade, The, 1061  
 Industrial Problem, The, 870  
  
 Joint Stock Companies, 823  
 Judges and Criticism, 31  
  
 Kabul River Railway, The, 678  
 Kachins, The, 702  
 Kandy, "Native Dancers" at, 32  
 Kashmir, 371  
 Kashmir, Administration in, 30  
 Kashmir Railway Scheme, The, 534  
 Kashmir Railway, The, 606  
 Kathiawar, Progress in, 103  
  
 Labour Regulations, 536  
 Leprosy Scare, The, 727

Lethbridge, Sir Roper, K.C.I.E., 103  
 Liberal Interpretation, A, 366  
 Local Self-Government, 798

Madras Army, The, 511, 583  
 Madras Army, The Proposed Reduction of the, 8  
 Madras Army, The—Its Improvement or Effacement, 535  
 Madras Military Reductions, 917  
 Madras Sepoy, The, 824  
 Madras Spinning Mills, 655  
 Madras, The Beer Question in, 1062  
 Mahabharata, Translation of the, 345  
 Mahommedans and the Councils Bill, 607  
 Manipur Revolt, The, 966  
 Medical Service, Prizes in the, 32  
 Meteorology, 365  
 Military Changes, 918  
 Military Information, 174  
 Military Labour, 1160  
 Military Language Examinations, 199  
 Military Works, 775  
 Mischievous Companions, 1158  
 Morality in School Management, 1038  
 My Bungalow, 726  
 Mysore, Ancient Mines and Mining in, 894  
 Mysore Assembly, The, 1160  
 Mysore, Miners in, 295  
 Mysore, Mining Concessions in, 1013

Native Cavalry, 365  
 Native Gentlemen and the Army, 486  
 Native States, Military Aid and, 1038  
 Native Want of Originality, 462  
 National Congress, The, 845  
 New Departure, A, 655  
 New Social Reform Movement, A, 7  
 Northern Shan States, The, 199, 222  
 North-West Frontier Tribes, The, 55  
 N.W.P. Municipalities, 318

Odds and Ends, 1183  
 Old Soldiers, 537  
 "Omnia Dat Qui Justa Negat," 726  
 Omrah Khan, 1015  
 Opium Department, The, 174  
 Opium Traffic, The, 869

Patna, The Eclipse at, 701  
 Peccant Mamlutdars. The List of the, 54  
 Pig-Sticking Extraordinary, 582  
 Planters and Coolies, 917  
 Police, Proposed Reorganisation of the, 990  
 Police Salaries and the Labour Market, 824  
 Police, The Public and the, 1110  
 "Prayaschita" Ceremony, The, 944  
 Proposed Indian Sandhurst, The, 942  
 Progress or Purification, 965  
 Punjab, Dacoity in the, 222  
 Punjab Excise, 870  
 Punjab Frontier, The, 941  
 Punjab Police, The, 104  
 Punjab Militia, A, 294  
 Punjab, Municipalities in the, 607

Quetta, Improvements at, 678

Railway Officers, Gratuities to, 1110  
 Railway Police, The, 773  
 Railways and Fever, 1086  
 Railways and Taxation, 705  
 R. A. Inspectors, 104  
 Rajput Marriages, 416  
 R.C. Hierarchy in the East, The, 653  
 Reay, Lord 462  
 Reay's, Lord, Guarantee, 559  
 Red Sea, The Navigation of the, 1134  
 Royal Botanic Gardens, The, 702  
 Royal Dress, 223  
 Ruby Confusion, A, 487  
 Rupee, The, 55  
 Russia, Ceylon Tea in, 512  
 Row, Sir Madhava, 79

Sandeman's, Sir Robert, Mission, 153  
 Santhals, Among the, 656  
 Some Very Rapid Firing! 677  
 Somali Coast Expedition, The, 703  
 Spirits, Import of, 749  
 Staff Corps, Accelerated Promotion in the, 1014  
 Salt Duty, The, 919  
 Sepoy Commissioners, 944  
 Short Service System, The, 943  
 Sikhs of To-day, The, 559  
 Silver Bili and Exchange, The, 774  
 Silver Plate, The Purchase of, 535  
 Simla Exodus, The, 390  
 Simla, From Calcutta to, 246  
 Simla Municipality, The, 1134  
 Sind Indignant, 1158  
 Sind, Successful Technical Education in, 153  
 Social Reform, State Interference on, 1135  
 Some Very Humble Citizens—The Policeman, 415  
 Staff Corps and Staff College, 272  
 Staff Corps, Officering the, 537  
 Staff Corps, Transfers in the, 413  
 Strange Case of Mr. Evans and the Beer, The, 488  
 Statutory Civil Service, The, 31

Talks v. Action, 799  
 Temperance in the Army, 512  
 Threatened Abolition of High Schools, 536  
 Three Pensioners, 1085  
 Tibet Question, The, 413  
 Tobacco Experiments, 343  
 Tobacco Tax, A, 918  
 To Mrs. Grundy, 631  
 Trans-Frontier Politics, 894  
 Trans-Himalayan Explorers, 630  
 Transportation, The Ethics of, 750

U.C.S., The, 440  
 U. C. S. Dinner, The, 174  
 Uncovenanted Civil Servants, Money Lending by, 270  
 Uncovenanted Services, The, 415  
 "Unsubstantial Corporation," An, 822  
 Upper Burma, 1039  
 Upper Burma, Military Service in, 295  
 Upper Burma Silver and Lead Mines, 127

Volunteer Light Horse, 367

Wanted, a God, 1015  
 Want of Initiative, 438  
 Warburton Case, The, 1087  
 Wasting Public Money, 463  
 Wedderburn, Sir William, at the Congress, 79

Young Criminals, 799

## NATIVE PRESS.

Armies of the Native States, The, 801  
 Bengali Siddons, A, 800  
 Congress, The, 113  
 Denouncer of the Congress, A, 800  
 Disturbing Missionaries, 562  
 India Councils Bill, The, 860  
 Industrial Revival, 681  
 Knight, the late Mr., 179  
 Legislative Protection for Lepers, 562  
 Leprosy Bill, The, 539  
 National Congress, The, 82  
 Native Magistracy, The, 681

Native Soldiers, The, 562  
 New Year's Honours, The, 82  
 Penalty for Dining with Christian, The, 539  
 Presidency Armies, The, 707  
 Queen's Birthday, 562  
 Queen's Birthday Honours, The, 562  
 Social Conference, The, 82, 106  
 Uncovenanted Civil Service of India, 562  
 University Convocation, The, 179  
 Volunteer Question, The, 539

## INTELLIGENCE (LATEST).

Afghanistan, 30, 54, 78, 126, 149, 197, 221, 294, 725, 749, 773, 797, 821, 917

Barbour's, Sir D., Financial Statement, 269, 293, 317

Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 197, 364, 485, 581, 1133

Beloochistan, 126, 246  
 Bokhara, 821

British Indian Association, The, 509

Burma, 54, 78, 102, 126, 150, 174, 198, 221, 246, 270, 294, 319, 342, 364, 389, 412, 437, 485, 510, 533, 557, 581, 605, 629, 653, 677, 725, 749, 773, 797, 821, 845, 869, 893, 941, 965, 1013, 1061, 1085, 1103, 1133, 1157, 1181, 1205, 1230

Calcutta, Influenza in, 342  
 Calcutta Port Bill, 197  
 Calcutta Trades' Association, The, 317, 533  
 Census Bill, The, 653  
 Central Asia, 342  
 China, 1181  
 Chin Field Force, The, 5, 30, 54, 78  
 Chin-Lushai Expedition, The, 6, 102, 126, 149, 173, 187, 222, 246, 270, 294, 317, 342, 364, 389, 412, 486, 510, 1209  
 Cross's, Lord, Indian Councils Bill, 245, 269  
 Cruelty to Animals, Prevention of, 53  
 Czarevitch, Tour of the, 1109, 1230

Dalglish, Mr., The Murder of, 486, 605  
 Dufferin's, Lady, Fund, 125

Excise Administration, Attacks on, 1229

Factory Commission, Report of the, 1133

Harris, Lord, Arrival of, 341  
 H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, Tour of, 5, 29, 53, 77, 101, 125, 149, 173, 197, 221, 245, 269, 293

Income Tax, Protests against the, 486  
 India, Alcohol in, 438  
 India, Cricket in, 102  
 Indian Councils Bill, The, 438  
 Indian Factory Act, The, 102  
 Indian Silver and the Hall Marks, 438

King, Mr. H. S., Public Dinner to, 77

Marriage, Raising the Age of Consent in, 1181, 1205

Merchandise Marks Act, The, 53

Naini Tal, Rainfall at, 725  
 National Congress, The, 1229  
 Native Congress, The, 5, 29, 389, 412, 533



Reay, Lord, and the Bombay University, 149, 173  
Reay, Lord, Departure of, 341  
Rumoured Afghan Troubles, 5

Sandeman's, Sir R., Mission, 30  
Shan-Siam Boundary Commission, The, 486  
Siam, 30, 78, 102, 150, 319, 437, 821  
Sikkim, 30, 54, 198, 270  
Social Reform, Conference of, 1229

Thibet and China, Exploration in, 989

Zhob Valley Expedition, The, 965, 1087, 1085

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Akbar, 659  
An Elephant in the Shan States, A Thousand Miles on, 10  
Anglo-Burmese Handbook, 659

Beginners' Guide to Photography, 181  
Bondman, The, 587  
British Rifle Corps, the First, 611  
British War Medals, Military and Naval, and How they were Won, 227  
By Order of the Czar, 635

Colonial Government, Thirty Years of, 10  
Colloquial Persian, 1067

Dalhousie, The Marquess of, 347  
Duplex, 875

English Vegetables and Flowers in India and Ceylon, 59

Face to Face with the Mexicans, 1187

Goodwin Sands, The, 443

Heriots, The, 443

India Office List for 1890, The, 443  
India : Past and Present, 59  
Indian Evidence Act, The, 227  
Indian Novel, An, 755  
Irish History, Striking Events in, 371

James Kailie, 443

Lord Cornwallis, 1114

Mining Manual, The, 155

Napier, Sir Charles, 971  
New Guinea, Mr. Bevan's Explorations in, 442

Passion Play of Oberambergau, 443  
Persian Plays, 1067  
Puddings and Sweets, 131

Rajah's Heir, The, 418  
Rama-Charita-Mānasa, 1019  
Red Fairy-Book, The, 1115  
Rev. Adam Sedgwick, Life and Letters of, 683  
Rise and Reign of Chaos, The, 1067  
Romanoffs, The, 371

Secret of the Princess, The, 1187  
Shining Lights of Modern Germany, 227

Tales of the Sun, 418  
Thoughts of a Queen (Carmen Sylva), 1211  
Travels in India, 298

Ujar Gam [the Deserted Village] 155

Warren Hastings, 995  
When we Were Boys, 467  
World's Desire, The, 1115

## PERIODICALS:—

*Asiatic Quarterly Review, The*, 394  
*Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine, The*, 131, 443, 611, 923, 1187  
*National Review, The*, 10, 131, 419  
*Parents' Review, The*, 155  
*United Service Magazine*, 131, 419, 491, 611, 1187

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Bengal to Burma, 297  
Cheap Feeder Railroads, 88  
Chinese at Honolulu, 297  
Education, Mr. Pincott on, 752  
Furlough Allowances, 1109  
Gangpoor, 497  
India, Consumption of Taxed Salt in, 378  
Native Races, Demoralisation of, 417  
Our Export Tax on all Burmese Rice, 34  
Revolt of Christians in Central India, 176

Salt Fish, 68  
Smelting Iron Ore, 112

## CHIPPINGS.

Aden, In Praise of, 1090  
Convented Bengal Regiments, The, 1112  
European Civil Service Association, The, 1112  
Indian Staff Corps Family Pension Fund, The, 1090  
Our Laws, A Suggestion, 1163  
Pig, an Extraordinary, 1163  
Richard Burton, the Late Sir, 1113  
Staff Corps, The, 1163  
Study of Languages, Encouraging the, 2112  
Uncovenanted Service Claims, 1900

## OBITUARY.

Addison, General T., C.B., 1119  
Alexander, Colonel G., 280  
Anstruther, Captain R. D., 250  
  
Baber, Mr. E. C., 594  
Balfour, Surgeon-General Edward G., 34  
Banajee, Mr. Muncherjee N., 1120  
Barrow, Major-General J. L., C.B., 1072  
Bell, Colonel J. G., 131  
Bellasis, Major-General J. B., 250  
Bird, Deputy Surgeon-General N., M.D., 1119  
Birdwood, Major-General W. I., R.E., 515  
Bogle, Major A. C., 1208  
Bowman, Rev. G. L., B.A., R.N., 162  
Brine, General F., 515  
Briscoe, Major J. S., 1119  
Burt, Major T. S., F.R.S., 250  
  
Campbell, Surgeon-Major E., 89, 113  
Campbell, Major G., 969  
Cockell, Colonel W., 1136  
Colburne, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. J., 202  
Cowell, Major J. D., 1041, 1119  
Cox, Colonel, 634  
Crewe, Colonel R., 1208  
  
Dalyell, Sir Robert A., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., 65  
Dawson, Surgeon-Major Q. R., 89  
Dewar, Lieut.-Colonel J. D. G., 497  
Douglas, Lieutenant, R.N., 907  
Duberly, Lieut.-Colonel H., 89  
  
Ellenborough, Lord Charles Edmund, 969  
Elphinstone, Major-General Sir H. C., V.C. K.C.B., 280  
Eyre, Surgeon-General E. W., 131  
  
Faddy, General S. B., 634  
Fenton, Major W. D. B., 1243  
Forchhammer, Dr., 412  
Foster, Second Lieut. F. A. K., 89  
  
Gillespie, General, 1170  
Gott, General W. C., 1186, 1208  
Guise, Lieut.-Colonel J., 89  
  
Hamilton, Lieut.-Colonel L. H., 1072  
Hill, Lieut.-Colonel G. M. D., 250  
Hill, Mrs. Catherine C., 751  
Hitchins, Major-General H., 250  
Hutt, Second-Lieut. W. L., 969  
  
Jack, Surgeon-Major D. D., 969  
Jamieson, Lieut. and Quartermaster W., 89  
  
Lambert, Mr. G. N. R., 874  
Langley, Major L., R.S., 497  
Lindsay, Lieut. W. S., R.A., 634  
Lingden, General Sir H. E., K.C.B., C.S.I., 118  
Liptropp, General J., 202  
Lloyd-Herries, Colonel E. P., 969  
Lord Napier of Magdala, Field-Marshal, 64  
Lushington, Lieut.-Colonel F., C.B., 89  
  
Macaulay, Hon. C., C.I.E., 412  
Magniac, Major-General F. L., 1072  
Mackenzie, Major-General A., C.B., 250  
Macpherson, Dr. John, 280  
Maynard, Colonel F., 1091  
Maynard, Colonel F. N. L., 1119  
McCally, Lieut.-Colonel A., 883  
Millar, Major-General J. C., 131  
Montague, Lieut.-Colonel J. V. H., 202  
Morris, Major W. B., 202  
Mullar, Major-General J. C., 89  
  
Napier, Colonel, 634  
Nicholetts, Colonel C. H., 131  
  
Peacock, Sir Barnes, 1137  
Pope, Captain William A., 1208  
Pratt, Captain W. H., 426  
  
Rawdon, Major-General E. A. G. E., 89  
Remington, Major G. R., 1248

Reyne, Major J. F., 989  
Richardson, Colonel R., 888

Shaw, Captain C. F., 1072  
Shipley, General R. Y., C.B., 1186  
Sladen, Colonel Sir Edward Bosc, 11  
Stevens, Lieut.-Colonel N. J. C., 497  
Stone, Lieut. G. A. S., 1072  
Street, Colonel C. W., 341

Thompson, Sir A. Rivers, 1148  
Todd, Hon. Dep. Surg.-Gen. R. C., 1186  
Tower, Colonel A., 1186, 1208  
Trench, Lieut.-Colonel Patrick T., 11  
Tulloch, Colonel H. W., 989  
Turner, General Sir F., K.C.B., 1248  
Tuson, Lieut. L. R., 1119

Venables, Major T., 202

Watson, Major-General D., 1186, 1208  
Wells, Major-General F. C., 497  
Westropp, Sir Michael R., 65  
Wetherall, Colonel J. E., 220  
Wise, Colonel F. J., 161  
Wynne, General G., 694

Yule, Colonel Sir Henry, 11

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Afghanistan, The Situation in, 758  
Alexandra Girls' School, Sir Lepel and Lady Griffin at the, 179  
Anglo-Indian Passage Association, 208  
Assam and Ceylon Tea Crops, 707  
Assam, Elephant Catching in, 1209

Babu and the Radical, The, 801  
Bahamas, Fibre Enterprise in the, 78  
Barbers and Hindoo Widows, The, 808  
Behar, Destructive Floods in, 874  
Bengal and North-Western Railway, 510  
Bengal Central India Railway, The, 1218  
Bengal, Colonial Emigration from, 975  
Bengal Goldfields, The, 998  
Bombay Fabian Society, 1210  
Bombay Medical Retiring Fund, 129  
Bombay Municipal Corporation, The, 1041  
Bombay, The late Governor of, 689  
Bradlaugh's New Bill, Mr., 1210  
Brahmo Somaj, Decadence of The, 665  
Bribery, 802  
British India, Government Banks in, 980  
British Officers, Alleged Outrage on, 664  
British Regimental Accounts, 778  
British Soldier in India, the Pay of the, 80  
Burma Dinner, The, 588  
Burman Land Laws, Our, 323  
Burma Reliefs, The, 880  
Burma, the Income Tax in, 186  
Burma, The Trade of, 969  
Buxton, Sir Richard, 992  
Byculla, Alarming Fire at, 1207

Calcutta, A Fashionable Marriage in, 1234  
Calcutta, Important Banking Case at, 658  
Calcutta Turf Club, The, 82  
Cambay, Revolt in, 967  
Chartered Bank Fraud Case, The, 682  
China-Lushai Expedition, The, 64  
Chin-Lushai Expedition, The, 545  
Chin-Lushai Expedition Despatches, The, 778  
Chin Tribes, The, 802  
Civil Engineers' Grievances, The, 922  
Clothed with Brief Authority, 544

Cocaine, The Cultivation of, 484  
Colombo, Mr. Edward Terry in, 475  
Colonial and Indian Guardianship Association, The, 568  
Colquhoun's, Mr., Correspondence, 610  
Congress, A Russian View of the, 402  
Connemara Divorce Case, The, 1209  
Connemara's, Lord, Tenth Indian Tour, 6  
Contingent Uniform, The, 801  
Co-operative Supply Stores, 1148  
Coorg Commissionership, The, 827  
Cost of Living in an Eastern Settlement, The, 186  
Cotton Crop of the Punjab, The, 1097  
Covenanted Committee, The, 498  
Currency Notes, Forgery of, 548  
Czarewitch's Visit to India, The, 1240

Degrees in Loyalty, 1216  
Delhi and London Bank, 869  
Dinapore, Delights of, 922  
Donkey Lymph, 478  
Duke and Duchess of Connaught, The, 129  
Dwindling Rupee, The, 209

East India Association and Lord Harris, The, 178  
East India Association, The, 545  
Education, Lord Lansdowne on, 83  
Egyptian Exiles in Ceylon, The, 1042  
Elephants, A Duel Between, 878  
Encouragement of Indian Industries, The, 113  
English Mahomedans, 1042  
European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association Report of, 371  
European and Native Music, 1049  
European Gentleman, Suicide of a, 106  
Examination Fraud, 106  
Exotics, Introduction of, 491  
Exchange, Question of, 707

Factory Revelations, The, 1120  
First English Mosque, The, 68  
First India Military Murder, The, 106  
Fenn Divorce Case, The, 515, 754

Ganges in Flood, The, 873  
Goa, Serious Election Affray at, 968  
Gold-Mining Speculation, A Real, 947  
Griffin Interviewed, Sir Lepel, 225  
Guaranteed State Railways Company, H.E. the Nizam's, 571

Handsome Donation, A, 874  
Harris, Lord, 178  
Harris, Lord, Arrival of, at Bombay, 401  
Hayes, Mrs., and Mr. Justice Prinsep, 947  
Hermit, Death of an Old, 739  
Hill Stations, Water Supply of, 922  
Hindoo Daily Prayers and Supplications, 664  
Hindoo Shrines, Atrocities at, 642  
Hindu Marriages, 1216  
History of Services, The, 1065  
Hot Weather in India, The, 546  
How an Image is Made a God, 1137  
H.M.S. *Malabar*, the Collision with, 139  
H.R.H. The Duke Connaught, Farewell Order by, 305  
Humble Citizens, Some Very, 251  
Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, The, 1193

Imperial Revenue of China, The, 107  
Income Tax, The, 716  
India, A Bad Outlook for, 381  
India, Australia, and China, Chartered Bank of, 369  
India, A Voting Unit for, 1073  
India, Capital and Labour in, 1139  
India, Champion Reef Gold Mining Company of, 1193  
India, Civil Service of, 666  
India, Elective Principle for, 402  
India, Exchange with, 185  
India, Horses for, 208  
India, Medical Registration in, 928

India Office Records, The, 57  
India of To-Day, 947  
India, Postal Progress in, 980  
India, The Electrical Plant of, 676  
India, The European Army in, 682  
India, The Wealth of, 610  
Indian Affairs, 1090  
Indian and Colonial Trade, Our, 1182  
Indian and Naval Medical Services, 178  
Indian Allowances, 753  
Indian Army, Promotion in the, 1066  
Indian Army Surgeons, Integrity of, 203  
Indian Ayah, The, 16  
Indian Bookmaker, The, 473  
Indian Budget, The, 776  
Indian Budget, The, 275  
Indian Cotton Crop of 1889-90, The, 808  
Indian Cotton Statistics, 162  
Indian Factory Act, The, 1076  
Indian Factories Amendment Act, The, 968  
Indian Forests, 484  
Indian Gold Mines Company, 1193  
Indian Gunpowder, 1122  
Indian National Congress, The, 1119  
Indian Medical Service, 275  
Indian Midland Railway Company, 1192  
Indian Mines, Returns from the, 1182  
Indian Officers and the Rupee, 878  
Indian Tea Companies' Shares, 740  
Indian Traders and the Cash Balance, 491  
Indian Silverware in England, The Import of, 1168  
Indian Staff Corps Family Pension Fund, The, 1090  
Indebtedness of Public Servants, The, 467, 539  
Indigo Trade, A Departure in the, 930  
Industrial Arts of India, The, 395  
Influenza, An Essay on, 452  
Is the Social Regeneration of India Possible without the Aid of our Rulers? 1018

Jolai (Assam) Tea Company, 1193  
Judge-Advocate General's Department, The, 472  
Junior Constitution Club, The, 34

Kallyghat, The Pujah at, 1168  
Karachi Naval Volunteers, Duke of Connaught's Address to the, 202  
King, Dinner to Mr. H. S., 250

Land Question in India, The, 521  
Law Courts in Rangoon, The, 498  
Legal Oath in Siam, the, 849  
Leper Hospital, A, 897  
Leprosy Bill, The, 546  
Lucknow, A Jockey Suspended at, 907

Madras Disbandments, The, 371  
Madras Railway, 595  
Madras Railway, Accident on the, 594  
Madras Walhalla, The, 1097  
Mahalaxmi, Destructive Fire at, 538  
"Mahomet" in England, The Play of, 1041  
Mahomet, Protest against the Play of, 1167  
Mandalay Roman Catholic Cathedral at, 608  
Military Pensioners, Employment of, 640  
Mitchell v. Regina, 1065  
Mr. Bradlaugh, the Staff of India and High Priest to the Congress, 35  
Mysore Princes' Case, The, 874

Napier of Magdala, Funeral of Lord, 89  
National Indian Association, The, 874  
Native Civil Servants, 860  
Native Medicines, 827  
Natives and Competition, 226  
Nawab's Will, A, 35  
New Indian Census Operations, The, 808  
Newspaper, Hoaxing a, 659  
Norman, Arrest of Captain, 1162  
Norman, The Charges against Captain, 1240  
Nursing Sisterhood for the Army, A, 1209  
N.W.P. Post Office, The, 1210

Old "Koi Hai," The, 849  
Old Poet's Regret, The, 683  
Old Punjab Days, 1217  
Oriental Translation Fund, 203  
Overland to Australia, 209

P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, 7  
Parrott, General, 401  
Parsee Charities, 969  
Patiala, The War Service Troops, 970  
Persia—An Important Diplomatic Change, 304  
Petroleum, Interesting Facts about, 162  
Pike, Major, The Accident to, 751  
Pioneer Defamation Case, The, 226, 323  
Pole-Carew, Accident to, 605  
Pondicherry, A Duel at, 450  
Postal Reduction, 546  
Presidential Armies of India, The, 1186  
Punjab, A Native Militia for the, 450  
P.W.D., a Song of the, 521

Racing Ponies, English and Australian, 1094  
Reay, Lord, The Humorists, and, 735  
Reay, Lord, Indian Address to, 570  
Repentant Noble, Another, 946  
Reporter, Suicide of a, 849  
Ruby Mines, Fire at the, 1208  
Ruby Mines of Burma, Sir Lepel Griffin and the,  
7

Ruby Mines, The, 369  
Rural Bank for India, A, 1216

Sanitarium for Burma, A, 449  
Second Class Aspirations, 275  
Services and Physical Fitness, The, 545  
Shooting of the Army, The, 826  
Silver Bill in Operation, The, 776  
Simla, Agricultural Conference at, 860  
Simla, Monkeys in, 82  
Singh, Maharajah Radha Pershad v. Lal Sahit  
and others, 658

Snakes, Fascination of, 1039  
Suttee, A Case of, 1139  
South Indian Railway, 1065

Tax upon Profits, The, 545  
Tea Drinkers, Good News for, 139  
Tiger, Measuring A, 515  
Travelling Allowances, 629  
Trooping Season, The, 893

Uncovenanted Service Claims, 1090  
Uncovenanted Service, The, 968  
Unpublished Blue-Book, Extracts from an, 403  
Upper Burma, Grants of Land in, 162  
Upper Burma, News from, 500

Volunteering, The Viceroy on, 379

What are the Hindus to be? 449  
Wariness of Elephants, The, 160

Yule, Col. Sir Henry, K.C.S.I., C.B., in Memoriam,  
61

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.—177, 202, 224, 249,  
297, 321, 418, 466, 497, 544, 569, 616, 634,  
689, 777, 1169.

#### INTELLIGENCE, GENERAL.

3, 27, 51, 75, 99, 123, 147, 171, 195, 219, 243, 267,  
291, 315, 339, 363, 387, 411, 435, 459, 483,  
507, 531, 555, 579, 603, 627, 651, 675, 699,  
723, 747, 771, 795, 819, 843, 867, 891, 915,  
939, 963, 987, 1011, 1035, 1059, 1083, 1107,  
1131, 1155, 1179, 1203, 1227.

#### INTELLIGENCE, MILITARY.

4, 40, 88, 112, 130, 161, 185, 201, 232, 256, 280,  
304, 322, 353, 378, 402, 424, 448, 472, 496,  
520, 543, 569, 593, 618, 633, 666, 682, 713,  
730, 752, 777, 808, 826, 850, 875, 898, 921,  
946, 970, 991, 1018, 1043, 1071, 1096, 1113,  
1138, 1186, 1211, 1241.

#### INTELLIGENCE, PROVINCIAL.

##### (Summary of News.)

BENGAL.—9, 32, 56, 80, 105, 128, 154, 175, 200,  
223, 248, 273, 296, 321, 346, 367, 394, 417,  
440, 465, 489, 513, 537, 560, 586, 608, 632,  
657, 679, 705, 727, 750, 775, 799, 824, 847,  
871, 895, 920, 945, 966, 990, 1016, 1040,  
1064, 1088, 1111, 1135, 1161, 1184, 1206,  
1234.

MADRAS.—9, 33, 56, 81, 105, 128, 154, 175, 200,  
223, 249, 273, 296, 321, 346, 368, 394, 417,  
441, 465, 489, 513, 538, 560, 586, 609, 632,  
657, 680, 705, 728, 756, 775, 800, 825, 848,  
872, 896, 920, 945, 966, 990, 1049, 1064,  
1089, 1111, 1136, 1161, 1184, 1207, 1235.

BOMBAY.—9, 33, 57, 81, 105, 128, 154, 175, 200,  
224, 248, 274, 296, 321, 346, 368, 394, 417,  
441, 465, 490, 514, 538, 560, 586, 609, 632,  
657, 680, 706, 728, 750, 775, 800, 825, 848,  
872, 896, 920, 945, 966, 990, 1016, 1040,  
1064, 1089, 1111, 1136, 1161, 1184, 1207,  
1235.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, PUNJAB, &c.—129, 155,  
249, 274, 296, 321, 347, 368, 394, 417, 442,  
465, 490, 514, 538, 561, 587, 609, 633, 681,  
706, 729, 751, 776, 800, 826, 848, 872, 897,  
946, 991, 1017, 1064, 1136, 1185, 1208, 1235.

BURMA.—490, 514, 561, 706, 776, 1185.

SIMLA.—1041.

#### OFFICIAL GAZETTES.

BENGAL.—12, 37, 61, 85, 109, 134, 157, 182, 205,  
229, 253, 277, 301, 325, 349, 373, 397, 421,  
445, 469, 493, 517, 541, 565, 590, 613, 637,  
661, 685, 709, 733, 757, 781, 805, 829, 853,  
877, 901, 925, 949, 973, 998, 1021, 1045, 1069,  
1093, 1117, 1141, 1165, 1189, 1213, 1237.

MADRAS.—14, 38, 110, 135, 158, 183, 207, 230,  
255, 278, 302, 326, 351, 376, 398, 446,  
470, 494, 518, 542, 566, 591, 614, 638, 662,  
687, 711, 732, 758, 782, 806, 830, 855, 877,  
902, 925, 950, 974, 999, 1022, 1046, 1070,  
1094, 1118, 1143, 1166, 1190, 1214, 1238.

BOMBAY.—14, 38, 62, 87, 110, 136, 159, 182, 207,  
231, 255, 278, 303, 327, 351, 376, 399, 423,  
446, 470, 494, 519, 542, 567, 591, 614, 638,  
662, 687, 711, 733, 759, 783, 806, 830, 855,  
878, 903, 926, 950, 974, 1000, 1023, 1047,  
1070, 1095, 1118, 1143, 1166, 1191, 1214,  
1239.

INDIA OFFICE.—15, 39, 63, 87, 111, 136, 159,  
183, 208, 231, 255, 279, 303, 323, 351, 377,  
399, 423, 447, 471, 495, 519, 543, 567, 592,  
614, 638, 662, 688, 712, 730, 759, 783, 807,  
831, 850, 878, 903, 926, 951, 974, 998, 1023,  
1047, 1070, 1095, 1144, 1167, 1191, 1215,  
1239.

#### OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

CIVIL.—21, 117, 260, 331, 428, 501, 645, 963,  
885, 932, 1029, 1125, 1245.

CHAPELAINS.—22, 118, 261, 332, 429, 525, 645,  
764, 886, 933, 1030, 1126.

MILITARY.—44, 141, 236, 332, 477, 573, 693, 789,  
909, 1006, 1124, 1197.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—17, 41, 66,  
90, 114, 137, 163, 187, 210, 233, 257,  
281, 306, 325, 354, 380, 404, 425, 451, 474,  
499, 521, 547, 570, 595, 619, 641, 666, 689,  
714, 736, 759, 784, 809, 833, 856, 879, 903,  
926, 952, 976, 1001, 1024, 1049, 1073, 1098,  
1120, 1146, 1170, 1194, 1219, 1242.

TROOPSHIPS, INDIAN (movements of).—19, 42,  
68, 92, 107, 139, 164, 184, 210, 234, 233,  
307, 329, 355, 381, 738, 762, 787, 812, 860,  
930, 956, 1000, 1052, 1110, 1148, 1172,  
1218, 1243.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS—

HOME.—16, 39, 63, 87, 111, 136, 159, 184,  
208, 231, 255, 279, 303, 322, 351, 377, 400,  
423, 447, 471, 495, 519, 543, 568, 592, 618,  
639, 663, 688, 712, 731, 754, 779, 807, 831,  
851, 878, 899, 921, 951, 975, 994, 1017, 1048,  
1070, 1095, 1118, 1145, 1167, 1192, 1215,  
1239.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS—

INDIAN.—16, 39, 63, 88, 111, 137, 159, 184,  
208, 231, 256, 279, 303, 322, 351, 377, 400,  
424, 447, 471, 495, 519, 543, 568, 592, 618,  
639, 663, 688, 713, 731, 755, 779, 807, 807,  
832, 851, 879, 899, 921, 951, 975, 994, 1017,  
1048, 1071, 1096, 1119, 1145, 1167, 1192,  
1215, 1240.

#### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—20, 43, 69,

93, 116, 140, 165, 189, 212, 235, 259, 284,  
308, 330, 356, 382, 406, 427, 453, 476, 501,  
523, 549, 572, 597, 621, 643, 669, 692, 717,  
741, 765, 813, 837, 861, 884, 908, 931, 957,  
981, 1005, 1028, 1053, 1077, 1101, 1123,  
1149, 1173, 1196, 1221, 1244.



# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.]  
No. 1,939.]

LONDON, JANUARY 6, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	3
NOTES OF THE WEEK ... ..	4
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ... ..	4
ATEST INTELLIGENCE ... ..	5
Lord Conmura's Tenth Indian Tour ... ..	6
Sir Lepel Griffin and the Ruby Mines of Burma ... ..	7
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company ... ..	7
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
A New Social Reform Movement ... ..	7
Education in India ... ..	8
The Proposed Reduction of the Madras Army ... ..	8
Bengal, &c. ... ..	9
NOTICES OF BOOKS ... ..	10
OBITUARY ... ..	11
LEADING ARTICLES—	
India in 1889 ... ..	12
OFFICIAL GAZETTE—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	12
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	14
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	14
INDIA OFFICE ... ..	15
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	16
DIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	16
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ... ..	17
Programme of Movements of Her Majesty's Indian Troops ... ..	19
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	20
LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH—Civil ... ..	21
ADVERTISEMENTS ... ..	21

### CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

#### LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

City of Bombay ... R. M'Neil ... Thursday, Jan. 16  
City of Oxford ... W. Miller ... Saturday, Jan. 25

#### LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRAOCH.

City of Dublin ... J. Swan ... Wednesday, Feb. 26  
Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to the owners, Geo. SMITH and SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE and WORKMAN, 36, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS and Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurraoch, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.	Kurraoch and Bombay.
*India ... .. Jan. 16	Kerbela ... .. Jan. 18
*Manora ... .. Jan. 30	Kangra ... .. Feb. 15
*Goorkha ... .. Feb. 13	Henzada ... .. Mar. 15
*Rewa ... .. Feb. 27	Huzara ... .. Apr. 12
Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.	
*Kapurthala ... .. Jan. 23	*Katoria ... .. Mar. 20
*Africa ... .. Feb. 20	*Ethiopia ... .. April 17

\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or locks-out.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES and Co., 13, Austinfriars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL and Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall, S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO and RUBATTINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is requested.

s.s. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, 5,500 tons, Jan. 20.

s.s. SINGAPORE, 5,000 tons, Feb. 10.

s.s. DOMENICO BALDUINO, 5,500 tons, March 1.

Passengers should embark the previous day.

Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street, London

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

BOMBAY via TRIESTE and BRINDISI.—NOTICE to PASSENGERS.—Only Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

Feb. 3 ... ..	Imperatrix ... ..	4,070 tons.
Mar. 2 ... ..	Poesidon ... ..	8,900 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,  
127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL TO COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.

Clan Matheson ... ..	Jan. 18
Clan Grant ... ..	Feb. 1
Clan Macarthur ... ..	Feb. 15

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRAOCH, via Suez Canal.

Khalif ... ..	Jan. 7
Clan Cameron ... ..	Jan. 21
Clan Graham ... ..	Feb. 8

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUIR and Co.; or to CATZER, IRVINE and Co., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street, Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., 23, Regent Street, S.W.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (Limited).

Capital Authorised, £2,000,000 Subscribed and Paid up, £567,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Bashire, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Kobe (Kio), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tabreez, Tanafeve, Teheran, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank buys and sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, Secretary.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 1833

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branche.

INDIA ... ..	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon.
IN CEYLON ... ..	Colombo, Kandy, Galle.
IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ... ..	Singapore, Penang, Malacca.
IN JAVA ... ..	Batavia.
IN CHINA ... ..	Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

Bankers ... { Bank of England.

London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agency business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

### ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full particulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases excepted.

### TO BE LET, FURNISHED,

a DETACHED BIJOU COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing twelve rooms, good tennis ground, about an acre of garden; twelve miles from London; good boating. Two hundred a year, or five guineas a week for shorter period.

Apply,—

MRS. SALE LLOYD,  
MEADOW VIEW, NEW HAMPTON,  
MIDDLESEX.

### OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—

Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY, every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA, ALEXANDRIA, and NAPLES, every alternate week.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 20th Dec.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 18th Dec.; and from Calcutta to the 18th Dec.

THE first meeting of the Legislative Council was held on Dec. 13th, when the two Central Provinces Bills and the Lunatic Asylum Bill were passed.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR will be the guest of the Nepal Government during his shooting trip in the Terai, the Durbar making all arrangements, both for sport and supply.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS is now at Meerut, where he will stay throughout the Central Rifle Meeting.

LORD CONNEMARA pays a visit to Hyderabad shortly after Christmas. He is expected there about Dec. 31st, and will make a stay of four or five days at the Basheer Bagh Palace as the guest of the Nizam.

THE Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces, accompanied probably by Major-General Sir John Hudson, will proceed to Benares on Dec. 20th to attend the installation of the Maharaja. Sir Auckland purposes spending Christmas at Rurki, but will return later to Benares to receive Prince Albert Victor and entertain him whilst in the North-West. For the remainder of the winter Lucknow will be the Lieut.-Governor's headquarters. His Honour neither purposes going into camp nor coming back to Allahabad this side of next summer.

SIR ALEXANDER WILSON has accepted the seat in the Legislative Council vacated by Mr. Robert Steel.

SIR GREGORY PAUL and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Moore have been reappointed to the Bengal Council, and Mr. Peacock has been appointed in the place of Mr. Colman Macaulay, who has been granted five months' extension of furlough.

THE RIGHT HON. HUGH CHILDERS, M.P., has just started on a short visit from Bombay to Baroda and Ahmedabad.

MR. H. S. KING, M.P., arrived in Lahore, and remained only a day or two. There was an informal dinner at the Punjab Club on Dec. 12th in his honour.

MR. AMIR ALI will take his seat as Judge of the Calcutta High Court after the Christmas holidays, having been appointed provisionally, pending the receipt of letters-patent from England.

MR. QUINTON will visit Calcutta during January if the Bengal Government consider it necessary to consult with him then regarding the course of events in the Lushai country.

MR. HARVEY JAMES has resumed his duties as Secretary in the Legislative Department.

MR. A. P. MACDONELL has arrived in Calcutta from Rangoon, and will shortly resume his duties in the Home Department.

MR. COTTERELL TUPP's resignation of the Civil Service is gazetted, with effect from Oct. 17th last.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR F. B. NORMAN, on vacating the Assam command, proceeds to England on one year's furlough.

COLONEL DEANE will be confirmed in his appointment as head of the Remount Department, vice Colonel Ben Williams.

COLONEL S. B. MILES, Resident in Meywar, has again been incapacitated for work, and now contemplates taking furlough to England. Colonel Peacock, who acted for him last September, will officiate in Meywar.

MAJOR ROWAN HAMILTON remains on the Viceregal Staff as extra A.D.C. until the close of the Calcutta season.

CAPTAIN BRASIER-CREAGH, A.D.C. to the Viceroy, has met with a serious accident at Calcutta. He was thrown from his pony while playing polo and picked up insensible, in which state he was carried to Government House. There it was found that his thigh was broken. He is now doing well.

THE MAHARAJA OF ULWAR, who has been dangerously ill from pneumonia, is improving.

RAO BAHADUR SRINIVASAROW, Chief Justice of the Gwalior State, died on December 14th, after some months' illness.

It is now considered certain that the Amir will winter in Afghan-Turkistan. He has not yet named a permanent Agent to the Government of India.

SIR R. SANDEMAN started on a tour to the Zhob country and the Gomal Pass on Dec. 19th, and has arranged to take the troops moving from Biluchistan in relief to India with him as escort, namely, one mountain battery, one cavalry and one infantry regiment. He will proceed down the Zhob river till it joins the Gomal stream, and thence through the pass. The work he goes to settle will take two months, for he means to establish posts on the route to be held by the local tribesmen.

MR. LYALL has left Calcutta for Chittagong, having received final instructions regarding the Lushai Expedition.

MR. NEY ELIAS was still at Fort Stedman on Dec. 9th, but was ready to start for the Siam boundary.

IF the pending negotiations with China regarding the Tibet frontier should be satisfactorily concluded the majority of the troops in Sikkim will probably be withdrawn in January. Major Pulley with his party of the 3rd Gurkhas has explored the Niti Pass and found no traces of the Tibetans having entered British territory. He is now returning to Almora.

ABOUT 1,000 remissions of sentences upon prisoners from Upper Burma have been granted during the last five months.

THE revenue of Upper Burma for the current year is expected to reach one crore, though the original estimate was only 88 lakhs. That of Lower Burma will approach three crores, thus giving a handsome surplus for the whole Province.

MORE stringent rules to prevent the smuggling of rubies from Upper Burma are likely to be enacted, as illicit traffic, mainly by means of the post-office, is found to be assuming large dimensions.

THE young Raja of Kapurthala is about to visit his extensive estates in Oudh for the first time. His name heads the list of Talukdars, and he is the leading Sikh Chief north of the Sutlej. He is described as a youth of great promise, learned in several languages, including French and Italian, and taking a keen interest in all that concerns politics in and out of India. He will come of age next year, and the management of his thriving State will pass out of English hands after a guardianship extending over sixteen years. Raja Jagatjit Singh has a full treasury, and his administration is in perfect order. The Marquis of Dufferin honoured him with a visit a short time back, and now he is to have the distinction of receiving Prince Albert Victor and taking him over what is probably the best pig-sticking country in India, close to Kapurthala. The Raja's stay in Oudh will extend over six weeks, and he will have the good fortune of being introduced to Sir Auckland Colvin at Lucknow early in January.



## NOTES.

POLITICAL sympathy as a general basis of criticism is all very well (says the *Pioneer*); but it should not go too far. The *Daily News*, as is only natural, lashes itself into wrath at the appointment of Lord Harris to Bombay. Lord Harris is a Conservative, and, what is more, his selection gives an opportunity of attacking the Government which has chosen him. For which reason we hear much of his inexperience and lack of qualifications. His career is without achievement and without promise. "It is really scandalous," concludes the article, after putting together all the considerations which did not demand Lord Harris's appointment, "that so deplorable a choice should be made by a Government which continually boasts of its Imperial instincts." But the effect of this diatribe would have been considerably stronger if the writer had not endeavoured to couple it up with a eulogy upon the present Liberal Governor. A great many people who would think Lord Harris quite strong enough for the post in ordinary times yet believe that it requires a longer experience than his, and a more tried judgment, to undo the mischief that has been caused by Lord Reay.

As some doubt seems to exist in Bombay regarding the proposed change of mail-day the *Pioneer* explains how the case stands. Towards the end of October the home authorities intimated that they were prepared to accept a Saturday departure from Bombay all the year round, as suggested by the Indian Post-Office, subject to certain conditions which were specified. The principal of these was that the P. and O. Company should not be fined for late delivery in England. The Government of India telegraphed their acceptance of the terms, and there is no reason to believe that anything has since happened in England to vitiate the conclusion thus arrived at. But, as we explained the other day, arrangements have to be made between the Postmaster-General at home, the P. and O. Company, and the Australian Colonies, and these take time. The official notification fixing the date on which the change is to be made cannot be issued until the Government of India have been informed of the completion of all the necessary preliminaries.

IN connection with another postal matter, the carrying of a portion of the overland mails by the Karachi-Aden route, the same journal states that only informal inquiries have so far been made by the Indian Post Office on the subject. There is no intention of establishing a new mail service in the ordinary meaning of the term between Karachi and Aden; but if one or other of the great ocean companies take to running weekly steamers between the two ports the Postal authorities may arrange with them to carry part of the mails. Some few years ago the Karachi Chamber of Commerce moved in the matter, proposing, we believe, that Government should by a mail subsidy induce one of these companies to put good steamers on the Karachi-Aden route. The renewal of the contract with the P. and O. Company by the authorities at home, practically without the consent of the Indian Government, effectually prevented this project being carried out. Already the cost of the regular service between Bombay and England is a heavy charge upon the Indian exchequer, and a further outlay on a large scale is impossible. But Karachi is a growing port, and it has drawn some passenger traffic from Northern India since the Hall line offered its special terms for the journey to and from England. This development is likely to excite healthy competition, and Karachi may soon boast of a weekly steamer service. In view of this the Post Office have made the inquiries mentioned. If a steamship company, having started a passenger service, should be willing to carry the mail bags to and from Aden for a fair consideration, an arrangement might be come to with them by the Post Office; but the latter obviously cannot take upon themselves the responsibility of creating a new line by offering a large subsidy at the outset. The mail service will really be the outcome of the passenger service.

At present the mails for Karachi are sorted on the P. and O. steamer, made up into bags, and transferred direct in Bombay Harbour to the Karachi steamer. They are finally sorted on the latter, and delivered in Karachi ready for transmission to their destinations. Under the new arrangement the bags would be handed over at Aden, and sorted after leaving that port by the sorting staff which now works between Bombay and Karachi. Under the existing arrangement letters for Sind and Beluchistan only are sent from Bombay to Karachi by sea, the Punjab being served by the railway mail service through Rajputana. As there is a gain of nearly twenty-four hours, however, by the Aden-Karachi route, as compared with the Aden-Bombay, it might be possible to serve the Punjab and even part of the North-West Provinces by the new line. This is a matter which would have to be taken into consideration in connection with the improved running of special trains when the English mails arrive late in Bombay. The zone in Upper India which is affected by the delay which now so frequently takes place in Bombay is a large one, and if it can be reached more expeditiously from Karachi, then the Government would be fully justified in encouraging the opening out of the Aden-Karachi route. Everything, however, depends upon the establishment by private enterprise of a weekly service of passenger steamers to and from Karachi; when this is an accomplished fact the new mail arrangement will become possible.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Commander-in-Chief the 10th and 11th Dec visited the artillery camp in the neighbourhood of Delhi, where eight batteries have been collected for combined practice. After seeing two days' work His Excellency held a parade, at which he addressed the men in one of those clear and incisive speeches which appeal to the understanding and feelings of all his hearers, from the field officer down to the youngest private, on the bearing and lessons of the work they had been taking part in.

THE recent Army Order prohibiting in the severest terms communication between officers at promotion examinations has been republished with a supplement by the Commander-in-Chief, to the effect that there is little doubt that a similar laxity has sometimes prevailed in India. "All officers concerned are therefore warned that any such misconduct in the future will be visited with the severest penalty, and Boards of Examination are reminded that their duties are very important, and any neglect or perfunctory performance of these duties will incur the severest censure." It is well that this should be widely known, says the *Pioneer*, for the next committer of what has come to be regarded as a venial sort of transgression is pretty certain, in vulgar language, to catch it hot.

ON the 9th of December new colours were presented at Rajkot to the regiment by the Duchess of Connaught. The Duke made the following remarks on the occasion:—"Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught desires me to say, in presenting these colours, the pleasure it gives her to have the opportunity of doing so during my term of command of the Bombay Army. It is close on 70 years since the regiment was first raised, and, you bear on your colours the names of Aden, Central India, and Afghanistan 1879-80. For five years the regiment did good service in the Persian Gulf, and formed the left column of attack in the taking of Aden, and afterwards in its defence when attacked by a large body of Arabs in 1839. The distinguished services of this regiment, which was one of the Bombay Army that served with the Deccan Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose, tested the bravery and endurance of all ranks. The regiment took an honourable part in the siege of Jhansi, passage of the Betwa, the den of Koonch, Jolowlee, and capture of Kalpi, as also in many minor engagements. It was highly complimented for its service and conduct during this campaign. The march of the regiment up the Bolan Pass during the hottest time of the year reflected the highest credit on the discipline of the battalion. The old colours that you are now taking leave of were presented by that distinguished soldier, Lord Napier of Magdala, under whose eyes you served in Central India. In giving over to your charge these new colours, Her Royal Highness feels she is giving them in the hands of those who know how to honour and defend them, and who will loyally do their duty to their Sovereign and country whatever may be the dangers and hardships to which they may be exposed.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

## INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

For the moment Prince Albert Victor's visit to Calcutta is the all-engrossing topic here. The capital has bestirred itself to give a Royal welcome, and for some days preparations have been proceeding on all sides. The scene at the reception on Friday conclusively showed that the mob of unruly school-boys, who made a *fiasco* of the Town-hall meeting last month, were no true representatives of the loyalty of all classes and races in Bengal. The steamer *Kristna*, conveying the Prince from Rangoon, anchored at the mouth of the Hooghly on Thursday evening, and proceeded up the river on Friday. Long before Calcutta was reached signs of welcome began to manifest themselves, crowds of people assembling from the villages on both banks, while the shipping in the port and in the river was gaily decorated. About four o'clock the *Kristna* anchored opposite Prinsep's Ghant, the spot where the Prince of Wales landed fourteen years ago, and was immediately boarded by a deputation from the Viceroy. Here the scene was very striking. A dais and blocks of seats had been erected on the ghant for the accommodation of high officials, Native nobles, and other spectators. Every seat was occupied, and the applications for tickets were about twice as great as the number of seats. The chiefs, dressed in gala attire, and the civil and military officers, in their varied uniforms, made a brilliant show.

Outside the enclosure was a dense mass of all races. The road to Government House across the great open plain known as the Maidan was crowded on both sides, and the river was gay with boats of all descriptions carrying flags and devices of every conceivable kind. Calcutta has witnessed no such demonstration since the visit of the Prince of Wales, and many persons who remember that event say it was surpassed by the scene of Friday. Prince Albert Victor repeatedly expressed his gratification, and certainly he could not fail to be struck by such a remarkable display of loyalty to the Throne. About half-past four o'clock the Prince landed under a Royal salute, and was received at the steps by the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor. Native nobles, representing the leading families of the province, were then presented in order of precedence, after which a deputation from the Municipal Corporation read an address.

His Royal Highness, in reply, said that ever since his arrival in India he had been immensely struck by the intense feelings of affection and devotion to the Throne and the person of the Queen-Empress animating all classes, and by the splendid manner in which he had been received everywhere. His journey so far had been one of continual pleasure, wonder, and instruction, and nowhere was this more the case than in Upper Burma, from which he had just returned. He was now looking forward with equal interest to his tour in Northern India. He would carry away a lively interest in all the Queen's Indian subjects, and, as he knew was the case with his father, these sentiments would ever find the foremost place in his heart. In conclusion, he thanked them for their cordial welcome, adding that since the steamer dropped anchor he had received no fewer than 116 messages of welcome from communities, municipalities, and associations of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Assam, of the value of which he was deeply sensible.

His Royal Highness then drove to Government House, escorted by the Calcutta Volunteer horse and by native cavalry. Yesterday the Prince spent a quiet day. He will have a busy time this week. Illuminations, fireworks, and an Oriental *fete* are to take place on Tuesday. On Wednesday he will be entertained at dinner by the Bengal Club. Balls and other festivities will fill the remaining time.

The Duke of Connaught is expected on Tuesday, but makes a very short stay.

The Native Congress having now finished its sittings, the Press has been summing up its results. The *Indian Mirror*, the chief organ of the Congress party on this side of India, considers that a great success has been achieved, and points triumphantly to the fact that subscriptions have been promised amounting to Rs.63,000 towards establishing a permanent native agency in London. This, it is maintained, is a crushing answer to those who asserted that the agitators were not prepared to give a material guarantee of their sincerity by losing their purse-strings. The other striking features of the Congress, according to the same journal, were the presence of Mr. Bradlaugh and, for the first time, of several Native ladies. It goes on to suggest that the Congress should now proceed to establish a regular constitution and rules for its meetings.

The *Times of India* says the interest in the Congress this

year is chiefly of a personal nature, centring in the presence of Mr. Bradlaugh and in Sir William Wedderburn's attack on the service to which he once belonged. The national character of the whole affair, it adds, has disappeared. Last year the Mahomedans held aloof; this year they have been followed by the Parsees—a significant fact, seeing that the meeting was held in Bombay. The proceedings were conducted in a minor key—sometimes, perhaps, in a falsetto—while the scheme of representative government put forward was purely Utopian.

These two expressions of opinion may be taken as fairly representing the views of the Congress party and of the general public respectively.

Mr. Bradlaugh left India on Friday, after a visit of barely a fortnight. His few public speeches, as well as his replies to the questions of numerous interviewers, have been marked by moderation and caution. He described himself as favourably impressed by the Congress, but added that he dealt with it from a purely Parliamentary point of view. If its supporters were disposed to resort to illegal methods it would prevent his dealing with it at all, but he saw no signs of that. He thought the movement had the enormous advantage of having attracted English attention to Indian questions. He did not think all official government bad, but when the executive control was kept within narrow limits, that class considered itself infallible and was jealous of criticism. Mr. Bradlaugh generally avoided expressing an opinion on questions of finance and on military matters, pleading want of sufficient knowledge when questioned on such subjects. Replying to an address presented by the Bombay Secular Society, he said he understood that in India the law relating to oaths and religious questions was very reasonable and fair to all. They had only to wait for the growth of education, and the truth or falsity of his opinions would be gradually established.

The first forecasts of the wheat crop in the Punjab and the Central Provinces have just been published. Owing to the want of rain the sowings were not completed in the Punjab when the return was made up, but the large trade of last year has stimulated cultivation, and it seems likely that the area under wheat will fall little, if at all, short of last year. From the Central Provinces the reports are good, although there also unfavourable weather retarded the sowings. More rain is wanted in many places, and the chances seem to point to some reduction in the outturn.

The Indian trade and navigation reports for November show a small increase in the imports and a somewhat larger increase in the exports as compared with the corresponding month of the last two years. A similar result is shown by the aggregate for the eight months which ended on Nov. 30th.

Mr. Childers, who has been staying in Calcutta lately, has left for Darjeeling. He proposes to visit Peshawar, Quetta, and the North-West frontier before leaving India.

## THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

RANGOON, JAN. 5.

Fever is very prevalent among the Chin field force, a large proportion of the troops under Brigadier-General Symons's command being disabled. It is hoped that the sickness will diminish as the country dries up. Little progress has yet been made in the advance against the Tashons, who continue defiant. Some minor chiefs of other smaller Chin tribes show willingness to negotiate. The Saggilaund chief offers to visit the camp, provide coolies, and accompany the column advancing against the Tashon Ywama (capital), if he is paid, and hostages are given for his safety.

The column from Bhamo sent against Tonhon has had some fighting with the rebels. Tonhon, which was strongly stockaded, was captured by the Hampshire Regiment and the Goorkhas after the village had been shelled. One private of the Hampshire Regiment and a Native officer were killed. Four men of the Hampshire Regiment and three Sepoys were wounded. All the roads round Tonhon are infested with rebels.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

A telegram from Tonhon announces that a column of the Chin field force, under Major Blundell, captured that place on the 24th ult. after a slight resistance, with the loss of one Sepoy killed and some few wounded.

## RUMOURED AFGHAN TROUBLES.

(FROM "DAILY NEWS" CORRESPONDENT.)

ODESSA, MONDAY.

There are rumours current in military circles at Tiflis, emanating apparently from Transcaspian sources, of coming troubles on the Afghan frontier. These rumours are also afloat among military men here, but they are of an undefinable nature, and I am unable to trace them to any distinctly authoritative source. Without attaching any particular importance to rumours of this kind, it is as well to remember that they are not unfrequently the forerunners of coming

events in Central Asia. The recruits now being shipped hence by the steamers of the volunteer fleet to the Caucasus number in all about 7,000 men. At least two-thirds of this number are Poles. It is customary to draft nearly all the conscripts from Poland proper into the army of the Caucasus. The remainder are sent into the northern provinces of the Empire.

#### THE CHIN EXPEDITION. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RANGOON, DEC. 30.

Intelligence has been received here from the Southern Column of the Chin expedition, dated Kan, December 20th, announcing that the third stage of the road to Tokwa had been accomplished. The difficulties of transport had been much under-estimated. Nothing had been seen of the Yokwas, though it was believed that they intended to surrender. Much sickness prevailed among the coolies.

#### LORD CONNEMARA'S TENTH INDIAN TOUR.

Mr. J. D. Rees and Mr. C. Vincent, the private secretaries to the Governor of Madras, have penned a most entertaining description of the remarkably extended tour which his Excellency and his suite completed two months ago. Apart from the literary merits of Mr. Rees's and Mr. Vincent's pamphlet, which are considerable, the journey deserves notice for the varied changes of scene and civilisation through which the party passed, and which comprised such widely dissimilar regions as the alluvial plains of Bengal, the Sikkim Himalayas, the North-West Provinces, Simla, the Indus Valley, the highlands of Beloochistan, Kurrachee, and Bombay. In all, the tour extended over no less than 5,700 linear miles of route by sea and land.

Leaving the capital of the southern Presidency on the 21st of September last, Lord Connemara and suite proceeded in one of the vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company to the entrance of the Hooghly, where, the tide failing, they had to anchor for a while, during which a visit was paid to the lighthouse and telegraph station, whence the arrival and departure of vessels are signalled to Calcutta. A strong palisading round the group of buildings recalls the time when the frequent attacks of tigers from the neighbouring jungles necessitated these defensive measures. Thence Calcutta was easily reached, but as the Governor was not due at Simla till the 5th of October, he availed himself of the opportunity to make due north for the picturesque Himalayan hill station of Darjeeling, where the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Stuart Bayley, was staying. At Silliguri the plains are left behind, and a remarkable little railway, with 2ft. gauge, take passengers for Darjeeling, ascending 7,000ft. in 50 miles. The engines weigh only 10 to 15 tons, and are very powerful, dragging up a train of 15 or 16 carriages at a good speed. For the most part the line follows the old cart road, but various ingenious devices, such as spirals and reversing stations, have had to be resorted to in order to get it over some of the more difficult portions. The views from the railway are lovely; sometimes it passes through an artificial avenue of forest trees; sometimes it traverses dense jungle, diversified by huge tree ferns and the broad leaves of the wild plantain and calladium, while colour is given by the purple clusters of the so-called Sikkim rose. At Darjeeling Lord Connemara was cordially received by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Maharajah of Cutch Behar, while even the fickle weather lent a welcome by consenting to reveal a view of the grand snowy peaks of the Himalayas, which though barely 50 miles distant, are often obscured for weeks together. A visit was paid to Senchal Hill, 1,600ft. above Darjeeling, a former sanatorium for British troops, now deserted on account of its rainy and generally depressing environments. Here a mountain battery of artillery went through some mimic warfare, and the visitors were regaled with some of the experiences of the troops in the late Tibetan campaign. One story was characteristic. The Tibetans had announced themselves as prepared to exterminate all the British forces, and by way of emphasising this boast they built a strong stone wall, and awaited the attack. A short, sharp engagement ensued, and the Tibetans were soon in full flight, whereupon remarked a native of Sikkim to a captive Tibetan, "If you cannot stop the British when you are behind such defences as that, what is the use of your expecting to stop them anywhere?"

Darjeeling bazaar is a busy scene on market day. Crowds of Bhutias and Lepchas, who are the local inhabitants, and a good many Tibetans attend in their brightest and best clothes, the women gay with coin necklaces, silver ornaments, and bracelets cut out of a single shell, bearing some apparent affinity to our marriage ring. The natives of Darjeeling are a pleasant, good-humoured set of people, fond of a joke, and always with a smile on their faces. They are not handsome,

but many of them are almost as fair as Europeans, and have a high colour, while many of the younger women are passably good-looking. Here, on the confines of Tibet, Lama prayer wheels, dealing out prayers when turned in one direction and curses when reversed, and other emblems of the Buddhist faith, are common. The party departed from Darjeeling by the undignified but novel medium of a trolley, which is left to descend by its own weight, and, soon acquiring momentum, hurries the passenger round sharp curves and along the edges of precipices at a breakneck pace. It is described as a fascinating method of travelling, though in spite of powerful brakes, accidents do happen, and an ominous note on the ticket states that the company will not be responsible for injury to passengers.

The approach to Simla from the plains, though not particularly interesting, was pleasant after sleepless nights engendered by the discomforts of travelling in the lowlands. The new Viceregal lodge is built on the top of one of the highest hills, and is approached through a wooden gateway of a Buddhistic form, with Mongol-faced Goorkhas mounting guard. These naturally salute in military fashion, but the Buddhist priests met by Lord Connemara welcomed him by wagging their heads and lolling with their tongues, a customary mode of salutation out there, and made familiar to us in England by the toy figures of Chinese priests.

After a charming stay of five days at Simla the Governor and his party left for Lahore, where the interesting armoury of Sikh weapons, comprising almost every variety of implements of mediæval warfare, from the little "crows' feet," thrown on the ground to lame cavalry horses, up to the most ponderous maces and battle-axes, attracted attention. Thence the party travelled through the sandy plains of the Punjab to the new Lansdowne bridge over the Indus at Rohri, which, though rather thrown into the shade of late by the still grander proportions of the Forth-bridge, must yet be reckoned as a most marvellous piece of modern engineering. The eastern span between the island of Bukkur and the shore is 820ft. long, and the whole structure, including the girder bridge which connects Bukkur with the western shore, cost 38 lakhs of rupees. Beyond, the railway, which leads from the Indian plains up into the Iranian plateau, passes at first through a succession of bare and rocky hills; but the eventual appearance of such fruits as the apple, nectarine, peach, &c., together with a crisp coolness of the air and a corresponding elevation of the spirits of the travellers, all served to remind them that India was left behind, and that they were approaching Central Asia.

At Quetta a formal durbar was held, and many of the leading Afghan and Belooch inhabitants were presented to Lord Connemara. Mr. Rees says most of these gentry were of tall stature, with fair faces of a Jewish cast, long black hair and curly Assyrian-looking beards. They wore fur robes and ample turbans. After the presentations, Lord Connemara made a speech, in which he explained that he was visiting the country merely in the capacity of a private individual, but that, as the Queen's representative in the Southern Presidency, he had frequently met Afghan and Belooch merchants, who wandered as far south as Cape Comorin to sell their horses, fruits, and other merchandise. Sir Robert Sandeman, the Government agent in Beloochistan, does his utmost to encourage trade in the district, and by his order the leading merchants are given seats in durbars.

Lord Connemara and his party travelled as far as Kilah Abdulla, the last station to which the line towards Afghanistan is open. Here a survey was going on, but it appears that the surveyor is as unpopular here as he is in the other parts of British India. The Natives have a fixed idea that the theodolite is a photographic machine, possessed of the virtues of Mr. Weller's microscope, including the capacity of seeing through the walls of dwelling-houses and photographing the ladies of the household standing on their heads. Lord Connemara had a conversation with one of the miners engaged on the tunnel which is being constructed through the Kwaja Amran range. The man had been previously employed on the Severn Tunnel. He said he had had to use his revolver here occasionally, and summed up the merits of his neighbours by saying that the "Punjabs are good chaps, but Pathans (Afghans) are bad 'uns." An instance of the extraordinary innate savagery of the Pathans is given by Mr. Rees. Only a few days before the arrival of Lord Connemara, a Pathan came up to see one of the contractors of the railway works, alleging he was owed Rs. 30 for some work he had done a year before. He was referred to the local authority, but, being disappointed at this, and shortly afterwards meeting a mule-driver belonging to the works, he shot and wounded the man and made off with his mule. The alarm was given, and the frontier police were about to start in pursuit, when Captain Harris, commanding the Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Rooke, of the Bombay Lancers, outstripping the police, came up with the Pathan and pointed a pistol at him. The robber then fired two barrels and missed, whereupon both the officers replied with their revolvers, but unfortunately missed also.



The Pathan then fired again, shooting Captain Harris through the heart and Lieutenant Rooke through the shoulder-blade and throat, both officers falling on the sand. The frontier police soon came up, and after some fighting the man was captured. His defence, though, was characteristic. He said he had killed two Englishmen in single combat, and the two Sahibs pointed pistols at him, that he had made as good a fight as he could for his life, and would leave the rest in the hands of God. Soon after he died of his wounds.

The railway connecting Southern Afghanistan with the plains of India offered exceptional difficulties to the constructor. In Scinde work had to be conducted in a climate where the thermometer often registers 124 deg. in the shade. Higher up in the mountains and valleys it frequently falls to 18 deg. below zero. In addition to the exceptional difficulties of the ground, floods and landslips had to be encountered, and out of six contractors, one died of cholera, two of fever, and one was murdered. In face of all these discouragements the line was completed, and is now a financial success, in spite, too, of the scantily-inhabited region through which it passes and the competition of Brahui caravans, whose camels may be seen marching along by the side of the iron road. After a visit to Kurrachee and to the famous alligator tank in its neighbourhood, described by Captain John Wood in 1837, the party steamed to Bombay, where Lord Connemara was received by the Duke of Connaught with all honours. At Poonah the Parsee contractor, who supplied the party with an excellent dinner, informed them that his people had just beaten the Europeans at cricket at Bombay, an incident that supplies Mr. Rees with the reflection that the Parsee does well everything that he attempts to do, for (*raison de plus*) there is no place to which our troops have penetrated in Afghanistan at which a Parsee has not already arrived with tinned provisions, bottled beer, wine, and whisky. At Quetta, our outermost frontier post of civilisation, an enterprising Parsee has been granted the title of Khan Bahadur for his services as contractor for railways, founder of mills, provider of stores, discoverer of coal, distiller of spirits, and possessor, in short, of boundless and indescribable enterprise.

On the 27th of October the party reached Madras, after travelling in all 200 miles by road, 4,230 by rail, and 1,270 by sea.

#### SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AND THE RUBY MINES OF BURMA.

(Times.)

We are informed that Sir Lepel Griffin, at the urgent request of the board and principal shareholders of the Burma Ruby Mines Company, has consented to visit and inspect the property of the company in Upper Burmah, and that with this object he will, accompanied by Lady Griffin, leave England by this week's Indian mail.

The work that Sir Lepel Griffin will have to perform may be thus described:—He will have to inspect the property, to supervise the organisation of the staff who are already engaged and at work, to arrange any matters which may be under discussion with the Government, to look to the working of the rules to put down smuggling under the special regulations, and generally to see what has to be done to make the concern a profitable one as speedily as possible. It must not be supposed from this statement of what has to be done that nothing has yet been accomplished towards realizing the expectations formed of the ruby mines district, or that the affair remains still in embryo.

The most important piece of work done is the completion of the road from the Irrawaddy to Mogok, a distance of sixty miles. This road is now in perfect working order, as may be inferred from the fact that a lady contemplates travelling by it to visit a remote part of our Burmese territory. Moreover, heavy machinery has been conveyed along it to the mines. It is also important to note that a great quantity of machinery—cranes, steam pumps, and other implements, whose use has been proved by mining experience in America, Australia, and Africa—has already reached the spot, is on its way to the mines, or has been ordered in England. A considerable staff, under the direction of Mr. Lockhart as chief superintending engineer, and Mr. Atlay, as company's agent, has been organised, with its headquarters at Kyatpyen, while Major Adamson, the Deputy Commissioner at Mogok, has, on behalf of the Government, actively co-operated in all the efforts to improve communications, and to put an end to the dacoities which still occur fitfully and on a small scale. The co-operation of the Burma administration has been assured, and is essential for the successful arrangement of all matters with the native miners who hold licences. Rules for the grant of licences were drawn up on November 1 last, and these provide, among other things, that licences shall only be given to *bond fide* miners who have worked since the British occupation, that a fee of eight rupees a month for each workman shall be paid, that a licence shall be for only six months and

not transferable, and that all fees on stones found go to the Company, which, moreover, possesses the first claim on all stones dug up, and of these a careful register is to be kept, at the miner's risk of forfeiting his licence for not doing so.

These rules, excellent and comprehensive as they seem to be, may be found on further trial to require some modification, as it will be not the least important part of Sir Lepel Griffin's task to closely supervise them, so that while regard is paid to the interests of the Native miners every means will be employed to insure for the company its legitimate advantages, and for the Government the increased rent to which the company's success will entitle it.

#### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M.P., presided on December 30th, over a special general meeting of the proprietors of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, held at the head office of the company, 112, Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of confirming, in accordance with the provisions of the company's original deed of settlement, the resolutions which were passed by the requisite majority at the special meeting held on the 13th ult. Notwithstanding the dense fog which prevailed, there was a good attendance.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, it is unnecessary for me to make any observations with regard to the resolutions which I shall presently move, because the whole matter was dealt with at our extraordinary meeting. Therefore, in now moving the adoption of these resolutions, which confirms our proceedings at that extraordinary meeting, I have only to say that we are extremely obliged to you for coming here on this very dark and depressing day in order to sanction a proceeding on our part in your interests. He then moved a series of resolutions dealing with the Seventh Supplemental Charter sanctioned by Her Majesty in Council, the reduction of the capital of the company, the conversion of the company's shares into stock, and other matters.

Lord Leven seconded the motion.

Mr. Wards: When is the money to be paid, sir?

The Chairman: It will be posted as late as possible, seeing that the Bank Rate has gone up to 6 per cent. on the 31st Dec—(laughter). The resolutions were then unanimously confirmed *en bloc*.

Replying to a hearty vote of thanks, moved by Mr. Robertson, and seconded by Mr. James,

The Chairman observed that for himself he could say, as he felt sure he could for the directors, that they were very grateful for the compliment which had just been paid. The Board had done everything in their power to promote the prosperity of the company, and this end had been attained by the confidence which the proprietors had always reposed in them, and which, he hoped, they would continue to receive in the future. (Hear, hear).

The meeting then separated.

#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

##### A NEW SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENT.

(Bombay Gazette.)

The Social Conference which it is intended to hold in Bombay a few weeks hence will demonstrate, if it demonstrates nothing else, that political reforms do not entirely monopolise the attention of Native publicists. Endeavours are being made to give a definite character to the deliberations of the Conference, and to show those who take part in it how the course of reform can be translated from phrases into facts. A few days ago there reached us from Poona a circular, the object of which is to prepare for the formation of a Social Reform Association, whose members shall be pledged to certain specific courses of action or of restraint in the ordering of their domestic affairs. Accompanying the circular was a schedule of names of gentlemen of influence and respectability in the Native community—nearly all of them Brahmins and professional men—who have undertaken to further the cause of social reform in one or more ways. At the head of the list is the Chief of the South Mahratta State of Miraj, who has consented to become president of the Association, while the Gaekwar and Holkar have promised to give the movement their countenance as patrons. Amongst the other members are Mr. S. N. Tagore, a civilian of acknowledged ability; Mr. Luxman Jagonath, Dewan of Baroda; Mr. Mahadeo G. Ranade; Professor Bhandarkar, the eminent Sanscritist; Mr. H. H. Dhruva, the District Judge of Amreli; and Mr. H. R. Chiplokar. The presence of their names in the schedule commits each of these gentlemen to one or more reforming obligations. Signature in one column binds the signatory not to incur more than half a year's income in the marriage expenses of a son, and one

year's in the case of a daughter. In another column the member binds himself not to marry his children under a specified age, the alternative ages in the case of sons being sixteen, eighteen, or twenty years, and in the case of daughters ten, twelve and fourteen years. Then there are undertakings not to marry a second wife in the lifetime of the first, not to marry after fifty years of age, not to drink liquor except under medical advice, and finally to do the utmost to further the education of daughters. An analysis of the table yields some very interesting results, not the least noteworthy being the proof it gives that those who have taken pledges upon themselves have done so with enough independence of judgment to denote the sincerity of their resolution. The Chief of Miraj, for example, while he pledges himself not marry his daughters below the age of ten, declines to accept sixteen as the minimum age for the marriage of his sons. Mr. Tagore, on the other hand, will not endorse what may be called the teetotal column of the schedule, but he undertakes all its other obligations, pledging himself to the highest minimum age—twenty and fourteen respectively—for the marriage of sons and daughters. Only eight others of the seventy-two are so advanced in this respect as the learned Judge of Sholapur, the majority of them taking sixteen as the minimum age for the marriage of sons, and nearly fifty naming ten as the minimum age for the marriage of their daughters. There are scarcely half-a-dozen who decline the limitations proposed upon marriage expenditure, and only ten withhold their signature from the teetotal column. Only four signatories decline the pledge not to marry a second wife in the lifetime of the first, and the same number, though not the same persons, refrain from submitting themselves to an ordinance, which may prove self-denying, not to marry after fifty years of age. The old conservative spirit in regard to the intellectual status of women still lingers even amongst social reformers, for no fewer than ten of the seventy-two decline to pledge themselves to do their utmost to further the education of their daughters. Such, at least, is the explanation which at first sight suggests itself, though it is conceivable that some of the members have passed the column by for the sufficient reason that they have no daughters to educate.

#### THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

(*Madras Mail.*)

The Government of India having again to face the disagreeable fact of increased military expenditure, has, as usual, determined to redress the balance at the expense of the most peaceful Presidency. The policy of trying to lengthen your blanket by cutting a strip off the top, and sewing it on to the bottom, has been practised too often by the Indian army administration to provoke more than a mild remonstrance. The Madras Army is used to reductions, as the eels are to skinning. It is necessary to take some steps to provide against a possible advance of the Russian armies from Central Asia upon India; the North-West frontier has accordingly to be fortified; the fortifications must be paid for; and the money is to be found by reductions somewhere. The process is not a patent of the Simla Staff, nor peculiar to the Indian Army. The British Government lately broke up batteries of Horse Artillery to make an ammunition train, very much after the fashion of the Chinaman who set fire to his family mansion to obtain the luxury of roast pork. The wealthiest nation in the world cannot afford the few extra millions necessary to place its Liliputian Army in a condition of efficiency, while relatively poor countries, like Germany and Italy, add to their already enormous burden of military expenditure, rather than allow a single weak spot in their defensive armour to remain unguarded. Bengal copies Westminster, and provides for the defence of the Empire by fortifying the approaches and disbanding the garrisons. The penny wise pound-foolish policy will no doubt be continued until a serious reverse brings home the lesson already so dearly learned by the French in the Franco-German War.

If any real economy were to be effected by the reduction of the Madras Regiments now proposed, one could not reasonably object to the measure. But when it is known that the money so saved (what little there is saved at all) will be spent on frontier fortifications, and will, as likely as not, in the long run be wasted, we do object strongly. The great object of the reductions is to get rid of ten or twelve regiments before the end of the financial year so as to show a surplus for military purposes available for frontier schemes. When the money has been secured, it will be time enough to think about raising fresh regiments to take the place of those now reduced, as was done in 1885 when all the Bengal regiments broken up in 1882 by Lord Ripon were raised anew. What has been the result of that Viceroy's reductions, and where is the saving effected by them? The only difference is that non-effective charges have been seriously increased, and that the Bengal Army has been strengthened at the expense of the Armies of Madras and Bombay. The result of the

reductions now proposed will probably be the same. The raising of new local corps to garrison Burma, or Police battalions, or whatever they may be called, will no doubt furnish a fruitful field for the exercise of patronage; but we do not think that its extension would furnish ground for congratulation to the Bengal Army. The pensions to the sepoys, the bonuses, enhanced retiring allowances, and compensation paid to the English officers of the disbanded regiments, added to the expense of the new levies, which must necessarily replace them, will probably leave the Indian Exchequer with a balance on the wrong side after the whole transaction; but the object of the measure is not to effect any real permanent economy, but to manipulate the military budget for 1890-91.

The reasons for selecting the Madras Army for reduction are obvious. The Head-quarters Staff of the Bengal Army, and the Head-quarters Staff of the Indian Army are identical, and it is only natural to human nature that men should prefer their own interests to those of others. If the Bengal Army were to share proportionately in all reductions made, we should hear nothing more about them, or the necessity for them. When the Government of India proposed the reduction of part of the Madras Army in 1870, on the ground of financial necessity, the Secretary of State firmly insisted that whatever reductions were made should be made proportionately from all the three Presidency Armies; the Indian Government then withdrew its proposal. But the Simla authorities profited by experience, and in 1882 they met the objection of the Secretary of State by making a corresponding reduction in the Bengal Army, thus obtaining his consent to the disbandment of a number of Madras and Bombay regiments. But the Bengal regiments then broken up were raised again three years afterwards! We have little doubt but that some similar method will be resorted to on the present occasion, and local corps, officered from the Bengal Staff Corps, will be raised to garrison Burma. It is easy to give a dog a bad name and hang him; and the Madras Native Army having had its efficiency impaired by the action of the Supreme Governments, its impaired efficiency is made the pretext for getting rid of it. During the past thirty years the Madras Army has suffered three reductions of twelve, four, and eight regiments at a time, respectively; and these reductions have discouraged recruiting, checked promotion, and impaired *esprit de corps*. The regiments remaining were filled up with old soldiers and strange officers from the disbanded corps, who remained a class apart, and never amalgamated with their new comrades. The Madras regiments now marked for disbandment are as well behaved as, and better disciplined than most regiments of the Bengal Army; and we hope that the Secretary of State may not prove quite so compliant as is expected in Bengal. It is high time that some check should be put on the officers of the Simla Military Secretariat, who seem to have inherited the peculiar talents of their predecessors of pre-Mutiny times for making a mess of military matters.

#### EDUCATION IN INDIA.

(*Englishman.*)

Lord Lansdowne's firm grasp of the educational problem, as evinced by his important speech at the Convocation of the Lahore University, has been widely recognised throughout India. The sound sense of the address was indisputable, and was bound to command the assent of all who have given the least thought to the curious medley of social, religious, and racial notions which go to make up the educational question of India. But perhaps even more notable than the Viceroy's clear insight into the difficulties by which the educational question is beset are the perfect candour and resistless logic which his Excellency applies to the various issues which we have been too apt hitherto to regard as evils. The speaker at once places what may be called the official employment evil in true perspective. Even now, he says, the proportion of the number of appointments in the public service is infinitesimally small as compared with the total number of graduates. That phrase, "infinitesimally small," is as close fitting and eloquent if meaning as Lord Dufferin's "microscopic minority." It places the supposed evil in a true light, and brings into relief the paltry character which is given to our Universities by those who would regard them as mere stepping-stones to official employment. As Lord Lansdowne had the courage to declare, this so-called evil is not likely to diminish, for the simple reason that while graduates are rapidly increasing, the measure of employment cannot be indefinitely extended. Even if every appointment in India were thrown open to students the number would bear a very small and insignificant proportion to the number of Native lads who, at the present rate of increase, will possess a University degree ten years hence. It is, however, among the possibilities of this big question that the rate of increase may not be maintained when it is once clearly understood that official employment is not to be counted upon as the crown of a University career.

## BENGAL.

(Dec. 18.)

A LARGELY-ATTENDED meeting of the *elite* of the European and Native community of Calcutta and the mofussil met in the rooms of the British India Association, and resolutions were passed, appointing a general committee for the purpose of giving H.R.H. Prince Victor an entertainment on the maidan, comprising as many form of Native amusements as possible. Telegrams and letters had been received from the leading Nawabs in the mofussil supporting the movement.

THE Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, which the other day declined to uphold the Congress meeting, passed a resolution that they would join any public body to give a fitting reception to the Prince.

MORE than fourteen thousand rupees were subscribed on the spot. The Maharajah of Vizianagram stated that, as he is not a noble of Bengal, he subscribed rupees one thousand only, but following the example of the Maharajah of Durbhanga, he will guarantee, if necessary, whatever fund may be required to make the movement to entertain his Royal Highness a complete success.

Mr. CROSTHWAIT, in moving that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee on the organisation and administration of municipalities of the Central Provinces be passed, remarked that it was found necessary to legislate, not with the intention of materially changing the constitution of municipalities, but because the existing Act of 1873 was no longer sufficient to meet the requirements of administration by that Act. A great deal was left to be done by Government; but now conditions were changed, and it was expedient that the responsibility of governing towns should rest more extensively on municipal committees, and their powers should be capable of more independent exercise.

— In regard to the suggestion by some whose opinion was asked that, owing to so much progress being made by municipalities, alteration should be made in their constitution by providing that a larger proportion of the members of the Committee should be persons other than salaried officers of Government, the Select Committee decided against it. The law is that not less than two-fifths of the members of the Committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of Government. If people wish to elect a majority of such officers, they should be allowed to do so within certain limits. In the present Bill this rule applies in every case, whether appointments are made by election or nomination. Considering the circumstances in the Central Provinces, it is considered inexpedient to enact that non-official members of the Committee shall in all cases be more than two-fifths of the whole committee.

The speaker then went on to observe that as municipalities will now be relieved of the obligation of maintaining police, whether in part or wholly, on condition that the municipality shall apply to legitimate objects a sum not exceeding the cost of such police establishment.

In regard to the provisions regarding the powers of a committee for sanitary and other purposes, and regarding offences against municipal law, the speaker said that it is expedient to confer those powers by express enactment, and not leave them to be provided for by rules, as municipal committees would necessarily seldom be equal to the task of framing rules in such matters. The same with respect to definition and punishment of offences under the Act.

Mr. Crosthwaite, in moving that the Bill to make better provision for conservancy in villages in the Central Provinces be passed, said that it is based on the principle that village sanitation can best be carried out with the co-operation of the villagers themselves, and the measure has been framed with a view of enabling the authorities to enlist on the side of sanitary reform, local knowledge, and popular sympathies, and to make use of the power of Local Self-Government which has always existed amongst village communities.

Both Bills were passed.

## MADRAS.

(Dec. 18.)

THE Prince and party, accompanied by Lord Hamilton, embarked, Dec. 16 at 8.30 on board the steamer *Kistna* for Rangoon. Madras made a brilliant demonstration in his honour, and everything went off well. At the last moment the hour of departure was altered from 5 P.M. to 8 A.M., thus causing some inconvenience, which, however, was amply made up for by the cheerfulness and perseverance with which everybody was concerned in the work. To get everything into order the work had to be continued till late at night. Lord Connemara drove the Prince from Government House, Guindy, to the pier in a victoria, escorted by the full complement of bodyguard under Captain Kerrich. The entire route, about seven miles long, was decorated very gaily, several triumphal arches of magnificent workmanship being set up at

intervals. All the houses along the route were also decorated. Thousands upon thousands of people crowded the roadsides, enthusiastically cheering the Prince as he passed. Near Popham's Broadway, Black Town, the children belonging to the various schools in the city—European, Eurasian, Hindu, and Mahomedan—were massed together, over ten thousand being present. This was a striking scene, and must have impressed the Prince much. The Prince's carriage halted a few minutes here to hear the children sing the National Anthem and receive bouquets and garlands. As the carriage moved off the children loudly cheered the Prince, who acknowledged by bowing repeatedly. The scene at the pier was highly picturesque, and one not to be easily forgotten. Thousands of people crowded along the sea-shore on both sides of the pier and on the harbour, and cheered enthusiastically. All the offices on the beach road were dressed in flags and bunting, as also several steamers in the harbour. On his arrival at the pier the Prince was received by Admiral Fremantle, Flag-Lieutenant Watson, Captain Williams, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, who had preceded the party from Government House, and by Captain Street, Port Officer, Mr. McWatters, Chairman, Harbour Trust Board, who conducted the Royal party to a shamiana, where a brilliant gathering of civil and military officers awaited the Prince's arrival. A large number of ladies were also present. The Prince shook hands with the Members of Council, the Commandier-in-Chief, and the heads of departments, and then walked along the pier. At the landing stage Lord Connemara bade him farewell, and the Prince stepped into a steam-launch belonging to the *Boadicea*, with Admiral Fremantle and Captain Street, and proceeded towards the steamer *Kistna*, under a double Royal salute, fired by the *Boadicea* and the battery on the shore. The crews of the vessels in harbour manned the yards. The steamer sailed at 8.50 under another salute from the *Boadicea*. The surf was very high, and the weather showery, but nothing serious occurred to interfere with the proceedings. The troops, including the volunteers, lined the roads from the Wallajah Gate, near the Fort, to the pier. The first salute, announcing the approach of the Royal party, was fired by the Volunteer Artillery. The guard-of-honour on the pier was furnished by the Cornwall Regiment under Captain Verschöyle.

The Marchioness of Waterford subsequently embarked for Calcutta on board the steamer *Nepaul*.

## BOMBAY.

(Dec. 20.)

THE result of the ballot at the Chamber of Commerce for the Chairman of the Chamber for the ensuing year was that Mr. A. F. Beaufort, of Messrs. Lyon and Co., was elected.

A PUBLIC meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held in the Hemabhai Institute, when it was unanimously resolved to raise subscriptions to perpetuate Lord Reay's name in Bombay in connection with the Guzerat College.

COLONEL PEAT proceeds to England on furlough by the middle of February. His *locum tenens* has not been appointed yet. He has won the esteem and respect of the Natives and Europeans for his impartial and even-handed justice.

CAPTAIN MEADE has left for Sirdarpore to assume the office of Political Agent, Bhopawar Agency, from Colonel Burne. The Bhopawar Agency includes many important Native States like Dhar, Alirajpore, and others, and Captain Meade's appointment is welcomed by all of them, as they knew him as First Assistant, Indore, and his father, Sir Richard Meade, was Governor-General's Agent, Central India.

MESSRS. KUTCHLER & Co., dye manufacturers and merchants of Germany, and having an establishment also in London, have presented an application, through their solicitors, Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, praying for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. from importing into, or selling in, Bombay, a certain description of aniline dye, in boxes or packets bearing labels which were a colourable imitation of those used by them (plaintiffs) to cover their special manufacture, and which they asserted were being fraudulently used to deceive intending purchasers. His Lordship granted the order as applied for. Among other business his Lordship also issued directions, at the request of the Company, for the winding up of the Prince of Wales' Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Limited, appointing Mr. Limjee N. Banajee official liquidator, on his furnishing Government securities, his remunerations to be fixed hereafter; all costs of, and incidental to, the petition being paid out of the assets of the company, other than the mortgaged assets.

THE following is the summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the past week:—Rain during the week in one taluka of Belgaum: more needed for late crops in Ahmed-

nugger and parts of Khandeish, Nassik, Poona, Satara, Sholapore, Bijapore, and Belgaum. Standing crops in two talukas of Hyderabad slightly damaged by locusts, in one of Poona withering for want of moisture, and in two of Poona and Sholapore diseased. Exotic cotton in one taluka of Dharwar blighted. Crops otherwise good. Cotton prospects good, except in three talukas of Broach. Harvesting of early and sowing of late crops, including opium in Baroda, progressing generally. Fodder scarce in one taluka of Khandeish and Dharwar, and two of Nassik. Water insufficient in one taluka of Nassik.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.\*

The most readable paper, to our thinking, in the current number of the *National Review*, is J. Conan Doyle's just and impartial appreciation of Mr. R. L. Stevenson's "Methods in Fiction," though the post of honour has been assigned to Commander Lovett Cameron's exposure of the hollowness of Portuguese pretensions in Nyassaland and the Shiré Highlands. Mr. H. C. Trill hardly does justice to himself in his laboured attempt to fix the exact position held by Robert Browning in English literature. It was, no doubt, a difficult task to estimate the precise merits of a dual personage, one-half of whose work was singularly luminous, while the other half was clothed in obscurity—"dark with excess of light," his admirers may perhaps affirm. On the other hand, Mr. Alfred Austin has no hesitation whatever in placing Lord Tennyson in the sovereign throne of British poesy. A little less of indiscriminating eulogy, a little more of careful analysis, might possibly have been preferable. Mr. Charles Pickering's notice of "The Persian Poetry of Avicenna" errs only in its excessive brevity. As the founder of the Aristotelian school, alike in Arabia and in Spain, Ibn Sina may be sufficiently well known, but it may be questioned if he is often named as a poet, and as one scarcely, if at all, inferior to Omar al Khayyām. Captain Willoughby Verner must also be credited with having contributed a very interesting paper on the past and present condition of Romney Marsh, with most valuable notes on its strange Flora and rapidly diminishing bird-life. It is clearly a district to be visited at various periods of the year, and with infinite enjoyment. The remaining articles in this number have each some merit of their own, but, collectively, they belong to the category of "padding." As old Fuller once quaintly remarked, "Without a fair proportion of chaff in his feed, the horse is apt to bolt his oats."

### A THOUSAND MILES ON AN ELEPHANT IN THE SHAN STATES.†

If perseverance really deserves to be crowned with success, Messrs. Colquhoun and Holt Hallett are entitled to the best wishes of their fellow-countrymen for the attainment of the object they have so long had in view. Their constancy, moreover, has not been founded altogether on selfish motives. Rather would it be true to affirm that they have throughout been actuated by a sincere patriotism in their energetic efforts to rouse the British and Indian Governments to a proper sense of the duty that lies before them. The south-western provinces of China, Yunnan and Szecheun, are known to constitute the richest portion of the Celestial Empire, though, owing to their geographical situation, they are cut off from direct commercial intercourse with the civilised world. The hopes temporarily entertained of throwing the Yang-tse river open to navigation have been darkened for the moment, but it is simply a question of time—or, rather, it mainly depends upon the insistence of our Minister at Peking. Of late years the influence of an English ambassador at Foreign Courts has become "*une quantité négligeable*," though in China it might be reasserted without undue loss of time. In the meanwhile Messrs. Colquhoun and Holt have for the last ten years been striving to "tap" the two fertile provinces already named by means of a railway starting from Siam and running through the Shan States. The idea has only one object—if it be one. The project is, we fear, too grandiose to be, for the present, successfully carried out into form and substance. The expenses are certain to be enormous, while the profits must be extremely exiguous until the line is completed from beginning to end. The commerce of Siam is respectable, but the larger portion of it already finds its way to the sea coast. At the same time, if the king should prove sufficiently liberal-minded to afford substantial aid to the projected line, its construction might be accomplished without a ruinous outlay. When the

Shan States, however, are reached, the greatest difficulties will have to be encountered and mastered. The local trade is comparatively worthless, and the country is altogether "obstructive." It is rugged and mountainous, inhabited by rude, warlike tribes, owing only a nominal allegiance to any overlord, and quite content to adhere to the experience of their forefathers. It is, of course, possible that they may be gradually won over to withdraw all active opposition to the construction of an iron road through their inhospitable territory, but no dependence could ever be placed upon the permanence of their friendly attitude. The Indian Government is, for all that, bound to incur considerable expense and to accept still greater responsibility, with a view to prevent the intrusion of French adventurers. The conquest of Tonking has proved such a barren enterprise that almost any scheme which promises a prospect of financial advantages is sure to be hailed with acclamation at the Quai d'Orsay. Besides, a dog-in-the-manger policy, as directed against this country, is always popular with the Parisian Press, and to be the first to open business relations with the Celestial Empire would certainly score in favour of French smartness. In any case, Tonking, rather than British Burma, would have the upper hand in the Shan States, with corresponding loss of influence to England in Siam, China, and its own Burmese Provinces. The line in question, however, can never be completed without the aid of a substantial subsidy from the Indian—or, rather, it should be from the Imperial Government. There is not sufficient inducement for capitalists to invest their money in a speculation over which they can exercise no control, and which for many years can yield no tangible results. In the first instance, then, might it not be more prudent to be content with good roads laid out by English surveyors, and not on the old Roman principle, supplemented, perchance, by tramways for the short distances over level ground and between towns not too far remote from one another? There are no engineering difficulties which cannot nowadays be overcome, but it does not follow that profits will ensue, and men of business minds do not usually care to expend their money upon a sentiment. But, whatever may be our uncertainty as to the commercial success of Mr. Holt Hallett's railway, we have none whatever as to the value of his book. It is a mine of really useful information. The engravings, if not highly finished, give an excellent idea of the country, and of the subjects they are intended to illustrate. The general reader, of course, might cheerfully dispense with the appendix, which, on the other hand, to commercial men may be worth more than Mr. Hallett's most lively descriptions of his varied experiences. He has written a book that should interest all classes of the community, even those little disposed to venture their hoardings upon Eastern enterprises.

### THIRTY YEARS OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.\*

"Governors and Legislatures should speak by their actions." Such is the standard which Sir George Bowen, the hero of these goodly volumes, himself sets up as the touchstone of his own career and assuredly few will gainsay either the wisdom of the maxim—albeit; in these times much talk is the order of the day—or the praise due to its author when the latter is judged by the code which he himself has proclaimed.

When Tasmania demanded its own Legislature as apart from the rest of the Australian Empire, the delicate and difficult task of forming and inaugurating a new Constitution for the "fledgling" devolved upon a young man who, on more occasions than one, had showed the metal of which he was made, though he had won his spurs, and was new to Colonial work. The chance was a rare one—for to create history instead of following in the beaten track of precedent and experience falls to the lot few. Sir George Bowen made ample use of his brilliant opportunities, and on his retirement left to his successor the easy task of giving a Colony which, though young in years, yet under the new designation of Queensland became rich in reputation, and still stands foremost amongst the leading States of our Colonial Empire.

Scarcely less trying, though the scene was entirely different, was the Governorship of New Zealand, just at a time when the Natives were giving an immense deal of trouble to Great Britain—at a time when massacre and murder impregnated the air of this portion of England's fair domains—at a time of which the dangers can scarcely adequately be realised in these peaceable days of quiet and security in the Settlement in question.

Transferred to Victoria Sir George Bowen, after the course of a few months, found himself face to face with a deadlock as unfortunate as it was unavoidable by any action on the part of the Governor. What he did to avert the storm, and how he lulled the waves of discord which at one time threatened to disrupt the Empire, must be read *in extenso* in the volume under review. That he triumphed over all

\* "The National Review." January, 1890. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

† "A Thousand Miles on an Elephant in the Shan States." By Holt S. Hallett, M.Inst.C.E. (Wm. Blackwood and Sons.)

\* "Thirty Years of Colonial Government." Edited by Stanley Lane-Poole. (Longmans, Green and Co.)



difficulties is, perhaps, only another way of saying that he was probably one of the ablest administrators who ever quitted the charms of home life for the triumphs of the Antipodal World.

If the Mauritius, to which he next repaired, offered perhaps less scope for high capacity and unrivalled talents, Hong Kong was a dependency which called into play just at this time the highest statesmanship and diplomacy. France and China were engaged in a quarrel which, if not deadly, was at least dangerous to the peace of the East, though Russia, too, was on the verge of war with England. Hong Kong was all the while in a state of utter defencelessness. Sir George Bowen set himself with right good will to steer clear of the quicksands and shoals which might at any moment wreck the ship of State, and when he quitted this, the last of his great administrations, not a ripple disturbed the face of the ocean of peace.

Truly, in all these portions of the Empire Sir George Bowen did much and well; and the record of his career is alike interesting and instructive. But at the present juncture, when there are not wanting persons, who, to serve their own selfish purposes, are seeking to disintegrate the finest Empire that the world has ever seen, it cannot be otherwise than important to find that in the Colonial World consolidation is the order of the day, and we commend to all who wish their country well to peruse the most interesting and valuable essay (at the close of the second volume), entitled "Imperial Federation." If this should open the eyes of England's sons to their duties and their danger not in vain would Sir George Bowen have strutted on this stage of life, and not without good result would the present instructive volumes have seen the light of day.

## OBITUARY.

—0—

### COLONEL SIR HENRY YULE.

Colonel Sir Henry Yule, C.B., K.C.I.E., R.E., lately a member of the India Office Council, died on the 30th ult. Sir Henry Yule was the youngest son of the late Major William Yule, Bengal Army. He was born in May, 1820, at Inveresk, a residence of his family, near Edinburgh. He was educated in Scotland, and, being destined for an Indian military career, entered Addiscombe in Feb., 1837. He passed out in Dec., 1838, for the Bengal Engineers, and reached India early in 1840. Although the first Afghan War was then in progress, he was not sent to the front, his earliest employment being in connection with the canals in the North-West Provinces. His first war experience was gained in the Sutlej and Punjab Campaigns. On the outbreak of war with Burma he was sent to the Arracan frontier and ordered to make a full survey of the borders between that province and Upper Burma. During this work he attracted the attention of the late Sir Arthur Phayre, and when that officer was sent, in 1855, on a special mission to Ava, Colonel Yule accompanied him as his private secretary, and afterwards wrote an account of the embassy. After his return to India the mutiny broke out, and during 1857 he was employed on defensive works at Allahabad, Benares, and Mirzapore. In 1858 he was attached to the Railway Department, having previously acted as Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department, and from 1857 to 1862 he held the appointment of Secretary to the same office. In 1862 he retired from the service with the hon. rank of colonel. After an interval of 13 years he returned to official life as member for the India Council, to which he was appointed in 1875. The state of his health compelled his retirement from that post six months ago, and Lord Cross paid a handsome but well-deserved compliment to the excellent work he had done during his 14 years' stay in the India Office. His influence on the many literary and geographical matters submitted to the Library Committee of the India Office was always discriminating and beneficial, and on public work questions he spoke with the experience of one who had treated them in a practical form. But it is not as an official, however respected and efficient, that Col. Yule will be best remembered. The engineer officer and member of the India Council sinks in comparison with the geographer and writer. In the earlier years of his career his literary feats were confined to technical subjects connected with his profession. His narrative of the mission to Ava, already referred to, and published in 1858, was his first attempt in the wider field of letters. The most active period of his literary career began after his return from India. In 1866 he published, under the title of "Cathay and the Way Thither," a masterly account of the attempts to reach China overland in the Middle Ages. Excellent as was this work, it was in turn eclipsed by the edition he brought out in 1871 of the "Book of Ser Marco Polo." The journal of the gossiping Venetian had been published several times, both before in English and in French, but it was at once admitted that Col.

Yule's edition superseded every other. Col. Yule's next task was, in conjunction with the late Mr. Burnell, to make a collection of curious and out-of-the-way words and terms—an operation which naturally extended over many years, and at last resulted in the appearance of "Hobson Jobson; or, a Glossary of Anglo-Indian Terms" in 1886. This work is as remarkable in its way as either of its predecessors. Before "Hobson-Jobson" had issued from the press, Col. Yule was busily engaged editing the "Diary of William Hedges," which made its full appearance last year in three volumes under the auspices of the Hakluyt Society. In addition to these important works, Col. Yule was the author of a large number of fugitive writings in the journals of the learned societies, and in works in which he took a friendly interest, as, for instance, in the late Capt. Gill's "River of Golden Sand."

COLONEL SIR EDWARD BOSC SLADEN.—We have to announce the death of Colonel Sir Edward Bosc Sladen, which took place on Saturday after a short illness from pneumonia. The late Sir Edward was the son of Mr. Ramsey Sladen, late Physician-General of the Maaras Presidency, and was born at Madras in 1830. He was twice married; first, in 1861, to Sophie Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Pryce Harrison, C.S.I., late Comptroller-General of Accounts, Bengal (she died in 1865); and secondly, in 1880, to Katharine, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Russell Carew, of Carpenter's park, Herts. He entered the Madras Staff Corps in 1849, served in the Burmese war of 1852-53, and was present at the relief of Pegu in 1852, and at the second investment of Pegu in 1853. He conducted two successful expeditions against rebel hill tribes of the Yonzalee district, Martaban Provinces, in 1856-57, where he was dangerously wounded. For this service he received the thanks of the Supreme Government. With his regiment, the 1st Madras Fusiliers, he served in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny from February, 1858, until the return of the regiment to Madras. He was present with Sir James Outram's Corps of Observation at the Alumbagh and at the capture of Lucknow, served in the Oude campaign from June to December, 1858, was appointed Brigade-Quarter-master to Sir A. Horsford's force on the march to and capture of Sultanpore, and also with the same force at the affair and capture of guns at Dacoopore. He was Commissioner of Arakan from 1876 to 1885, and Chief Civil and Political Officer of the Burma expeditionary force in 1886. The late Sir Edward was in receipt of a good service pension for distinguished and meritorious services, had the Indian Mutiny medal with clasp for Lucknow, and the Burma medal with clasp for Pegu. He was knighted in 1886.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATRICK THEODORE FRENCH, whose death was announced on Saturday, entered the service of the Honourable East India Company in 1821, and was posted in 1822 to the 23rd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, of which he subsequently became adjutant. He left it for the command of the Ahmednugger police (a Bheel corps). In 1841-42 he served in Scinde as political agent at Sibi, in Upper Scinde, and in 1844 was acting political agent at Jodhpore, in Rajpootana. In 1845 he was transferred to a similar post in Nimar, vacated shortly before by Sir J. Outram. He left it in 1847 to join Sir G. Clerk, then Governor of Bombay, as private secretary, was subsequently town major at Bombay, and lastly, in 1851, officiating Resident at Barod. This concluded his thirty years' continuous service. On returning to England he set himself to work to found the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and to his care as chairman for nearly thirty years its present flourishing condition is owing.

In next year's Budget it is probable that the requirements of the army in India as regards re-armaments—the artillery with breechloading guns, the British Infantry with magazine rifles, and the Native Infantry with Martinis—will receive special attention.

A Committee of medical and other officers, recently appointed by the British Resident to inquire into the sanitary condition of Bangalore, report very unfavourably and in strong terms on the municipal slaughter-houses, which are condemned as being in a scandalously and dangerously bad state. Veterinary Surgeon Durand considers that at least one-third of the animals he saw slaughtered were unfit for human food. He thinks the animals inferior in quality, and in one instance he saw a diseased liver presumably intended to be eaten. The Committee urge the appointment of a permanent veterinary officer to superintend the slaughter-houses and check the traffic of diseased meat. They also advise the removal of the shambles outside the station limits, and propose framing rules indicating the characteristics for distinguishing healthy animals.



# WINTER SALE

OF

## SYKES, JOSEPHINE & CO.

TEA GOWNS, TEA JACKETS,  
HOSIERY, AND CHILDREN'S COSTUMES, &c.,  
AT LESS THAN COST PRICE.

IMPORTANT.—A Few Soiled COMBINATIONS, SPENCERS and VESTS, of their Special Make, are on Show at a Great Reduction to Clear.

280, REGENT ST., LONDON, W.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (*which are payable in advance*), should be sent to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN AND CO., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

#### TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year... ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1890.

### INDIA IN 1889.

THE year which has just passed away has been one of peace, prosperity, and progress for India. There has been nothing of the sensational element for the historian to record. The evils which certain pessimists prophesied would follow upon the annexation of Upper Burma have not yet come to pass; but the grandson of the Queen-Empress of India has eaten his Christmas dinner at Mandalay amidst demonstrations of loyalty and goodwill towards British rule. The shadow of a Russian invasion of India may still disturb the dreams of Viceroys, but precautions have been taken, and are still going on, to lay that ghost if possible. Strategic railways and frontier defences have been costly "necessaries," and it may be an open question whether it was wise to let all India know that we stood in any fear of a rival Power contesting the supremacy of our rule over her; but the result has been so far satisfactory that India has unanimously declared in favour of British supremacy against all comers. All the Native chiefs and nobles have come forward, offering men or money to protect the British power against outside assault. Notwithstanding, however, all that has been said and written regarding Russia's designs upon

India, we have taken the liberty of doubting for ourselves whether the danger was so very imminent as the Russophobists tried to make out. We have always held that if Russia really contemplates contesting the possession of India with England she has a great deal to do in the way of preliminary arrangements before she can make a step in advance towards the desired end. The battle for India, if it ever is fought, will be fought, we imagine, nearer London than Cabul. But is is excellent diplomatic policy on the part of Russia to keep that "raw" on England's side—that India is in imminent danger of attack. Englishmen seem to be strangely ignorant of Russia's real weakness. She never had such an opportunity of striking a blow against us as she had during the Mutiny time of 1859; yet she refrained, not from any moral compunctions, but simply because she had not the men or the means for the purpose. Although she has been pushing her way since then very rapidly towards the frontier of Afghanistan, we do not hold that we have any particular cause for alarm. It might, perhaps, have been better for India had some of the millions of rupees which have been expended to guard against this Russian scare been expended to develop the internal resources of India itself in a more peaceful and more commercially profitable direction. This, however, is a matter of opinion. The strong man armed keeps, we are told, his goods in peace; and certainly, so far as defence works can protect an Empire, we seem to be excessively fortunate on our North-West Frontier of India should the wave of Russian aggression ever break against the barriers we have put up there.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 14.)

WILSON, Sir Alexander, Kt., to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

MONAHAN—The services of Mr. F. Monahan, B.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

BLAINE—The services of Mr. F. M. Blaine, B.C.S., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

TUFF, Mr. A. J., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Oct. 17.

BURNETT, Mr. R. T., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Oct. 25.

BEASLEY, Rev. E. M., chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, from the date on which he takes over charge of his office from the Rev. V. W. Kinsman.

BATLEY, Lieut. S. F., Bengal S.C., officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, and to general superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti in Rajputana.

MULLER—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. Muller to be in charge of the Consulate for Germany at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. J. Braesecke.

WILSON, Lieut.-Colonel F. A., Bengal S.C., political agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a political agent of the 1st class, consequent on the appointment of Mr. H. S. Barnes, officiating political of the 1st class, to officiate as under-secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

KENSINGTON—The services of Mr. A. Kensington, officiating under-secretary to the Government of India in this department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India from Dec. 10, 1882.

HYNES, Mr. G. J., deputy postmaster-general, Burma, is granted leave to Europe, on medical certificate, for six months, from Dec. 10.

## MILITARY.

**TIDY**, Major A. G., North Lancashire Regiment, is appointed to be garrison inspector, vice Major G. Poignand, who has vacated that appointment, dated Dec. 14, 1888.

**BRASIER-CREAGH**, Lieut. G. P., 9th Bengal Lancers, extra aide-de-camp, to be aide-de-camp on H.E.'s Personal Staff, vice Major F. T. R. Hamilton, who has vacated that appointment, dated Dec. 10.

**HICKLEY**, Lieut. A. C., West Riding Regiment, wing officer 40th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from May 10, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India. The names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Graduation List:—

**LUMSDEN**, Lieut.-General Sir P. S., G.C.B., C.S.I., Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of General C. Cureton, C.B., Bengal S.C., on Oct. 22.

**WILLOUGHBY**, Colonel M. W., C.S.I., Bombay S.C., is placed on the list of major generals, in consequence of the promotion of Major-General S. de B. Edwards, C.B., Bombay Infantry, to the rank of lieutenant-general, on Oct. 22.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

**COWAN**, Lieut.-Colonel S. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army from Dec. 9.

**HUTCHINSON**, Lieut.-Colonel H. S., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army from Dec. 9.

**COWIE**, Lieut.-Colonel D., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army from Dec. 9.

**NEILL**, Lieut.-Colonel G. S., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army from Dec. 9.

**PORTMAN**, Lieut.-Colonel A. B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army from Dec. 9.

**WARD**, Lieut.-Colonel T. M., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army from Dec. 9.

**TAYLOR**, Lieut.-Colonel R. F., Madras General List, Infantry, to be colonel in the army from Dec. 10.

**CAMPBELL**, Lieut.-Colonel J. E., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army from Dec. 10.

**MARTIN**, Captain M. K., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major in the army from Nov. 10.

**TROTTER**, Captain R. F., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major in the army from Dec. 8.

**ALEXANDER**, Captain A. de Vere, Bengal Staff Corps, to be major in the army from Dec. 8.

**BODDAM**, Colonel W. W., Bengal Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance from Dec. 12.

**BAYLEY**, Hon. Sir Stuart, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, is appointed to be honorary captain in the Calcutta Naval Volunteers.

**TUCK**, deputy assistant commissary J., sub-engineer, 3rd grade, is promoted to the rank of honorary assistant engineer, 3rd grade, from April 11.

**MEARES**, Mr. W. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, temporarily employed in the Railway Branch, is transferred permanently to State Railways.

**DAVIDSON**, Mr. J. Y., Class I, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service, from Dec. 9.

**JONES**, Mr. J. J., Class II. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is permitted to retire from the service, from April 27.

**BAINES**, Mr. H. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Madras, is transferred to the Punjab.

**RIOBY**, Mr. V., executive engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for two years from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

**ABBOTT**, Lieut.-Colonel H. B., Bombay S.C., returned from privilege leave, and resumed charge of the office of political superintendent of Jhallawar from Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, on Nov. 23.

## FURLONGS.

**NORMAN**, Major-General Sir F. B., K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for one year.

**HANDCOCK**, Colonel A. G., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 6th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry (p.a.), for two years.

**MARTIN**, Major M. K., Bengal S.C., squadron commander 2nd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year and 266 days.

**ILES**, Lieut. H. W., R.A., subaltern No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery (m.c.), for 182 days.

**PALMER**, Colonel C. H., Bengal S.C., 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year, on m.c.; pension service, 32nd year, commenced July 12.

**PHILLIPS**, Lieut. T., Bengal S.C., 1st Battalion 5th Gurkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year, on private affairs; pension service, 7th year, commenced May 12.

**MEDLEY**, Captain E. J., Bengal S.C., till May 15, 1890, in extension.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Dec. 10.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**PEARSON**, 2nd Lieut. H. F. A., Manchester Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer 23rd Pioneers, on probation, dated Nov. 6.

**HALKETT**, Major H. C. H., wing officer 32nd Pioneers, to be wing commander, vice Nicholls, retired, dated Sept. 2.

**PENNEL**—The name of Captain H. L. Pennell, 1st Dragoon Guards

is added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depôts.

**FINDLAY**, Captain N. D., R.A., is directed to proceed from Nowgong to Camp Gurgaon for duty with 70th Field Battery.

**PEAKE**, Lieut. M., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Camp Gurgaon to Umballa and join the "C" Battery, R.H.A., to which he has been appointed.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—

**CRIPPS-DAY**, 2nd Lieut. F. H., 21st Hussars.

**TECK**, 2nd Lieut. H.S.H. Prince Adolphus of.

**NOEL**, 2nd Lieut. H. C., 17th Lancers.

**BELLAIRS**, 2nd Lieut. N. E. B., R.A.

**MARTIN-LEAKE**, 2nd Lieut. W., Cheshire Regiment.

**PIGOTT**, 2nd Lieut. V. R., Cheshire Regiment.

**ANDERSON**, 2nd Lieut. P. G., Leicestershire Regiment.

**WATSON**, 2nd Lieut. L. A., Leicestershire Regiment.

**COBHAM**, 2nd Lieut. H. W., Worcestershire Regiment.

**BENNETT**, 2nd Lieut. C. H., Worcestershire Regiment.

**GORDON**, 2nd Lieut. J. L. R., Worcestershire Regiment.

**TAYLOR**, 2nd Lieut. E. F., Worcestershire Regiment.

**NEWMHAM**, 2nd Lieut. W. F., Lancashire Fusiliers.

**DAY**—On return from furlough, Captain J. G. Day, R.E., is posted to the Rawal Pindi division, Military Works.

**PRITCHARD**, Lieut. H. T., King's Own Scottish Borderers (officiating wing officer, on probation, 25th Punjab Infantry), to Meerut for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

**O'SHAUGHNESSY**, Surgeon P. J. B., to England, from date of availing himself of it, on private affairs, pending retirement.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 11.)

**BADCOCK**, Mr. F. W., district and sessions judge, on furlough, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Rajshaye.

**PARGITER**, Mr. F. E., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Rajshaye, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district and sessions judge of that district.

**MORSEHEAD**, Mr. F., who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Service, is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Bhaugulpore division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Bhaugulpore.

**MANISTY**, Mr. G. E., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Monghyr.

**MARRIOTT**, Mr. C. R., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Durbhuanga, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Noakhally, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. M. Waller.

**O'DONNELL**, Mr. C. J., magistrate and collector, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Jessore.

**IRVING**—The special leave for six months granted to Mr. R. H. G. Irving, district superintendent of police, has been commuted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India into leave, on medical certificate, for nine months.

**MACAULAY**—The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the Hon. C. Macaulay, C.I.E., of his seat in the Council of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

**PEACOCK**—With the sanction of H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieut.-Governor appoints Mr. F. H. Peacock to be a member of the Council of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

**PAUL**—With the sanction of H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieut.-Governor reappoints the Hon. Sir G. C. Paul, K.C.I.E., to be a member of the Council of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

**MOORE**—With the sanction of H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieut.-Governor reappoints the Hon. C. H. Moore to be a member of the Council of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

**COBB**, Surgeon-Major R., civil surgeon, Monghyr, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Hughly.

**WILSON**, Surgeon-Major J., officiating civil surgeon of Hughly, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Monghyr, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major R. Cobb.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Dec. 12.)

**BARRETT**, Mr. J. C., assistant conservator of forests, on relief by Mr. J. C. McDonell, deputy conservator of forests, of the charge of the Jhelum Forest division, is attached to the Mooltan Forest division, from Nov. 22.

**BULLOCK**—On return from furlough, Mr. F. D'O. Bullock, divisional judge, is posted to the Jhelum division, relieving Mr. D. Cameron, who returns to Bengal.

**MONTGOMERY**—On return from furlough the Rev. F. J. Montgomery, M.A., is appointed temporarily to the chaplaincy of Murree, vice the Rev. G. C. Peake.

**CHEVIS**, Mr. W., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Kasauli sub-division of the Simla district to Mooltan, where he assumed charge of his duties on Dec. 6.

**AGNEW**, Mr. P. D., who has been appointed to the Bengal Civil Service and attached to the province of the Punjab, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, and posted to Shahpur, where he assumed charge of his duties on Dec. 1.

**MARTINEAU**, Mr. A. E., who has been appointed to the Bengal Civil Service and attached to the province of the Punjab, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, and posted to Hoshiarpur, where he assumed charge of his duties on Dec. 2.

ROSE, Mr. H. A., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Hoshiarpur to the Ferozepore district, where he assumed charge of his duties on Dec. 6.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from the dates noted opposite their names:—

MACKIE, Mr. A. W., Nov. 27.

CAMERON, Mr. D., Nov. 29.

BAILY, Mr. F. L., officiating extra judicial assistant commissioner, is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Ludhiana.

GREER, Mr. A. C., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Bannu, as a temporary arrangement, vice Captain F. W. Egerton.

LITTLE, Surgeon S., officiating civil surgeon, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as superintendent of the Chenawan Central Jail, from Nov. 4, vice Surgeon H. J. Dyson.

BATE, Surgeon-Major T. E. L., assumed charge of the civil surgeoncy of Delhi and superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at that station on Oct. 28, relieving Surgeon G. P. Nicholas, transferred.

NICHOLSON, Surgeon G. F., civil surgeon, is transferred from Delhi to Umballa, where he assumed charge of his duties on Nov. 1.

DYSON, Surgeon H. J., officiating civil surgeon, is appointed to officiate as deputy sanitary commissioner, Punjab, from Nov. 7, vice Surgeon-Major J. O'Neill.

O'NEILL, Surgeon-Major J., is posted to Karnal as civil surgeon, and assumed charge on Nov. 13.

OTTLEY, Major J. W., R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, is transferred from the Joint Secretary's Office to the Bari Doab Circle.

BROOKE, Mr. J. H., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Delhi division, Western Jumna Canal, to the Upper Sutlej division, Inundation Canals.

GREER, Mr. W. G., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., is transferred from the Superintending Engineer's Office, Cis-Sutlej Circle, to the 1st division, Bari Doab Canal.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 14.)

MOLESWORTH, Surgeon R. E., M.S., is appointed to the civil medical charge of Ranikhet, in addition to his military duties, from Nov. 12, vice Surgeon-Major R. N. Mally, proceeded to England.

CUMINE, Rev. R. A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of the Punjab, is appointed to be chaplain of Sitapur, from Sept. 26.

THOROLD, Surgeon W. G., on being relieved of the civil medical charge of Kheri, is appointed to officiate as deputy sanitary commissioner, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, 3rd circle, vice Surgeon-Major G. Griffith, on deputation to the 2nd circle.

ANDERSON, Surgeon J., on being relieved of his duties of officiating civil surgeon at Agra, is appointed to the civil medical charge of Kheri as a temporary arrangement.

DYSON, Mr. J., officiating judicial commissioner, Oudh, on being relieved by Mr. W. Young, to be additional judicial commissioner, Oudh.

BARTLETT, Mr. H. F., district magistrate, Jaunpur, is appointed to conduct the duties of the sessions judge of Jaunpur, in addition to his own duties, for the purposes of hearing urgent applications for admission to bail, during the absence; on deputation, of Mr. E. J. Kitta.

BRERETON, Mr. R. H., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Meerut district.

WYER, Mr. T. R., joint magistrate, 1st grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Basti district.

CADGE, Surgeon-Major W. H., superintendent, Central Prison, on return leave, is posted to the Central Prison at Agra.

COURT, Mr. F. W., district superintendent of police, on return from furlough, is posted to the Agra district.

HEARLE, Mr. N., deputy conservator of forests, on return from furlough, is posted to the charge of the Ganges Forest division of the Central Circle.

MESTON, Mr. J. S., assistant magistrate, Moradabad, is transferred to Jhansi as assistant commissioner.

KIRTS, Mr. E. J., officiating district and sessions judge, Jaunpur, is placed on special duty at Agra in connection with the Conference of Census Officers to assemble there in December.

O'CONNOR, Rev. H. K., chaplain of Benares, is appointed to be the honorary chaplain of the 4th Administrative Battalion N.W. Provinces Volunteers.

BRERETON, Mr. H. J., is appointed to be a captain in the Allahabad Volunteer Corps, vice H. G. Cowie, resigned.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Dec. 14.)

SKINNER, Mr. J. A. C., C.S., acting political agent, on being relieved by Mr. Goodridge, is posted to Rajpur as assistant commissioner.

The Secretary of State having sanctioned the addition to the Commissioner of a fifth deputy-commissionership of the 4th class the following promotions and appointments are made from Dec. 11:—

NEDHAM, Mr. W. A., judge of the Small Causes Court, Nagpur, to be deputy commissioner, 4th class.

HENNESSY, Mr. S. H., judge of the Small Causes Court, Jubbulpore, to be judge of the Small Causes Court, Nagpur.

ISMAI, Mr. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, 1st class, to be judge of the Small Causes Court, Jubbulpore.

GORDON, Mr. L., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to be assistant commissioner, 1st class.

SAUNDERS, Mr. A. L., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

CRUMP, Mr. H. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th class, to be assistant commissioner, 3rd class.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(Burma Gazette, Dec. 7.)

PINHEY, Mr. A. F., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner, and is transferred from Kyaukpadaung to the charge of the Myingyan district, as a temporary measure.

COPLESTON, Mr. F. S., S.C., deputy commissioner, on being relieved by Mr. Pinhey, is placed on special duty.

SAUNDERS, Mr. L. H., Bengal Civil Service, who has been appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma, is posted to the headquarters of the Tharrawaddy district.

SHAW—On his return from privilege leave, Mr. A. T. A. Shaw, C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Bassein sub-division of the Bassein district.

WESTLAKE, Mr. S. St. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Yamethin to the charge of the Wundwin sub-division, Milktila district.

MITCHELL, Mr. T. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, is granted furlough for two years.

COXON, Mr. S. W., assistant superintendent of police, is appointed to officiate as personal assistant to the chief commissioner, from Nov. 21.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

##### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 10.)

ATKINSON, Mr. J. N., is appointed to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Cuddapah, during the employment of Mr. A. W. B. Higgins on other duty.

MACLEOD, Mr. B., is appointed to act as principal assistant to the collector, magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Ganjam, during the absence of Mr. F. E. K. Wedderburn on leave.

LAFFRENAIS, Mr. C. A., assistant surgeon, Calicut, is appointed to act as civil surgeon, Tellicherry, as a temporary measure.

NORONHA, Mr. A., assistant surgeon and acting civil surgeon, Mangalore, is appointed to act as assistant surgeon, Calicut, during the employment of Mr. Laffrenais on other duty.

DUNCAN, Mr. D., M.A., D.S.C., is appointed to act as director of public instruction and commissioner for the Unconvenanted Civil Service Examinations during the absence of Mr. Grigg, on leave.

SIBTHORPE, Brigadier-Surgeon C., professor of surgery, Madras Medical College, is appointed to act as principal of that College during the absence of Brigade-Surgeon Porter on furlough.

USSHER, Mr. C. J., executive engineer, 4th grade (substantive pro tem.), is promoted to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Dec. 4 permanent.

##### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

NEPHEAN, Colonel H. A. T., Staff Corps.

PLUMER, Lieut. T. H., Staff Corps.

BROOKING, Lieut. H. T., Staff Corps.

BRANFOOT, Surgeon-Major A. M., Indian Medical Service.

STONE, Honorary Lieut. C., Commissariat Department.

STEVENS, Capt. C. F., Staff Corps, 29th Madras Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on m.c., for 182 days, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India; pension service, 14th year commenced April 11.

#### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 19.)

ABUD—Captain H. M. Abud's appointment to act as third assistant political Resident, Aden, should have retrospective effect from the date of Captain Ashby's departure on leave—viz., Oct. 18.

LELY—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S., to be substantive pro tem. political agent, Kathiawar, from the date of his resuming charge of the office.

HAMILTON, Mr. T. S., C.S., is appointed to act as judge and sessions judge of Belgaum during the absence of Dr. A. D. Pollen, C.S., on privilege leave.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, from Jan. 1 :—

Wise, Colonel F J, to re-assume charge of his permanent appointment as inspector-general of police.

HUMFREY, Major J., to act as commissioner of police, Bombay, during the absence of Colonel W. H. Wilson.

OMMANNEY—The services of Mr. H. T. Ommanney, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Political Department, from Jan. 1.

CUMMING, Mr., to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, other than the presidency town of Bombay.

JOFF, Mr. C. H., relinquished charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Kanara on the 4th inst., and assumed charge of the office of assistant judge, F.P., Bijapur, on the 7th inst.

PETERSON, Dr. P., resumed charge of his duties as professor of Oriental languages at the Elphinstone College on the 9th ult.

COOKE, Dr. T., principal, College of Science, Poona, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 3rd prox. or such date as he may avail himself of it.

OLIVER, Mr. J., received charge of the Professorship of English Literature, Deccan College, on the 28th ult.

SLATER, Mr. J. S., B.A., barrister-at-law, assumed charge of his duties as Government Professor of Law of the Government Law Schools, Bombay, on the 3rd inst.

COLLIE, Surgeon M. A. T., M.B., C.M., to act as physician, European General Hospital, Bombay, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Brigade Surgeon A. N. Hojel. Surgeon M. A. T. Collie, M.B., was appointed to act as secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, in addition to his own duties, from Aug. 13 to Oct. 14, 1889.

PRITCHARD, Mr. C. B., C.S.I., a member of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed by H.M. the Queen-Empress of India a provisional member of council at this Presidency.

### MILITARY.

BOULTON, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel C. F., of the Staff Corps, is entitled to the colonel's allowance from Dec. 13.

HOLLWAY, Lieut. J. C., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

McCLOUGHRY—The services of Surgeon-Major J. McCloughry, F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

MACKEY, Rev. J. H., M.A., on his return to the Bombay Presidency, is appointed to be chaplain, Church of Scotland, at Poona and Kirkee.

HENDERSON, Rev. J., M.A., is appointed to be junior chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, from the date of his being relieved at Poona by the Rev. J. H. Mackay.

### FURLONGS.

CRAUFORD, Lieut. J. A. H., Staff Corps, has leave for eight months, on private affairs, in extension.

RANSOM, Lieut. J. M., Staff Corps, wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 7th year, commenced July 3.

FERGUSON, Surgeon A. F., I.M.S., in medical charge 17th Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

FAULKNER, Lieut. A. A. M. M., Staff Corps, wing officer 2nd Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 7th year, commenced May 12.

MILES, Colonel S. B., Staff Corps, Resident, Meywar, is allowed furlough in and out of India for six months, on private affairs.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Dec. 13.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

GORDON, Lieut. McL. J., officiating squadron officer, to be squadron officer, 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse).

CARTWRIGHT, Lieut. C. M., squadron officer 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse), to be adjutant, from Nov. 8, vice Lieut. Grantham, appointed fourth squadron commander.

JENNINGS, Surgeon W. E., Indian Medical Service, officiating in medical charge 7th Bombay Cavalry, to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgeon-Major J. McCloughry, Indian Medical Service, on civil employ.

KNATCHBULL, Lieut. G. W. C., wing officer, 22nd Bombay Infantry, to be adjutant, sub pro tem. (provisionally), vice Kettlewell, seconded.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. R. W., Staff Corps (deputy adjutant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation), squadron officer 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been seconded for duty.

KETTLEWELL, Lieut. E. A., Staff Corps (inspecting officer Native States Infantry), wing officer and adjutant 22nd Bombay Infantry, has been seconded in his regiment for one year from Sept. 13.

BECHER, Major E. F., just promoted to that rank from the 5th Field Battery, has been posted to 44th Field Battery.

TYNDALE-BISCOE, Captain A. S. just promoted to that rank from "N" Battery, R.H.A., has been posted to the 5th Field Battery, and is to join his new battery for duty.

WILLIAMSON, Lieutenant O. C., has been posted to No. 3 Battery, Southern Division, Royal Artillery.

WELDON, Lieutenant G. A., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, is directed to proceed to England and join the 1st battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

## INDIA OFFICE.

JANUARY 2.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Colonel F. Tweddell, Inf.; Major J. C. F. Gordon, S.C.; Colonel L. R. H. D. Campbell, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel H. Howell, S.C.; Lieut. M. Stevens, S.C.; Lieut. R. L. Tottenham, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Colonel J. B. Leggett, S.C.; Captain G. P. M. Prichard, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut.-Colonel E. Harvey, R.E.; A. H. Gayer, W. Good, J. B. Chirnside.

*Bombay Estab.*—F. H. Warden.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major G. S. Eyre, S.C., seven days; Surgeon-Major R. G. Mathew, six months; Captain S. F. Biddulph, S.C., 238 days.

*Madras Estab.*—Captain C. H. Simpson, S.C., till Aug. 31; Captain H. E. Goodwyn, D.S.O., R.E., one year, private affairs.

*Bombay Estab.*—Captain J. M. Candy, S.C., six months.

*Indian Marine.*—Second Grade Officer B. G. Relf, five months.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major M. Laugharne, R.E., six months' m.c.; E. Grant, furlough commuted to leave on m.c. for eighteen months; G. A. Tweedy (Cov.), two months' furlough; F. H. Barrow (Cov.), one month's furlough; G. G. White, three months' furlough.

*Bombay Estab.*—T. Hart-Davies (Cov.), two months' extraordinary leave, on m.c.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Babington, Inf.; Major G. S. Eyre, S.C.; Surgeon A. Duncan, M.D.; Lieut. D. C. F. Macintyre, S.C.; Lieut. C. E. Johnson, S.C.; Lieut. F. V. Whittall, S.C.; Surgeon-Major J. T. B. Bookey; Lieut. C. Y. Crommelin, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Colonel H. C. Stevens, Cav.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major W. H. D. Jones, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel B. Humfrey, S.C.; Major H. R. D. Thomas, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. Sanders (Cov.), R. L. Campbell.

*Madras Estab.*—J. W. Cherry, Surgeon-Major H. A. F. Nailer, M.B.

*Bombay Estab.*—W. Lee Warner (Cov.), A. F. Woodburn (Cov.).

JANUARY 1.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint—William Mackworth Young, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Second Financial Commissioner in the Punjab;

Colonel George Edward Langham Somerset Sanford, R.E., C.B., Inspector-General of Military Works, India;

Lieut.-Colonel Robert Warburton, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Officer in the Khyber;

to be Companions of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire :—

#### TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., late Press Commissioner in India.  
Major-General Sir George Stewart White, K.C.B., V.C.

#### TO BE COMPANIONS.

Sardar Bhagat Sing, Member of the Kapurthala State Council.  
Colonel William Merriman, R.E., First Grade Executive Engineer, Bombay.

Lieut.-Colonel William Percival Tomkins, R.E., Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan.

Colonel William Arthur James Wallace, R.E., Director of the North-Western Railway, India.

Henry Bidewell Grigg, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Berthold Ribbentrop, Esq., Inspector of Forests.  
Brigade-Surgeon George King, M.B., Bengal Medical Service, Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.

Langton Prendergast Walsh, Esq., Assistant Resident at Zeyla.  
Henry Paul Todd-Naylor, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Officiating Deputy-Commissioner of Magwe, in Upper Burma.

A DREADFUL accident occurred at Trichinopoly on Dec. 9 when some men were manufacturing fireworks for the Prince's tamasha on Wednesday. In one of the rooms of the old, Nawab's palace, now used for public offices, a lot of gunpowder lying about, ready to be converted into fireworks, an explosion took place, and one man was killed, and another seriously wounded. The disaster took place behind the rooms allotted to the Sub-Registrar's office. One of these was completely wrecked, the rest of the rooms were considerably damaged. Fortunately a majority of the workmen had left the room at the moment to witness the passing of the Rajah of Pudukotta, otherwise much more serious damage might have occurred.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## HOME.

## BIRTHS.

- BELL-SYER—Dec. 29, at Alipore House, Wimbledon, the wife of Harry Bell-Syer, of a son.  
 BUCKLE—Dec. 26, at Summer-hill, Mallow, the wife of Captain A. W. Bentley Buckle, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, Adjutant 6th Bengal King's Royal Rifle Corps, of a son.  
 DALY—Dec. 27, at Ryde House, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of Gen. Sir Henry Daly, G.C.B., of a son.  
 HOLMES—Dec. 30, at Freeland-road, Ealing, W., the wife of Basil Holmes, of a daughter.  
 LE BRETON—Dec. 27, at Lunesdale, Torquay, the wife of Lieut.-Col. E. H. Le Breton (late The Royal Irish Regiment), of a son.  
 MARRYAT—Dec. 28, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel E. L. Marryat (late Royal Engineers), of a daughter.  
 RUSSELL—Dec. 28, at Weymouth, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Russell, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.  
 WITHERS—Dec. 25, at 23, Church-row, Hampstead, the wife of Alfred Withers, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

- CALDER—GRAHAME—Jan. 3, at Holy Trinity Church, Stirling, Edmond Henry Somerville Calder, Captain Royal Artillery, son of the late Captain Somerville Calder, R.A., to Lillias Jane, daughter of the late Archibald Grahame, Esq., of Woodcliffe, Stirling.  
 HUNTER—HINE—Dec. 19, at St. Saviour's, Aberdeen-park Highbury, Surgeon C. B. Hunter, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to Agnes Lily, second daughter of the late Henry Hine, of Southampton.  
 JESSOP—HARTNELL—Dec. 28, at St. Paul's, Clifton, John William Jessop, youngest son of the late Major C. C. Jessop, of H.M.'s Bombay Army, to Marian, eldest daughter of the Rev. Bedford Hartnell, M.A., Assistant Master, Clifton College.  
 MESSERVY—NICOL—Dec. 31, at St. Jude's Church, South Kensington, Ernest Francis Messervy, Talawakelle, Ceylon, to Margaret Dyce Nicol, third daughter of the late Andrew Nicol, of Dimbula, Ceylon, and of Mrs. Nicol, 3, Collingham-road, London, S.W.  
 ORMSBY—MONEY—Jan. 1, at St. Leonard's Church, Exeter, Vincent A. Ormsby, Lieut. East Surrey Regiment, to Agnes Ada, eldest daughter of Colonel R. E. K. Money, Bengal Staff Corps.

## DEATHS.

- ADAMS—Nov. 26, at Kingston-hill, Surrey, Beatrice Julia, daughter of General Henry Augustus Adams, Bombay Infantry.  
 CLARKE—Dec. 30, at Cheltenham, Mary Anne Rocke, widow of the late John Stanley Clarke, Bengal Civil Service (Retired), aged 84.  
 CLEMENTS—Dec. 27, at Walmer, Major Harry Montgomerie Clements, R.M.L.I.  
 LANGSTON—Dec. 19, at Hereford, Catherine Mary, widow of the late Colonel John Langston, late B.N.I., aged 78.  
 LAURIE—Dec. 23, at Witham, Essex, Catherine, widow of Major-Gen. John Laurie, H.M.'s Madras Army.  
 MACLEOD—Dec. 26, at Leamington, by a fall from his horse, Donald John MacLeod, fourth son of the late D. A. MacLeod, Dalvey Cottage, Forres, late of the H.E.I.C.S., aged 25.  
 RICHMOND—Dec. 31, at 31, Abingdon Villas, Kensington, Mary Anne Frances, widow of the late Lieut.-General Archibald Fullerton Richmond, C.B., aged 87.  
 SHEPHERD—Dec. 29, at Eastbourne, Anne, widow of the late Captain John Shepherd, Hon. E.I.C.S., sometime Deputy Master of the Trinity House and a Director of the Hon. East India Company, and afterwards a Member of Her Majesty's Council for India, aged 85.  
 STUART—Jan. 2, at 17, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, Caroline Georgina, the wife of the late Charles James Fife Stuart, Barrister-at-Law, of the Oriental Bank Corporation, and of Harrow Weald, Esq.  
 SULLIVAN—Jan. 1, at Tregew, Bournemouth, Admiral Sir Bartholomew James Sullivan, K.C.B., aged 79.  
 SYMINGTON—Dec. 26, at Eastbourne, Annie, the wife of the late Wm. Symington, A.I.N.A.  
 WHISH—Dec. 31, suddenly, at Greystoke, Upper Norwood, the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. A. Cooper, Elizabeth, widow of the late General Richard Whish, Bombay Artillery, late of Clifton, aged 80.  
 WRIGHT—Dec. 12, at his residence, The Old Vicarage, Whitechurch, Oxon., of typhoid fever, George Hustwail Wright, M.I.C.E., Companion of the Order of the Medjidieh, Agent in England of the Egyptian Railways, aged 58.  
 YULE—Dec. 30, Colonel Sir Henry Yule, R.E., C.B., K.C.S.I., Corr. Inst. Fra.

## INDIAN.

## BIRTHS.

- ADAM—Dec. 18, at Claremont, Malabar-hill, the wife of the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, of a son.  
 ALBAN—Dec. 4, at Mhow, the wife of Captain C. F. S. Alban, 7th Bombay Infantry, of a son.  
 CHALMERS—Dec. 8, at Calcutta, the wife of J. M. Chalmers (Secretary and Manager, Calcutta Central Press Company (Limited)), of a son.  
 GILCHRIST—Dec. 30, at Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency, the wife of William G. Gilchrist, M.I.C.E., Indian Public Works Department, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

- MCCARRON—Dec. 14, at Allahabad, the wife of George H. McCarron, *Pioneer Press*, of a daughter.  
 MACGREGOR—Dec. 10, at Calcutta, the wife of Alexander MacGregor, of a daughter.  
 MEIN—Dec. 7, at Kohat, the wife of Captain F. B. Mein, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.  
 NIXON—Dec. 10, at Sealkote, the wife of Major E. B. Nixon, of a son.  
 PLAYFAIR—Dec. 18, at the New Oriental Bank, Bombay, the wife of George W. F. Playfair, of a daughter (stillborn).  
 RIVETT-CARNAC—Dec. 17, at Malabar-hill, Bombay, the wife of L. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

- BECKETT—THOMASON—Dec. 11, at Bareilly, Mr. Clifford Beckett, of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to Beattie Drummond, youngest daughter of Colonel C. S. Thomason, R.E. (Bengal).  
 FRENCH—READ—Dec. 31, at Calcutta, Hugh Davis French, Forest Department, Bengal, fourth son of the Rev. F. French, to Edith, youngest daughter of the late Captain Read. (By telegram.)  
 GRAY—TURNER—Dec. 17, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, Bombay, J. Temperley Gray, L.R.C.P., London, M.R.C.S., to Annie, eldest daughter of Johnson Turner, Hexham, Northumberland.  
 HENDERSON—DUNCAN—Jan. 1, at the Cathedral, Colombo, Ceylon, James Alexander, eldest son of the Rev. D. Henderson, Rockferry, to Isabel Douglass, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Francis Duncan, C.B., Royal Artillery, M.P. for Holborn.  
 MACLEOD—KITCHIN—Dec. 12, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, A. W. Macleod, C.E., Calcutta, to Edith Fanny, daughter of the late J. Kitchin, of Dunsdale, Westerham, Kent.  
 PERKINS—BEALE—Dec. 10, at the Memorial Church, Cawnpore, A. R. Perkins, P.W.D., Burma, to Elinor May, second daughter of Honorary Surgeon R. W. Beale.  
 RASHLEIGH-BERRY—HARDAKER—Dec. 12, at Holy Emmanuel Church, Madras, Edwyn Robert, son of Robert Berry, C.E., late of P.W.D., Punjab, to Agnes Harriett Mary, second daughter of J. Hardaker, I.M.S.  
 TOOGOOD—NESTOR—Dec. 2, at St. Luke's Church, Dinapore, F. A. Toogood, Debrugarh, to Agnes Isabel, daughter of the late W. R. Nestor, Superintendent-General, Government Secretariat, N.W.P.  
 TRAVERS—BOLLAND—Dec. 5, at St. Paul's Church, Waltham, C. H. Travers, Madras Police, to Margaret Bolland.

## DEATHS.

- BAINBRIDGE—Nov. 21, at Hanford, California, Leslie, only son of Major Bainbridge, late 17th Lancers, aged 28.  
 MACCARTHY—Dec. 13, at the General Hospital, Bombay, Welbore MacCarthy, Joint Acting Honorary Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Bombay, eldest son of the Rev. J. MacCarthy, Ickborough Rectory, Norfolk, aged 25.  
 PAPPLE—Dec. 11, at Allahabad, Mr. J. Papple, Manager of Beake and Co., Allahabad, aged 39.  
 SMITH—Dec. 16, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. C. E. Howard, Byculla, Bombay, James Benjamin Smith, late Head Clerk, Surgeon-General's Office, Bombay, aged 52.  
 WOODEN—Dec. 13, at Sassoon Hospital, Poona, Stephen Wooden, late of Bombay Customs Preventive Service, aged 59.

## THE INDIAN AYAH.

## [A SKETCH FROM LIFE.]

"Oh, lub! of my heart! my oshweet! don't crei! don't crei!" are the shrieking words put into the mouth of the portly figure like that of a domestic duck in high condition, which "Eha," the author of the interesting sketches entitled "Behind the Bungalow," introduces to his readers as the Indian Ayah, and who he further on describes as engulfing in her voluminous embrace, with great bare pachydermatous arms loaded with silver and glass bangles, which jingle with a warlike sound, a little cherub with golden curls and blue, dewy eyes. "Eha" has, however, pictured only one phase of the Ayah's existence. It is the purport of this paper to picture the other. Of course the Ayah is generally noticed as saying she will never part from her charge, the "Missy baba" and "Sunny baba," until they grow up and become *mem-sahab* and *dipty quat-master adjant lad saheb* with plenty of pay, when they will pension her and take care of her in her old age. This is, of course, by way of saying, and maybe there is a touch of sincerity about it, especially if she happen to be an old servant of the household. But the main current which influences her whole existence runs in a different channel altogether, not perceptible to the ordinary eye, but which, if once detected, renders her further existence in the household an impossibility. She is waging perpetual warfare with the other domestics in the house, and her principal enemies are the "bootalair," "mussaul," and the head cook Domingo, regarding all of whom she carries all manner of tales to the *Memsahab*. Was the dinner cold last night when the *dipty lad saheb* came down to dine? The cook Domingo was drunk and incapable, and the work had to be done by a substitute. Were the furniture in the hall not well dusted and in disorder, the *hamal* had taken a little more toddy than was good for him, and which toddy he obtained by bartering some of *Madam Sahib's* supply of kerosene oil at a petty shop round the corner at the end of the street. Did the neighbouring



shib logue come to know of the words that passed between Madam and Sahib last night; it was the mussual who communicated news to the dog-boys the following morning, and that was how the rumour got abroad. The consequence of these tale-bearings is that Madam Sahib is down upon all the servants for some days, and the result is soon felt. Domingo, the cook, receives a letter from Goa stating his mother is in a dying condition, and forthwith sails for his native country. Gopal, the mussual, is going to get married, and must go to his native country also, and so he, too, disappears. Canji, the hamal, has suddenly got racking pain all over his body, and asks for his *ruzzah*, which, whether given him or not, he also soon becomes *non est*. New hands are engaged to fill the places of the old ones, and so days pass on. By-and-by Domingo, the cook, is seen serving in a neighbouring household, so also the massaul, Gopal, and the hamal, Canji. Gradually Madam Sahib comes to learn with astonishment the rumour that has got abroad about herself that she is given to making *kut kut* and *tukrar-tableau*. Then follows explanations, and quick interchange of letters between the Sahib logue and the Madam Sahib logue of the different bungalows, animadverting more or less on the perversity of servants, and then Domingo, Gopal and Canji suddenly vanished together, and are heard of no more in the locality—the Ayah all the while watching with evident satisfaction the result of her masterly tactics, to which she gives expression by fondling with more than ordinary gusto the curly head of “Sunny baba,” who in her eyes now appears to be already the great *dipty lad sahib*. Cooks after cooks leave the service in quick succession. Pedro is succeeded by Jao, and Jao by Caitan, and so on, until Jacky makes his appearance on the scene, and then the changing of cooks ceases. Rumour vaguely has it that the last incumbent is a sort of fifth cousin to the Ayah’s brother’s brother-in-law, which seems to account for the cessation in the change of the persons which was proceeding with such rapidity of late in the post of head cook of the establishment. Similarly the hamals, the mussauls and even the dog-boys are observed to give place to newcomers at short intervals, until some are found sagacious enough to confirm their ways of thinking to that of the Ayah, when further change in the domestic servants finally ceases, and peace and harmony reign supreme in the household. Then days, months and years pass below the stairs merrily as a wedding bell. But hold, watch the Ayah if you can closely. Why does she go daily with stealthy steps by the back door, when her mistress is having her after-dinner nap, to a neighbouring chah—a low range of building where all sorts of non-descript people live? Why does she hesitate when any one approaches that low window in the cook-room looking out into a bye-lane in the locality? Dear readers, if you were to examine that window a little closely you will find all its bars are loose and removable at will. Those bars, instead of preventing as originally intended, offered an outlet to your monthly supply of rice, sugar, tea, coffee, ghee, and even your firewood, which you so often used to wonder were reported to you as being exhausted before the stipulated time, notwithstanding that you took good care to provide for a sufficient supply to cover the month and some odd days more. That window also offered exit on the nights of big *khanas* you gave on your birthday, or on receiving a promotion, which is very grateful in these days of the depreciated rupee, to half of your dishes of fowls and turkeys, of which not even a vista could you see the next morning. Now, let us transfer ourselves to that small room in the chah above referred to. There is an old hag, a countrywoman of the Ayah, who is the farmer’s niece, and another young girl who has come out to be married, and is at present engaged to a sixth cousin of hers, who is serving as a second-class steward on board H.M.’s *Unconquerable* in the Persian Gulf. There are jars in that room of different sizes and shape, and if you have any idea of cause and its effect and the continuity of motion you will find in those self-same jars your missing quantities of rice, sugar, ghee, &c., the loss of which you so bitterly deplored, but could not understand how. The long and short of the whole story is that your Ayah has been all the while maintaining her aunt, her niece, and securing for the latter a nice little dowry in the bargain, to be given on her marriage at your expense. “Eha,” as I have said, has not touched on this phase of the Ayah’s existence. Nevertheless, it is universally felt in almost every household where there is a large family, with a too trusting Madam Sahib, whose attention is otherwise engaged after the children, especially if any of them happened to be sick, and in attending to her duties as the mistress of the house, when her husband’s numerous acquaintances pay her domestic visits, which, unfortunately, are not few and far between as the proverbial one of the angels. The evils regarding the domestic servants are necessary evils, however, and all that can be done is only to minimise them as much as possible. Please to bear in mind every trade has its knacks, and the calling of the Ayah is no exception to the general rule.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 28, City of Oxford (s), Calcutta; 31, Manora (s), Calcutta; 31, Chusan (s), Calcutta.  
BOMBAY.—Dec. 30, Europa (s), Clyde; 30, Henzada (s), London; Jan. 2, City of Dublin (s), Clyde.  
CALCUTTA.—Dec. 30, Rewa (s), London; 30, City of Calcutta (s), Clyde.  
MADRAS.—Dec. 27, Clan Drummond (s), Liverpool.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 28, Bombay (s), Yokohama; 29, Inventor (s), Calcutta; 29, City of Venice (s), Calcutta; 29, Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta.  
BOMBAY.—Dec. 28, Kashgan (s), Hong Kong.  
CALCUTTA.—Dec. 28, Chyebassa (s), London.  
MADRAS.—Dec. 28, Clan Macpherson (s), London; Jan. 1, Chyebassa (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company’s steamers:—

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Jan. 9; from Naples, Jan. 18.

For Bombay: Rev. P. R. Harrison, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. W. H. Cumming and infant, Mrs. Evans Gordon and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Fry and family, Lieut. J. M. Graham, Mr. Holloway, Mr. C. Garth, Mr. Sedgfield. *From Ismailia*: Sir W. Lewis. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Howse.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. A. K. Campbell, Mr. Hillward, Mr. R. O. Wales, Mr. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. Holmwood, Mrs. Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hawes, Mr. H. R. James, Mr. H. B. Loundes, Mr. P. O’Kinealy, Mr. C. Barrie, Mrs. Roland and infant. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Swinley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Messerey, Mr. A. Spiegelberg.

For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Fairley, Mr. and Miss Woodroffe, Mr. Swinburne, Dr. W. Dawson, Marquise de Saliceto, Misses Gibbs (8). *For Madras (via Bombay)*: Mr. W. Champion, Messrs. E. H. and F. Phillips.

For Ismailia: Mr. W. W. Douglas, Mrs. Dundas, Miss Menzies, Lord and Lady Ruthven and son, Mrs. P. Cooper, Messrs. D. and C. Bell, Mrs. Barter, Dr. Henry, Mr. Henry, Mr. J. C. Crompton, Mr. Mackinlay and son, Mr. C. Wall and friend. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. and Mrs. Wienholts. *From Naples*: Mr. Baker and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Spiegelberg, Mrs. Barnes.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Batten, Lieut. P. Greig, Mr. Winterbotham, Lieut. H. de L. Walters, Mrs. Burty, Lieut. W. E. Tyler, Miss Hord, Mrs. Bascon.

For Colombo: Sir W. H. Gregory, Lord Albert Osborne. *For Port Said*: Mr. J. Fryer, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. Whiting, Mr. E. B. Woodhead.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Jan. 10; from Brindisi, Jan. 20.

For Ismailia: Rev. and Mrs. Hatton, Mr. and Mrs. Wales, Mr. and Mrs. Horsfalt. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. and Miss Alban Gibbs.

For Alexandria: Rev. H. W. Bromley, Countess Waldegrave and son, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cunliffe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Booth, Miss W. Cunliffe, Mr. Yorke, Lieut. W. P. Denisdale, Mr. T. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Smalley and family, Miss Arnold, Mr. R. Newland, Mrs. Leader, Miss Wheeler, Mrs. Crookes and two children, Mr. Droyle, Mr. Porter, Miss MacAndrew, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Hodges. *From Venice*: Mr. Thos. Gardner and son, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Perkins, Lady Scott and two daughters, Capt. and Mrs. Green, Mr. C. M. Fletcher, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. G. Cash, Rev. and Mrs. G. Johnston, Mrs. and two Misses Carver, Rev. N. and Mrs. Hurry, Miss Hurry and friend, Miss Mann, Mrs. and Miss Crane, Rev. W. S. Boardman. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. S. Ridge, Miss H. G. New, Miss Chaffel, Mr. and Lady Winifred Biddulph, Mr. Weston and party, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Phipps, Baron and Baroness Brantsen, Miss Brantsen, Mr. and Mrs. Stock, Mr. R. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Culver.

For Bombay: Mrs. Gittens. *From Brindisi*: Lieut. Crommelin, Major and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. C. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Orlebar, Mr. Sealy, Mr. and Mrs. F. Owen, Mr. D. Bruce.

For Colombo: Mr. D. Sellar. *From Brindisi*: Sir Greville and Lady Smith and party, Miss Edwards. *From Venice*: Mr. J. Maitland Kirwan. *From Ismailia*: Mrs. and Miss Pendlebury.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. E. Griffiths, Mr. F. Hilder.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. M. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Goldfrap.

For Malta: Lieut. E. W. Kelly, Lieut. C. Fulcher, Major-General and Mrs. Brooke, Mr. McDermot, Major F. W. Robinson, Mr. A. Green, Commander P. Tillard.

For Brindisi: Miss Wheeler.

For Madras (via Bombay): Mr. J. Eslick.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Jan. 16; from Brindisi, Jan. 26.

For Ismailia: Mr. H. R. P. Lomas, Mr. F. Lee, Mr. P. C. Hansen. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. G. Ainslie, M.P., Mrs. Ainslie, Mr. and two Misses Miller, Dr. and Mrs. J. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. La Fone, Mr. C. J. Swears, Mr. Forbes and friend, Sir A. and Lady Campbell, Miss Buxton, Messrs. R. C. and H. Christie.

For Bombay: Mr. MacNair, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and two infants, Misses Thomson and Plumbe, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. C. L. Swaine.

and child, Mrs. D. Pringle, Mr. D. E. Macintyre, Rev. — Dumbarton, Rev. — Winter, Mr. J. Harnack, Mr. and Mrs. Merriman, Mr. F. M. Francis, Major and Mrs. Radford. *From Brindisi*: Mr. F. E. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Hirschorn, Mr. D. F. Mackenzie, Mr. P. Playfair, Col. Borradaile, Mr. J. L. Sidey, Mr. R. L. Campbell, Mr. J. Nugent, Mr. S. Vlasto.

For Port Said: Major-General and Mrs. Walker and child, Mr. Anderson.

For Gibraltar: Major-General and Mrs. Stewart.

For Malta: Capt. R. N. Custance, Mrs. and Miss Davidson, Mrs. Tulby, Mr. Grisewood.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Jan. 23; from Naples, Feb. 1.

For Colombo: Mr. F. M. Marshall, Mrs. and Miss Swabey, Miss Harten, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowring, Mr. C. C. and Miss Bowring, Mr. R. and Miss Beck. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Wiggin.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. D. Low, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Nelson and two infants, Mr. Andrew Glen, Mr. H. J. Click, Mr. J. M. Atkinson, Miss Marsden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Berriff, Mr. A. Elliot. *From Naples*: Mr. Boustead.

For Naples: Mrs. and Miss Kays, Capt. Kays, Miss Froughton, Miss Florence, Miss Hardman, Miss Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bennett, Miss Donnell.

For Bombay: *From Naples*: Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen.

For Ismailia: Mr. Cross, Hon. Mrs. A. B. Lesiger, Mrs. Benn, Miss Wray, Mr. P. J. Hood, Miss Leslie. *From Naples*: Mrs. Le Sage, Mr. Bilbrough, Miss Bacon, Miss Holmes.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. A. Sanders, Miss East.

For Kurrachee (*via Bombay*): Miss Steedman.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Jan. 24; from Brindisi, Feb. 3.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Lieut. T. Quin, Lieut. G. H. Boisragon, Mr. B. Von Bock, Mr. E. C. Buckland, Mr. L. F. Robertson.

For Ismailia: Lord and Lady E. Churchill.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Sampson-Hanbury, Mr. H. J. Barrett.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers, Miss C. B. Bethune, Mr. Learke, Mr. Hacking, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Tanner, Miss M. Arnold, Mr. H. and Miss N. Falk, Mrs. Pretty, Miss Southern, Miss Paton. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. T. Allen.

For Brindisi: Sir J. Campbell Ord and party.

For Malta: Mrs. Sheil, Mrs. Noel and family, Miss Tindel, Mrs. Head, Miss Barnard, Mrs. Hamilton.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Jan. 30; from Brindisi, Feb. 10.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Burns, Miss Kelly, Mr. G. Gregory, Mr. Hogarth, Miss Wells, Lieut. Brett, Mrs. Neville Chamberlain and infant. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Sutherland, Mr. M. Urquhart, Hon. L. M. St. Clair, Col. T. Graham, Col. Macnaughton.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. A. Macduff, Mrs. Boyne Rankan and friend.

For Malta: General Mequick, Mr. and Mrs. McFerran.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Maidment.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Feb. 6; from Naples, Feb. 15.

For Port Said: Dr. Carson and party.

For Bombay: Capt. G. F. and Mrs. Wilson. *From Ismailia*: Mr. and Mrs. R. Boyle.

For Ismailia: Mr. E. Joy.

For Colombo: Capt. John Hope.

For Calcutta: Rev. J. and Mrs. Hewlett, Mrs. Macready.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Feb. 6; from Brindisi, Feb. 17.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Col. W. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Bedington, Col. M. M. Bowie.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Duncombe.

For Colombo: Mr. Brabazon.

S.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, from London, Feb. 13; from Brindisi, Feb. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hunter, Major-General Sir John Macneill, V.C., Col. and Mrs. Graham Smith, Mrs. Newton. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bright, General G. B. Wolseley, C.B., Mrs. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. C. E. Day, Major and Mrs. Miller.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Feb. 20; from Naples, March 1.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Clark. *From Naples*: Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mrs. A. Allen.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Feb. 21; from Brindisi, March 3.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Major W. Riddall, Col. and Mrs. Spring.

For Malta: Dr. and Mrs. Brewster.

For Port Said: *From Brindisi*: Princess de Scey, Miss Molesworth.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Feb. 27; from Brindisi, March 10.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy.

For Kurrachee: *From Brindisi*: Col. and Mrs. Molloy.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Jan. 16.

For Colombo: Mr. C. M. Harbord, Mr. E. C. Byers, Mr. W. Whitham, Miss Whitham, Miss J. R. Whitham.

For Madras: Mr. R. V. Plumer, Mr. L. G. Mayers.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. Gardiner, Mrs. D. Graham.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail Jan. 18:

For Bombay: Miss E. Pruce.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Jan. 30.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mactaggart.

For Calcutta: Rev. L. and Mrs. Davidson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Feb. 13.

For Madras: Mrs. Cardew.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Hispania*, to sail Jan. 14.

For Bombay: Mrs. H. Bromley.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Jan. 17.

For Bombay: Two Misses Conway-Gordon, Major and Mrs. Dacres Thomas, Col. A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Edge, Miss Thomas.

For Kurrachee: Lieut. G. F. Dillon, Mrs. Dillon and two children, Mrs. R. F. Jameson and two children, Mrs. Arnot and three children, Miss Chester, Surg.-Major J. T. B. Bookey, Lieut. J. Rutherford Clark, Lieut. W. G. Moon, Col. D. W. Inglis, Mr. H. D. Vansittart, Mr. R. Courtenay.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Feb. 13.

For Kurrachee: Capt. Devereux, Mr. W. Hickman, Mrs. Dempster and children, Miss Berkeley.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail March 8.

For Kurrachee: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. G. Rotton, Lieut. M. Fitzgerald, Col. J. M. and Mrs. Sym, Miss Sym.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail Jan. 18.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Warren.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. M. Mason, Mr. R. W. Cole, Mrs. Mackay, Mr. J. H. Fowler.

For Madras: Two Misses Robinson, Miss Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Bowden, Mr. S. Smith.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, at Bombay, Dec. 16.

From London: Surg. H. Deane, Mr. W. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson and child, Mr. McGilvray, Mrs. McGilvray, Mr. Strather, Col. E. Maude, Mr. Woodroffe, Mr. G. Beaumont, Mrs. Judd and child, two Misses Rowland, Rev. W. Field, Miss C. M. Field, Miss M. F. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. Kindersley, Mr. R. D. Prior, Mr. S. M. Edwards, Miss Stewart, Miss Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Tyers, Mr. G. Harvey, Mr. Boxall, Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth and infant, Mrs. F. R. Swan and child, Miss F. Hablewrite, Lieut. D. C. Young, Miss Hardy, Mr. G. A. Rose, Mrs. Jackson, two Misses Robertson, Mrs. Rosario, two children and infant, Miss Lawder, Mrs. Gregory, Mr. O. Prince, Mrs. E. Brown, Mr. Neighbour, Mrs. D. Fabb, Mr. Wren, Mrs. Warren, Mr. W. Thom, Lieut. Gunn, Lieut. Harold, Lieut. Douglas, Miss Turner, Mr. J. B. Knight, Mrs. Hewitson and child, Miss Peddie, Miss C. Peddie, Miss A. Murphy, Miss B. Bryue, Miss E. McCarthy, Miss Hart, Mr. Derry, Mr. Kotval.

From London to Kurrachee: Mrs. F. Field and Miss Davis.

From Brindisi: Col. Badcock, Mr. J. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. Rampini, Miss Rampini, Major Eliot, Mr. J. Johnston, Mr. and Miss Badcock, Mr. Justice Pigot, Mrs. and two Misses Rowland, Mr. Allbless, Mr. W. R. Vazigaar, Mr. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Elton, Mr. and Mrs. R. Boyle, Col. and Mrs. Begbie, Capt. Fenton, Mr. Weightman, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Niculachi, Lieut. Dawson, Dr. Codrington, Capt. Jones, Mr. H. Webb, Mr. E. Vallance, Mr. Bird, Mr. Miller, Mr. Schiagel, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Topping, Mr. Topping, junr., Mr. Goodson, Major Travers, Miss Swain, Miss Knowles, Miss Wangle, Miss Howell, Miss Twigg, Miss Rosentherm, Mrs. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Wallich, Mr. Radiel, Mr. Raymer, Mr. Young, Mr. Proctor Sims, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Tyrrell.

From Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Benn, Mr. Law, Rev. Mr. Brown, Mr. Anthony, Mrs. Anthony.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Chusan*, Capt. Thompson, at Marseilles, Dec. 23.

From Calcutta: *For London*: Mr. W. Fisher, Mr. Platt, Mr. Gibbons.

For Bombay: Mr. J. J. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Friend.

From Ismailia: Mr. B. Gray. *For London*: Mr. Bribble, Capt. and Mrs. Helpman, Mr. W. A. Elkin, Mr. F. S. Hunt.

For Port Said: Mrs. Savignac, child, and governess.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. Reeves, at Brindisi, Dec. 27.

From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Windower, Mr. G. Cotton, Lieut. O. Archer, Major and Mrs. C. F. Gordon, Mr. E. Miller, Surgeon-Major Meadows, Mr. J. Pendlebury, Mr. C. B. J. Edwards. *For London*: Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hanna, Mrs. Rumsby, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon, Mrs. Dale, Mr. E. Roberts, Mr. Hare, Mr. A. R. Clarke, Mr. F. H. Harrison.

For Ismailia: Mr. G. H. Grant. *For London*: Mr. Dennis, Mr. Downing, Mr. Bell.

From Alexandria: *For London*: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Master Campbell.

For Port Said: Mr. Warrens.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, at Marseilles, Dec. 25.

From Kurrachee: Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Howell and three children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Good, Mrs. Vincent McKinnon and two children, Miss Sharpley, Mrs. Gartside Tipping and two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Marsh and three children, Major E. R. Woodgate, Lieut.-Col. Paterson, Mrs. A. C. Spencer and child, Mrs. Gillies, Col. and Mrs. Lorne Campbell and family, Mrs. Jager, Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Beaufort. For Liverpool: Maj.-General Glascock, Capt. Glascock and child, Capt. Money's child, Mr. J. Peters.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. ss. *Mirzapore*, Capt. R. Harvey, from Bombay, Dec. 20.

For London: Mr. Syed Nisimubhoy, Mr. W. C. McDowell, Mr. L. M. Crofts.

For Brindisi: Col. C. H. Luard, R.E., Mr. C. Hagberg.

For Marseilles: Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Dr. Lawder Branton, Mr. W. Fryer.

For Suez: Mr. Stangen, Mr. Von Frankenberg, Mr. Boclun, Mr. Tausen, Mr. Von Muelnaun, Mr. Von Barner, Mr. Bochmer.

For Aden: Mrs. Vithoba and child.

Per s.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, from Bombay, Dec. 27

For London: Mr. and Mrs. E. Hutt and infant, Mrs. Steward, Miss Butchart, Rev. H. Clarke.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Pollen, Brig.-Surg. A. N. Hojel, Mr. and Mrs. G. Knox.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Brown, from Bombay, Jan. 3.

For Marseilles: Hon. G. R. and Mrs. Vernon, Mr. A. Tilley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Keyser and infant.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. C. Fraser, from London, Jan. 2; from Brindisi, Jan. 13.

For Bombay: Rev. Dr. and Miss Herdman, Mr. Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Miss Anson, Mr. T. W. Greenfield, Lieut. C. L. Gregory, Miss Boothby, Col. and Mrs. Luck, Miss Parker, Mr. A. E. C. Casey, Mr. Hope Moncrieffe, Capt. C. J. Denny, Lieut. W. Dyne, Mr. J. L. Power, Capt. and Mrs. Peel and family, Mr. A. Douglas, Miss Barker, Capt. Stannard, Mr. Fonseca, Mr. Barinji. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Smyth, Mr. J. Norbury, Mr. F. Mangles, Mr. Stanwell, Mr. and Mrs. Beylies, Mr. and Mrs. Kinnison, Mr. A. W. N. Wyatt, Mr. G. M. Morgan, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. H. D. Robinson, Brig.-Gen. Knowles, Mr. R. Playfair, Sir Lepel and Lady Griffin, Mr. D. T. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Campbell, Mr. J. W. Tata, Mr. Teyen, Lieut. F. R. de Butts, Mr. Faulding. From Port Said: Mr. Agelasto.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Jackson, Mr. H. Jackson, three Misses Pontifex, Miss Caddick, Miss Hawksley, Miss Thiedemann, Rev. Bradley Abbott and two ladies, Major Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Leatham, Lieut. H. G. Lyons, Mr. P. Young, Mrs. Pouncefote, Mr. A. Higgins, Mrs. Paston Cooper, Mrs. M. Ingram, Hon. F. L. and Lady Mary Wood, Capt. Boyle, Miss Jacob, Rev. T. F. Buckton. From Gibraltar: Mr. G. W. Harris. From Brindisi: Miss Cane, two Misses Whitborne, Dr. Eder, Mr. Friend, Lord and Lady Bruce, Dr. Wadham, Lady Magenia.

For Malta: Mrs. Richardson and child, Major B. L. Eman, Sergt. Wilson, Miss Macrae, Lieut. A. B. Carbonaro, Miss M. Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. Player Frowd, Miss Robertson, Major and Mrs. Pollard, Miss Bord, Mr. Swinton, Miss Crewse, Major and Mrs. Baldock and child. From Gibraltar: Two Messrs. Newton.

For Brindisi: Major and Mrs. Gordon, Rev. A. and Mrs. Nairne, Miss Nairne, Mr. F. Rodney Carter, Rev. H. and Mrs. Bull.

For Gibraltar: Lord and Lady Douglas and family, Sir J. Gorst, Mrs. Sneyd, Miss Easton, Miss Forster, Mrs. E. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Summerfield and family, Mr. J. Simonds, Miss L. Forster, Lieut. J. Rhodes, Mr. J. Richards, Mr. W. Norbury.

For Port Said: Rev. W. M. Gibbon, Rev. C. Dowse, Mr. McPhie, Mr. Matheson.

For Colombo: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Pendlebury.

For Madras (via Bombay): Rev. H. and Mrs. Rice.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, sailed Dec. 28.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alcock, Miss Alcock, Mrs. W. P. Newall and two children, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. S. Tomlinson and infant.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, sailed Dec. 28.

For Madras: Miss Williams, Lieut. R. M. Bell, Mr. G. S. Nash, Miss Day, Mr. S. Smith.

For Calcutta: Rev. and Mrs. McCulloch, Mr. C. M. Miller, Mr. Keith Maclellan, Mr. Hill, Miss McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Soutar, Mr. J. Rettie, Mr. G. Thompson, Miss McCutcheon, Mrs. R. A. McLintock, Mr. James Schone, Mr. Oswald Schone, Mr. J. Lawson, Mr. Veitch, Mr. Stirling, Mr. W. Luge.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, sailed Jan. 4.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant, Miss Grant, Major and Mrs. O. V. Boddy and two children, Mr. Edgar Adey, Mr. H. Callaway, Rev. E. S. Carr, Mr. G. E. Ricketts, Mr. T. Luke, Mr. R. Webb, Mr. W. Webb, Mr. C. Williams, Mr. R. Thirk, Dr. and Mrs. Nailer and family.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Mytton, Miss M. H. Skelton, Miss Mabel Livesay, Mr. R. A. Simpson, Miss Crichton, Mr. and Mrs.

Weatherall and two children, Miss Weatherall, Mr. W. T. Mehew, Mr. Stafford, Mrs. Foster and infant, Mr. J. Grant Gordon, Mr. J. R. A. Stevenson, Mr. C. T. Jessop, Mr. Todd.

For Naples: Mrs. G. S. Mackenzie.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. Booth, three Misses Booth, Mr. F. Smyth, Mr. W. T. Burrows, Miss Hay, Dr. H. M. Fernando, Mr. De Mel, Mr. W. R. T. Lukis.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, from Bombay, Jan. 10.

For London: Mrs. Oldham and child, Miss Haig.

For Brindisi: Lieut. A. Beale.

Per s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. T. J. Alderton, from Bombay, Jan. 24.

For London: Col. E. Maude.

Per s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, from Bombay, Feb. 7.

For London: Mrs. W. Siddons.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. A. Negroponte, Mr. H. S. King, M.P., Mr. L. W. Alexander, Mr. J. Hennessy, Mr. Thos. Grant, Mr. Gregor Grant, Mr. F. Q. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chisholm, Mr. H. Holland Burne, Mr. McKie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lambiroudi, Viscount Marsham, A.D.C.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Feb. 14.

For Marseilles: Mr. W. Birkmyre.

Per s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, from Bombay, Feb. 21.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Frizelle, Miss Frizelle, Canon and Mrs. Wilberforce, Miss Wilberforce, Lieut. E. Milner, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bayne, Lord Radstock.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Feb. 28.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Gilbert and child.

Per s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, March 7.

For London: Mrs. Ross Scott, Miss Imerson, Right Hon. H. and Mrs. Childers, Mr. T. K. and Miss Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mereik and child, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, Mr. C. Kindersley, Mrs. Slaughter and infant.

For Brindisi: Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Maling Grant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carlile, Mr. and Mrs. Scaramanga, Mr. H. Calthorpe, Mr. H. Miller, Countess of Strathmore, two Ladies Lyon, Mr. Jesup, Mr. J. T. Petrocokino, Mr. M. M. Macdonald, Mr. L. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilts, Col. and Mrs. D. Henning, Miss Langworthy, Mrs. Durst, Major and Mrs. Humfrey, Mr. V. Schlager, Mr. and Mrs. S. Britain, Mr. E. Solano, Mrs. and Miss Chardon, Mr. J. D. Thomas.

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

##### OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tam'th.	Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Serapis ...	—	—	—	—	—	14 Jan.
Euphrates..	—	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar
		Q'nstown				
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

##### HOMeward.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
Malabar .....	—	8 Jan.	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
Crocodile .....	11 Jan.	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis .....	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates .....	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar .....	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile .....	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis .....	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—The Mysore Company's Shares on Saturday improved 1-16, but Indian Consolidated and Glenrock were about 6d. lower. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5 9-16 to 5 11-16, Nundydroog 1½ to 1½, Indian Consolidated 3s. 6d. to 4s., Balaghat-Mysore fully paid (£1) 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., Ooregum Ordinary 2 1-16 to 2 3-16, ditto Preference 2 3-16 to 2 5-16, Devala-Moyar 4s. to 4s. 6d., Nine Reefs New (16s. paid) 9s. to 10s., Mysore Reefs (19s. paid) 9s. 3d. to 9s. 9d., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d., South-East Mysore 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d. x, new Indian Glenrock 3s. to 3s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—December 14.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 98½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	102½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	107½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	97	to	97
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	105	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. 500	5 pr. ct.	945
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct.	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANTS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct.	122
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr. ct.	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	175

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nrl.	265
Bellary ...	1,100	nrl.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	135
Brent's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,880	25	425
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	180	1,120
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,475
French ...	all	60	585
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	45	360
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Mofussil Co. ...	400	20	415
Mumtaz M. ...	all	40	210
New Berar ...	500	85	520
New Indian ...	125	10	90
Prince of Wales ...	400	80	400
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,150
Sind ...	750	50	465
Volkart ...	all	75	655

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	800
Alliance Spinning ...	all	80	970
Albert Edward Mills ...	600	80	860
Anglo-Indian ...	100	3	85
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	—	—
B. D. (Bellary) ...	1,000	—	—
Brownuggur Mills ...	1,000	25	710
Bombay United ...	1,000	45	980
Central India ...	600	40	515
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	40	515
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	50	930
Empress Co. ...	all	25	645
Frankie Petit ...	1,000	25	645
Golsam Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	30	127
Hindustan ...	1,000	85	760
Hingmhat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	25	715
Imperial Cotton ...	500	25	500
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	925
James Greaves ...	500	25	670
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	45	910
Khandelah ...	1,000	50	580
Khatoo Mackunjee ...	1,000	25	610
Leopold ...	100	5	162
Madras United ...	1,000	100	925
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	—
Manookjee Petit ...	all	50	1,160
Mazagon ...	250	5	120
Morari Goculdass ...	1,000	75	1,625
Nalgam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	710
Oriental ...	625	15	385
Parell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	55
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,800
Soonderdas ...	1,000	80	400
Southern India ...	500	15	152
Southern Mahratta ...	260	12½	290
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	380
Western India ...	1,000	25	610

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. J. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr. ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-8-6	—	465

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	85
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,450
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	800	75
Kemp & Co. ...	175	260
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,900
Tracher and Co. ...	90	1,280
Thacker and Co. ...	15	180

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

## CALCUTTA.—December 16.

## P.C. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 98 5 to 98 6
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	— 0 to —
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	102 8 to 102 12
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102 8 to 102 12
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	105 0 to —
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	103 0 to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	103 0 to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	103 8 to —
5 of 1887-7 (1916) ...	103 12 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	99 12 to 103 4

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	135 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	130 to —
Allahabad ...	100	20 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	170 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	1,007½ to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	142 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	150 to —
Himalaya ...	100	150 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to —
National of India ...	£12½	175 to 180
Rohilkund Kumson ...	100	110 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	100	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to —

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	25 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	182 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	101 to 102
Bengal Coal ...	100	1,730 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	£17s. 6d.	13½ to 13½
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1	4 to —
Bengal Mills ...	£10	170 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	8½ to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	890 to —
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	67 to 68
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	90 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100	175 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	106 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	124 to 125
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	115 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	90 to 91
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	138 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	70 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	165 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	71 to —
Goswami Cotton Mills ...	100	208 to 205
Gouropore ...	100	130 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	81 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	122 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	80 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	160 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	80 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	230 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	144 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	101 to 102
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100	195 to 200
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	85 to —
Raneesingpo Co. Association ...	100	65 to —
Riverside Press ...	100	79 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	600	245 to —
Seebore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	90 to 91
Strand Bank Press ...	100	84 to 85
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	104 to 105

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulphore Teral (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amuckie ...	100	60 to 62
Acuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	45 to —
Assam ...	£20	600 to —
Balasan (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	52 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	36 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	200 to —
Do. contributory ...	100	100 to —
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Central Cachar ...	200	106 to 107
Central Teral (Darjiling) ...	100	35 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	32 to 33
Chota Nagpore ...	100	25 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	— to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	15 to —
Darjiling ...	100	180 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	61 to —
Dehra Dun ...	100	45 to —
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Dhunstri ...	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	52 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	80 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	80 to 37

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to 56
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	200 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	42 to 43
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	47 to —
Hoolmarree (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Indian Teral ...	500	100 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	15 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	per
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	63 to 63
Kunohumpore (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	85 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	85 to —
Kurseong and Teral ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	230 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	43 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	54 to 55
Loobah ...	100	105 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	6 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	14 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	13 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to —
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	108 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	55	4-5 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	31 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	58 to 60
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation
Teendarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	103	138 to 105
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	195 to 200
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to —

## LONDON.—January 6.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd ...	100½ to 101½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	107½ to 107½
4 Do. October 10, 1893 ...	— to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	105 to 107
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	106 to 108
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	102 to 104
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

## RAILWAY DEBENTURE

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	119 to 121
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	134 to 137
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	120 to 122
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	130	108 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	130	128 to 132

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	94 to 96
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	5½ to 5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	184 to 186
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	24 to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	24½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less) ...	—	28 to 29
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	111 to 113
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	173 to 174
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	146 to 148
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	138 to 140
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	131 to 133
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	— to —
Rohilkund & Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	109 to 111
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	—	24 to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1953 ...	5	28 to 29
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	131 to 138
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	113 to 115

# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the  
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

## CIVIL.

*(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)*

Altken, G. C., 24 mos.  
Allen, J. J., Ben. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 10, '89.  
Allen, W. G., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '89.  
Ancell, F., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., Feb. 26, '89.  
Anderson, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos. 14  
dys., Feb. 15, '89.  
Andrew, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., '89.  
Andrews, G. A., B.N. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Jan. 1, '89.  
Apurba Chandra Datta, Ind. Survey.  
Arundell, E. W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '89.  
Ashhurst, F. H., N.W.P. & O., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89.  
Aahby, Capt. J. S., Bo.S.C., Asst. Resident Adm., 12  
mos., Oct. 17, '89.  
Atkinson, R. P., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
Austin, F., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 5, '89.  
Badcock, F. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., to Dec. 16, '89.  
Baker, E., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 9, '89.  
Barnardo, G. C. F., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 20 mos. and 13  
dys., Sept. 25, '88.  
Barnes, F. C., Ben. Supt. of Stamps, 12 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
Barrow, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 5 mos.,  
Aug. 31, '89.  
Barton, R., Ben. Secretariat, 12 mos., Aug. 6, '89.  
Baundry, G. E., Mad. Police, 14 mos., Dec. 3, '88.  
Bayley, C. S., Ben. Cov., 12 mos., May 28, '89.  
Beatty, C. A. R., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 8, '89.  
Bell, J., Ben. Custom House, 6 mos., Oct. 11, '89.  
Bensley, B. C., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 25, '89.  
Bersford, G. C., Bom. P.W.D., 18 mos., Nov. 10, '88.  
Berry, M. G., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 5, '89.  
Best, J. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 9 mos., May 10, '89.  
Bestie, W. B., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., May 17, '89.  
Bickerton, C. H. C., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Dec. 9, '88.  
Biddulph, Col. J., Ben. Political, 12 mos., Mar. 28, '89.  
Bishop, I. M. M., Punj. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Blennerhassett, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., 6 mos., Oct. 1, '89.  
Boddy, Capt. O. V., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos. 80 dys.,  
Dec. 1, '88.  
Boileau, Lt.-Col. L. F., R.E., Ben. Cov., Rajputana  
P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 7, '89.  
Bolton, T., Survey of India, 24 mos., Apr. 9, '88.  
Booth, W. Ben. Educl., 7 mos., May 25, '89.  
Boulton, W. A., Bom. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 16, '88.  
Braidwood, J. M., N.W.P. & O., Forest, 12 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Brereton, C. H., Bo. Rvy., 9 mos.  
Brereton, W. R. J., N.W.P. & O., Forest Dep., 12 mos.,  
Nov. 18, '88.  
Bright, W. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos.,  
Apr. 12, '89.  
Broadfoot, R. D., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms.,  
May 8, '89.  
Brown, J. C., Ben. Cov., Pun. Comr., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
Bunbury, C. E. F., Pun. Comr., Ben. Cov., 18 mos., Jan.  
23, '89.  
Burrows, L. R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.,  
Apr. 5, '89.  
Burtan, Condr. R., Ben. Secretariat, 12 mos., Apr. 6, '89.  
Butcher, H., Ben. P.W.D., 25 mos., Mar. 28, '88.  
Calder, S. A. McD., Mad. Rev., 6 mos., June 29, '89.  
Campbell, Capt. A. W. D., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 21 mos.  
2 dys., June 4, '89.  
Campbell, D. J. A., Ben. Cov., Burma Dy. Commr., 24 mos.  
Nov. 22, '88.  
Campbell, J. M., Bo. Cov., B.N. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar.  
15, '89.  
Cantopher, B. W., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 11, '89.  
Carrel, E. M., Bo. Excise, 8 mos., May 17, '89.  
Carruthers, Surg. St. H. C., 12 mos.  
Carter, G. M. S., Asst. Commr., Burma, 18 mos., Nov. 15,  
'88.  
Casey, A. E. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., 44 ms., Apr. 16, '88.  
Chambers, F., Bo. Meteorological Dept., 12 mos., Nov.  
22, '88.  
Channing, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 ms., May 5, '89.  
Charles, F. L., Bo. Cov., 24 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Cherry, J. W., Mad. Forst, 12 ms., Mar. 10, '89.  
Christie, W. B., Ben. P.W.D., 16 mos., May 23, '89.  
Clarke, H. S. S., Ben. Police.  
Clark, W. O., Ben. Cov., Punj. Commr., 20 mos., Mar.  
20, '89.  
Claxton, E., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos.  
Cleburne, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., June 21, '88.  
Clenningden, G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 19, '89.  
Cloehe, H. N. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
Close, A. H. G., Punj. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 23, '89.  
Coaker, Major W. H., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov.  
4, '89.  
Cole, C. J., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '89.  
Colquhoun, A. R., Burma Commn., 12 mos., Aug. 18, '89.  
Constable, C., Ben. Marine, 10 mos., May 10, '88.  
Constable, Capt. W. V., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos.,  
May 3, '89.  
Corder, A. T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 13, '89.  
Corkery, H., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 3, '89.  
Courtney, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 28 mos. 21  
dys., Sept. 30, '87.  
Cradock, H. E., Ben. Police, 9 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Crawford, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 30, '89.  
Crofts, Surg. J., Agency Surg. Kotah and Thallawar, 24  
mos. June 12, '88.  
Cronin, Lt. J. J., B.S.C., Burma Commn., 12 mos., May  
16, '89.  
Cunningham, Lieut.-Col. C., Bo. P.W., Acct. Dept., 19  
mos., Dec. 15, '88.  
Dalton, G. J. B. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 23 mos. 29  
dys., Mar. 6, '89.

Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 33 mos., June 28, '87.  
Dantra, Surg.-Maj. S. H., Burma Medl., 24 mos., Apr.  
4, '88.  
Davar, F. S., B.S. Medl., 24 ms., Apr. 22, '88.  
Davidson, J. P., Mad. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 24, '88.  
Davis, A. H., N.W.P. & O., Police, 14 mos. 6 dys., Dec. 3, '88.  
Day, C. E., Punj. P.W.D., 22 mos., May 11, '88.  
Deas, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 7 mos., to Dec. 2, '89.  
De Brath, S., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., June 25, '89.  
De la Courneuve, S. H. T., Burma Commn., 20 mos.,  
June 24, '89.  
De Marsac, F. R., Ind. Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '89.  
Dennys, Capt. C. J., Cant. Mag., Punj. P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 29, '88.  
Dennys, Surg. G. W. P., Pun. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '89.  
Ditmas, F. W., Rev. and Gen. Ma., 7 mos., July 2, '89.  
Dodd, A. J., Ben. Marine, 12 mos., May 10, '89.  
Drew, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '89.  
Drury, G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 30 mos., Mar. 8, '88.  
Duff, A. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 22 ms., July 24, '88.  
Duffin, C., Ind. Tele. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 22, '89.  
Durand, Sir H. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Sec. Foreign Dep.,  
12 mos., Nov. 22, '89.  
Dymott, Surg. D. F., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., May 18, '89.  
Eales, C. L. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos.,  
Apr. 2, '89.  
Eale, H. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Cov., 21 mos., Feb. 17, '88.  
Eaton, Surg. J. B., Bo. Medl., 17 mos., July 10, '88.  
Edge, W. L., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., May 19, '89.  
Ebdon, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct.  
1, '89.  
Edwards, F. L., Ben. Police, 14 mos., Apr. 6, '89.  
Eicke, F. W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
Elliot, A., Ben. Optum Dept., 11 mos., Mar. 28, '89.  
Elliott, F. A. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Sur., 21 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Engleud, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos.,  
Mar. 16, '88.  
Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. Dept., 26 mos., Mar. 23, '88.  
Ewing, R., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '89.  
Fisher, W. R., Ben. Forest Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Flitcher, W. M., Bo. Survey, 12 ms., Oct. 20, '89.  
Floyd, W. C. L., P.W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Apr. 4, '88.  
Foord, A. W., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
Forbes, G. S., Mad. Cov., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '89.  
Fordyce, C. G. D., Ben. Forest, 18 mos., Nov. 15, '88.  
Fowler, M. S., Ben. Forest Dept., 15 mos., May 10, '89.  
Fraser, J. S. D., Burma Commn., 22 mos., Oct. 5, '89.  
Frost, C. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos. 15 dys.,  
May 17, '89.  
Gardiner, J. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Aug.  
24, '89.  
Garrett, Capt. R. V., B.S.C., Hyderabad Ass. Com., 12  
mos., July 9, '89.  
Gayer, A. H., Burma Police, 12 mos., Nov. 16, '89.  
Geoghegan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '88.  
Gordon, L., C.P. Commn., 18 mos., May 8, '89.  
Gordon, W. E. E., Cap. M.S.C., Ben. Pol., 18 mos., Jan.  
20, '89.  
Grant, A., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 15, '89.  
Grant, A., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 10, '88.  
Grant, Alex., Pun. P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 5, '88.  
Grant, E., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., Mar. 20, '89.  
Grant, F. P.W.D., Punj. Police, 30 mos., Oct. 27, '87.  
Gray, J., Bom. Mint, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '88.  
Green, E. F., Bo. Police, 8 mos., July 3, '89.  
Greenless, A., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., Dec. 15, '88.  
Hamilton, C. P., Finl. Dept., 18 ms., May 3, '89.  
Hamilton, W. R., Bo. Judl., 9 ms., Oct. 20, '89.  
Hand, E., Ben. Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 21, '89.  
Hancock, G. F., Mad. P.W.D., 21 mos., Apr. 14, '89.  
Harriott, G. M., 24 mos.  
Harrison, C. L., Ben. Optum, 12 mos., Mar. 6, '89.  
Hastings, Capt. W., Political Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 25, '88.  
Hart-Davis, T., Bo. Cov., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '89.  
Haydon, Maj. W. H., R.E., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos. 19 dys.,  
Nov. 17, '88.  
Hayes, A. M., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos., Feb. 1, '89.  
Henderson, Maj. C. B., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos.,  
Dec. 1, '89.  
Henderson, Surg. C. G. P. Medl., 18 mos., Aug. 28, '88.  
Henry, E. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.,  
May 10, '89.  
Henslowe, C. W. E., Burma Rev., 2 yrs., Jan. 23, '88.  
Herbage, A., Indo-Europ. Tel. Dept., 21 ms., Apr. 15, '89.  
Herbert, Capt. C., B.S.C., Col. Ass., India, 18 mos., Sept.  
10, '88.  
Herbert, D. W., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Hewetson, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Feb.  
6, '89.  
Hicks, A., Punj. P.W.D., 36 ms., Mar. 6, '87.  
Hildebrand, A. H., C.I.E., Burma Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.,  
May 9, '89.  
Hill, A. F., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 2, '89.  
Hill, Lt.-Col. J. R. E., India Survey, 24 mos., May 18, '88.  
Hilton, J. E., Ben. P.W.D., 21 ms., May 13, '89.  
Hobart, R. T., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs. Police, 24 mos.,  
Mar. 30, '88.  
Hoigson, Lieut. G. B., India Survey, 24 mos., Mar. 3, '89.  
Holland, W. J., Ben. Police, 6 ms., Oct. 18, '89.  
Holmwood, H., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., July 10, '88.  
Holt, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 15, '89.  
Hood, R., Mad. Police, 18 mos., Feb. 8, '89.  
Hough, A., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., Dec. 23, '88.  
Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., N. W. Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos.,  
Apr. 1, '88.  
Howard, W. S., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Howell, M. S., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judl.,  
9 mos., Mar. 29, '89.  
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 80 mos., May 18, '87.  
Hughes, G., Ben. Cov., Punj. Commn., 22 mos., Apr.  
6, '88.  
Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 43 mos., Apr. 9, '87.  
Hunter, D. O. H., Punj. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
Ingles, T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 12, '89.  
Irvine, E. H. G., Ben. Police, 9 mos., June 25, '89.  
Jacob, S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Secret., 10 ms., May 17, '89.  
Jameson, A. S., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 25, '89.  
Jenkins, T. L. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 23 mos.,  
May 10, '88.  
Jones, C. A., Ben. P.W.D., 6 ms.  
Jones, G. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 23, '89.  
Jones, O. R., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
Jones, W. R. S., P.W. Dept., India, 18 mos., May 4, '88.

Johnson, H. L., Ben. Cov., Assam Rev. & Gen., 19 mos.,  
July 31, '88.  
Jordan, G. C., Rangoon Dy. Com. Office, 12 mos., Aug.  
2, '89.  
Kaye, E. St. G., Burma Police, 18 mos., Feb. 14, '89.  
Keddie, J., Bur. P.W.D., 6 mos., Oct. 30, '89.  
Kelleher, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 mos., Mar. 15, '89.  
Kennedy, E. G., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., May 9, '89.  
Kenyon, E. A., Ind. Tel. Dep., 16 mos., July 10, '89.  
Kilvert, F., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Aug. 6, '89.  
King, L. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., July  
24, '88.  
Kirkbride, J., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '89.  
Knight, R., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Sept.  
11, '89.  
Knowles, H. B., Barras Comm., 12 ms., May 28, '89.  
Knox, H. C., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
Knox, H. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos.,  
Nov. 28, '88.  
Laird, J. J., N.W.P. & P. Police, 9 mos., May 22, '89.  
Lala Parkash Chand, Ben. Secret., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '89.  
Lamb, G. F., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Feb. 22, '89.  
Lamb, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 12  
mos., Nov. 10, '89.  
Landon, C. P., Ben. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 18, '89.  
Landon, H. J., Bo. P.W.D., 9 mos., Apr. 4, '89.  
Lane, W., Bo. Judl., 6 mos., Sept. 3, '89.  
Lang, R. D. M., N.W.P. & O., 10 mos., Mar. 5, '89.  
Langhorne, Maj. M., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 13 mos., to  
Feb. 10, '90.  
Leckie, M. C., Bo. Rev., 12 mos., May 3, '89.  
Lee, Surg.-Maj. H. A., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., May 18, '89.  
Lee-Warner, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bom. Sect., 12 mos. 10 dys.,  
Mar. 15, '89.  
Leggatt, W. C. F., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Dec. 6, '89.  
Lewis, W. C., Ma. P.W.D.  
Lincke, J. E. P., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 4, '88.  
Lister, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 23 mos., '88.  
Logan, T. T., Mad. Educl., 19 mos. & 5 dys., '88.  
Long, J. S., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 8, '89.  
Longe, Capt. F. B., R.E., India Sur., 18 mos., Nov. 16, '88.  
Lukie, Surg. C. P., N.W.P. & O. Medl., 12 mos. 275 dys.,  
Apr. 3, '89.  
Lyall, R. D., N.W.P. and O. Police, 23 mos., Apr. 18, '88.  
Lyde, Capt. M. T., Bo. S.O., Bo. Political, 6 mos., July  
12, '89.  
Macaulay, C. P. L., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Finl. Dept.,  
12 mos., May 10, '89.  
Macdonald, W., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
MacEwen, R. S. T., Ben. Judl., 10 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
MacGeorge, G. W., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Macmillan, M., Bo. Educl., to Mar. 31, '90.  
Macnamara, Surg. J. W. U., Ben. Medl., 24 ms., Nov. 2, '89.  
Macninch, G. C., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 30, '89.  
Macpherson, C. G. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 22 mos., May  
18, '88.  
Macpherson, D. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos.,  
24 dys., May 10, '89.  
Mainwaring, H., Bo. Forest Dep., 12 mos., Nov. 5, '89.  
Malet, A. A. G., Mad. P. W. D., 15 mos., Sept. 10, '89.  
Manser, Surg. R., Bom. Medl., 20 mos. 10 dys., Feb. 12, '89.  
Martin, D. F., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 2 yrs., Mar. 11, '88.  
Martyr, P. H., Burma Commn., 2 yrs., Apr. 11, '88.  
McDermott, B. K. S., Burma Comm., 12 mos., July 6, '89.  
McMinn, C. W., C.P. Dy. Commr., to Dec. 31, '89.  
Menneer, R. B., Bo. P.W.D.  
Meres, W. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
Millard, F. T., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., May 17, '89.  
Mills, J. C., Ben. P.W.D.  
Mills, G. Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., July 21, '89.  
Mitchell, D. L., Surrey Dept., India, 25 mos., Apr. 15, '88.  
Monckton, M. J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., July 10, '88.  
Monk, H. L., P. W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Mar. 12, '88.  
Monro, H., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '89.  
Morris, D., Ben. P.W.D., 6 ms., Oct. 18, '89.  
Mosley, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos. 18 dys.,  
Mar. 20, '89.  
Moule, H. F. D'O., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Rev. & Gen.,  
11 mos., Apr. 30, '89.  
Mounsey, C. H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.,  
May 18, '89.  
Mulligan, W. G. T., Central Prov. Commr., 12 ms.  
Muntz, W. E., Ben. P. W. D., 12 mos., July 7, '89.  
Nailor, Surg. H. A. F., Mad. Medical, 23 mos., Mar. 31, '88.  
Naylor, J. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 13 mos., Nov. 30, '88.  
Nelson, R. E., Assam P.W.D., 19 mos., July 18, '88.  
Newcombe, A. C., Mad. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 17, '88.  
Newnham, W. A., 12 mos.  
Nicholson, F. A., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 12 ms., Nov. 25, '89.  
Nixon, Surg. G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Medl., 12 mos. 182  
dys., Apr. 7, '89.  
Oates, L. W., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 10, '88.  
O'Beirne, H., Ben. Cov., 4 mos.  
O'Brien, P. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Nov.  
18, '88.  
Oliphant, H. S., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., Dec. 26, '88.  
Oxenham, R. G., Bom. Educl., 9 ms., Feb. 8, '89.  
Paine, F. J., Ben. Pilot, 24 mos., July 16, '89.  
Pain, H. F., Ben. Police, 12 ms., Oct. 18, '89.  
Pank, Surg. F. D., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 21, '89.  
Parsons, Lt. C. G., B.S.C., Punj. Commn., 12 mos.,  
Nov. 8, '89.  
Partridge, W. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Secretat., 12  
ms., Nov. 1, '89.  
Patten, T. A., Indo-Europ. Tel. Dept., 24 ms., Apr. 16, '89.  
Patterson, J. H. L., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 31, '88.  
Pears, S. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 4, '89.  
Pearson, G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 14, '89.  
Pedley, W. O., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., 18 May, '88.  
Perry, Surg. F. D., Ben. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 2, '89.  
Peters, J., Military Accts. Dept., Calcutta, 2 yrs., Feb.  
1, '88.  
Peterson, F. W. V., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '89.  
Peterson, F. E., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
Phillips, H. A. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.,  
Nov. 22, '89.  
Pinkey, R. W. S., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., Apr. 14, '89.  
Pollon, Dr. J., Sind Commn., 9 mos., May 18, '89.  
Porter, J. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen.,  
7 mos., May 3, '89.  
Power, I. O., Ben. Fin. Commr., 9 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
Poynder, Surg. J. L., Mad. Medl., 22 mos., July 24, '88.



Pritchard, C. B., Ben. Cov., Sind Commn., 3 mos., Nov. 8, '89.  
 Purser, W. E., Ben. Cov., Pun. Commr., 23 ms., Nov. 14, '88  
 Quinn, C. C., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 10½ ms., Apr. 25, '89  
 Ratton, H. H. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
 Rattray, A., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '89.  
 Rattray, B., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
 Rattray, M., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.  
 Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commn., 12 mos., Apr. 30, '89.  
 Reilly, H. M., Ben. Police, 24 mos., May 25, '89.  
 Reilly, F., Ind. P.W.D., 18 mos., 12 June, '88.  
 Ribbentrop, B., Ben. Forest Dept., 19 mos., Aug. 20, '89.  
 Richard, H. J., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 8, '89.  
 Risley, H. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 7 mos., Aug. 8, '89.  
 Robb, Surg.-Maj. J., Bo. Medl., 6 mos., Apr. 2, '89.  
 Roberts, C., Punj. P.W.D., 26 mos., June 23, '88.  
 Robertson, B., Bo. Cov.  
 Rooper, P. L., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 15, '89.  
 Ross, Surg. D. R., Political Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 10, '88.  
 Rowe, F. J., Ben. Educl. Dept., 12 ms., Oct. 15, '89.  
 Rowe, J. E., Punjab Commr., 19 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
 Ruddock, E. H., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Apr. 28, '88.  
 Russell, S., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Oct. 23, '89.  
 Rumsby, E. J., P.W. Dept., C. Provs., 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.  
 Ry Orugante Svaranama Krishnamma, M. R., Ma. Dist. Munstap., 12 mos July 2, '89

Sanders, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 8, '89.  
 Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 43 mos., Mar. 4, '87.  
 Scott, D. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '87.  
 Scott, S. P. O., Mad. Police.  
 Sedgfield, Surg. A. R. W., Punjab Central Jail, 6 mos., Aug. 6, '89.  
 Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 40 mos., Mar. 4, '87.  
 Setherfield, Condr. J., Bombay Marine, 12 ms., Mar. 16, '89.  
 Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 33 mos., Feb. 7, '86.  
 Shaw, W. R., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 19, '89.  
 Shields, H., Adjutant Genl's Office, Ben., 4 mos.  
 Single, J. G., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
 Smith, C. A., Mad. P. W. D., 14 mos., Aug. 24, '89.  
 Smith, C. S., Mad. Consr. of Forest, 24 mos., July 14, '88.  
 Smith, H. W., Ben. Tel., 24 mos., June 6, '88.  
 Smith, J., Ben. Marine, 12 mos., Mar. 29, '89.  
 Smith, L. G., Ben. Consr. of Forests, 12 mos., Apr. 28, '89.  
 Smith, H. S., Ben. Cov.  
 Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., India P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 15, '88  
 Snadden, W. G., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 17, '89.  
 Spinkie, Capt. J. P. W., B.S.C., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Apr. 8, '89.  
 Spratt, T., Punjab P.W.D., 6 mos., Nov. 1, '89.  
 Staacy, A. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 6 mos., Aug. 19, '89.  
 Stevenson, G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos. 2 dys., June 23, '89.  
 Stevensen, R. E., Burma Commn.  
 Steward, A. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Polit. Dep., 18 mos., Dec. 5, '89.  
 Stewart, T. H., Bo. Cov. Bo. Surv., 12 ms., June 4, '89.  
 Strickland, H. J., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 11 ms., Mar. 22, '89.  
 Stuart, H. R., C. P. Police, 15 mos., Oct. 25, '88.  
 St art, W. B., Burma Police, 15 mos., June 13, '89.  
 Sturrock, J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Apr. 5, '89  
 Summers, T., Bo. P.W.D., 23 mos., Mar. 21, '88.  
 Sutherland, A. R., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Oct. 4, '89.  
 Sweet, H. F. D., Mad. Forests, 24 mos., Mar. 2, '88.  
 Syad Alay Mahomed, Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 6 mos., Sept. 3, '89.

Taylor, W. B., P.W. Dept., Ben., to Jan. 31, '90.  
 Taylor, C., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
 Taylor, H. R. B., Ma. Rev. Survey.  
 Tickell, C., Punjab P.W.D., 6 mos., Nov. 15, '89.  
 Thom, R., Bombay Salt, 12 mos.  
 Thompson, H., Burma Police, 15 mos., July 6, '88.  
 Thomson, K. G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Commr., 5 mos. 8 dys., Oct. 4, '89.  
 Thomson, R. J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 3, '88.  
 Thomson, Surg. S. J., N.W.P. & O., 14 mos., Mar. 29, '89.  
 Thorburn, J., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 8, '89.  
 Thorburn, W. M., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos. 8 dys., Aug. 24, '89.  
 Thornhill, G. T., Rev. and Gen. Ma., 12 ms., July 9, '89.  
 Thornton, L. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Sect., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
 Thurston, J. N. G., Burma Commr., 12 mos., Mar. 3, '89.  
 Tickell, J. L., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 2 mos., Apr. 27, '88.  
 Toogood, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 ms.  
 Trevor, A. S., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '89.  
 Tucker, H. St. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Commr., 24 mos., Apr. 26, '89.  
 Tufnell, C. F., P.W.D., Punjab, 30 mos., Nov. 5, '87.  
 Tuohy, Surg. J. F., M.D., N.W.P. & O. Medl., 12 mos., May 17, '89.  
 Turp, A. C., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Acct. Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 29, '89.  
 Turner, H. G., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 17, '89  
 Tweed, G. A., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judl., 11 mos., Mar. 1, '89.

Vernon, H. C. E., N. W. P. & D., P.W.D., 36 mos., Mar. 16, '87.  
 Vincent, F. D.A., Mad. Forests, 34 mos., May 18, '87.  
 Vivian, W., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos.

Wahab, Captain R. A., R.E., Ben. Cov., Ind. Survey, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '89.  
 Walker, Surg.-Maj. G. L., Ben. Medl., 20 ms., Apr. 9, '89.  
 Wallace, D., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Apr. 30, '89.  
 Walsh, J., Bo. Customs, 8 mos., Nov. 6, '89.  
 Warth, Dr. H. F. S., Ben. Educl., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
 Webb, H. C., Ben. Tel. Dept.  
 Weidemann, G. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 19 mos., Mar. 16, '89.  
 Weir, C. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 2, '89.  
 Wells, J. R., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Aug. 31, '89.  
 West, W. O'E., Ben. Pilot Ser., 18 mos., Jan. 5, '89.  
 Westcott, J. P., Ben. Rev., 12 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
 Whish, C. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 20 mos., Dec. 9, '88.  
 White, G. G., C.P. and P.W.D., 21 mos., May 24, '88.  
 Whiteford, Maj. W. W. B., R.E., Punj. P.W.D., 2 years, Sept. 16, '88.  
 Whitwell, Surg. R. H., Ben. Medl., 18 mos., Jan. 1, '89.  
 Wickes, T. H., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos. 15 dys., Mar. 30, '89.  
 Williams, W., Ind. Tel. Dep., 6 mos., Nov. 22, '89.  
 Wilson, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 48 mos., Nov. 13, '88.  
 Wingate, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 7, '90  
 Wolley-Dod, F., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 8, '89.  
 Wood, S. G., Ben. Accts. Dept., 15 mos., Jan. 24, '89.  
 Wood, T. W., Burma Police, 12 mos., June 19, '89.  
 Woodburn, A. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 30, '89.  
 Woodside, J., N.W.P. & O., Forest, 12 mos., Nov. 18, '89.  
 Woodward, H. S., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '89.  
 Woodward, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 21 ms., Apr. 1, '88.  
 Wordsworth, W., Bo. Educl., 29 mos., Oct. 10, '87.  
 Wyatt, J. C., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 18, '89.  
 Wybrow, G. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos.

Younghusband, R. E., Ben. Cov., Punj. Sect., 11 mos., Apr. 19, '89.

### CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Bartlett, Rev. P. R. H., 12 mos., May 28, '89, Bo.  
 Burnett, R. P., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Carruthers, Rev. G. T., 23 ms 22 dys., Nov. 7, '89, Ben.  
 Clark, Rev. W. B., 24 mos., Oct. 7, '87.  
 Cumine, Rev. R. H., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Duke, Rev. W. A., Bengal, 2 yrs., Apr. 1, '88.  
 Durham, Rev. R. H., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

English, Rev. J., 12 mos., May 3, '89, Ma.

Gothard, Rev. G., 18 mos., May 28, '89, Bo.  
 Griffith, Rev. W. H., 24 mos., Mar. 29, '89, Ben.

Jermyn, Rev. E., 24 mos., July 9, '89, Ben.  
 Johnston, Ven. Archdeacon C. F. H., 12 mos., Aug. 6, '89, Bo.

Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 19 mos. 4 dys., Apr. 29, '88.  
 Kitchen, Rev. W., 18 mos., Feb. 6, '89, Ben.

Lamert, Rev. M., Bengal, 2 yrs., May 4, '88.  
 Le Febvre, Rev. P. H., 24 mos., Jan. 25, '89, Bo.  
 Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Ben., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '88.

Midwinter, Rev. H. N., 21 mos., Jan. 20, '88, Bo.  
 Montgomery, Rev. F. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.  
 Morley, Rev. S., 15 mos., May 7, '89, Ma.

O'Connor, Rev. H. K., 26 mos., June 8, '87, Ben.  
 Olyat, Rev. W., 39 ms., Apr. 3, '87, Ben.  
 Orton, Rev. F., Bengal, 1 yr. 4 mos., Apr. 23, '88.

Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R., Ben., 24 mos., Sept. 6, '87.

Sandys, Rev. J. S., 15 mos., Oct. 9, '88, Ben.  
 Sharp, Rev. J., 24 mos., May 10, '89, Ma.  
 Stone, Rev. A. E., 24 mos., Nov. 5, '89, Ben.

Taylor, Rev. J., 12 mos., May 18, '89, Ben.  
 Tollemache, Rev. C. R., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '88, Ben.

Warneford, Rev. T. L. J., 24 mos., June 13, '89, Ben.  
 Watkins, Rev. O. D., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '88, Ben.  
 Willcocks, Rev. J. O. F., 24 mos., Sept. 27, '88, Ben.  
 Williams, Rev. A. A., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '88, Ma.  
 Wright, Rev. C. H. L., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89, Ma.

Just Published, fcap, 5s.

## An Arabic Reading-Book.

CONSISTING OF

Useful Words and Phrases,  
 Sentences and Dialogues, Extracts  
 from Arabic Newspapers, &c.,  
 with Translations, Manuscripts,  
 Letters, &c.

BY

ALAN R. BIRDWOOD.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Now Ready.

## THE ROYAL KALENDAR

AND

COURT AND CITY REGISTER,

FOR

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND,  
 AND THE COLONIES.

FOR THE YEAR

1890.

CORRECTED AT THE RESPECTIVE OFFICES.

CONTENTS:

House of Peers, House of Commons, Sovereigns and  
 Rulers of States of Europe, Orders of Knighthood;  
 Science and Art Department; Queen's Household;  
 Government Offices, Mint, Customs, Inland  
 Revenue, Post Office; Foreign Ministers  
 and Consuls, Queen's Consuls Abroad;  
 Naval Department, Navy List;  
 Army Department, Army List;  
 Law Courts, Police;  
 Ecclesiastical Department, Clergy List;  
 Foundation Schools, Literary Institutions,  
 City of London, Banks, Insurance Companies,  
 Railway Companies, Hospitals and Institutions,  
 Charities, Miscellaneous Institutions;  
 Scotland, Ireland, India, and the Colonies  
 and Other Useful Information.

Price, bound, 7s., with Index; without Index, 5s.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, Waterloo Place.

Now Ready. Crown 8vo. with portrait, 7s. 6d.

THE NEW OR SECOND SERIES

OF

## DISTINGUISHED ANGLO-INDIANS.

BY

COLONEL W. F. B. LAURIE.

"No better reading can be recommended for  
 the use of young men than the lives of distin-  
 guished Anglo-Indians."—*Standard*.

"Colonel Laurie continues admirably the work  
 which he so well began."—*Globe*.

"Bristling with illustrious names. . . . We  
 have here nine substantial biographical sketches,  
 together with brief notices of two dozen or more  
 names also 'well worthy to be filed' on fame's  
 eternal bead-roll."—*Daily News*.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

## EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,

PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
 AND FINE DRY COLOURS,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.

155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
 STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

# Dr. SPENCER'S ASTHMA CURE



## ASTHMA CURED.

No matter of how long standing, or how severe, by Dr. SPENCER'S ASTHMA CURE; Price 4/6 and 10/- of Chemists; or free by Parcels Post from us.

Our illustrated book, "ASTHMA, ITS TREATMENT AND CURE," by E. Edwin Spencer, M.A., M.D., &c., &c., will be sent post free by us.

MRS. FLORENCE STONE, Montague Villa, Queen's Road, High Wycombe, says:—

"I have received great benefit from taking Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. For many months I have had an attack come on four nights out of seven, and lately in the day time as well; but since taking your medicine I have only had one slight attack in a month."

MRS. MARY PRICE, Gronant, near Holywell, says:—

"I had suffered for four years with Asthma. I have been now nine months without any attack. I have been cured by Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. I can never praise it enough."

\* **THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
249, High Holborn, London.

\* In no way connected with any other person or firm.

**PILES** "PILANTRA," Pile Cure. Immediate relief and a permanent cure guaranteed. Sample Free. Address—THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 249, High Holborn, London.

## HENRY S. KING & Co.

65, CORNHILL, and 45, PALL MALL  
LONDON.

### BRANCHES.

KING KING & Co. ... BOMBAY.  
KING, HAMILTON & Co. ... CALCUTTA.  
KING, BAILLIE & Co. ... LIVERPOOL

AGENTS AT MADRAS—ARBUTHNOT & Co.

MALTA AGENCY AND READING ROOMS,  
20, STRADA REALE, VALETTA.

CONDUCTED BY MESSRS. TURNBULL, JUN., AND  
SOMERVILLE.

WITH AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL  
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

### BANKING AND AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for the convenience of Constituents at home and abroad upon the terms usually adopted by London Bankers.

DEPOSITS of £100 and upwards received for fixed periods, and interest allowed thereon a 5 per cent. if for 12 months; 4 per cent. per annum if for 6 months.

SALES and PURCHASES are effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Loans, and in every description of Stocks dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on India, Europe, the United States, and Canada are purchased and sold at the best current rates, and telegraphic remittances of Money made to all parts of India.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT are issued for the use of Travellers.

The Agency of persons connected with India and the Colonies, or holding Foreign-office appointments, is undertaken on the usual terms, and includes the collection of Pay, Pensions, &c., the realisation of Dividends and Coupons, the receipt and forwarding of Letters, and information regarding the rules of the Services, with advice upon general subjects when required.

### SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Orders are executed for every description of NAVAL and MILITARY APPOINTMENTS and CLOTHING, MESS SUPPLIES, including Wines, Provisions, Plate, Glass, China, Cutlery, Arms, Accoutrements, Band Instruments, &c., and all kinds of household and personal requisites, at the lowest prices. A comprehensive ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE will be forwarded on application. No orders for goods will be executed at Catalogue prices unless accompanied by remittances for their cost.

Special attention is given to the regular despatch of Newspapers and Periodicals. A Price List of which will be furnished to applicants.

New and Second-hand Books are supplied to Clubs and private individuals on advantageous terms; also Stationery for office and private use.

### PASSAGE AND FORWARDING DEPARTMENT.

This Department undertakes the selection of Berths by mail or other steamers, suitable vessels being recommended and passages secured at owner's rates without charge for Commission.

Intending passengers are invited to send their addresses to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND Co., who will forward free of charge a copy of their "Traveller's Guide." Personal baggage Collected, Shipped, and Insured.

Passengers leaving England receive the personal attention of MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND Co., or their representatives.

Passengers Homeward are received on arrival at the various docks by the representatives of MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND Co., and especial attention is paid to Ladies Children, and Invalids.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND Co.'s clerks meet the steamers of the P. and O. and other Lines, on arrival at Plymouth, Gravesend, and the Docks to receive instructions and render such assistance as passengers may require.

Passengers' Baggage and Packages not immediately required may be stored in dry Warehouse kept for that purpose, at a moderate rent, facilities are afforded for examination when desired.

Goods, Baggage, and Parcels of every description are received for despatch to all parts of the world, or cleared and forwarded to their destination, in accordance with instructions.

Forms of Declaration for Customs and Insurance are furnished on application.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S MAGAZINES.

### JANUARY.

#### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

2s. 6d.

##### CONTENTS.

PORTUGUESE CLAIMS IN AFRICA. By Commander V. LOVETT CAMERON.  
ROBERT BROWNING. By H. D. TRAILL.  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND POLITICS. By G. ROME HALL.  
THEOSOPHY, THE "DIVINE WISDOM." By Colonel H. S. OLCOTT.  
AN ECONOMIC CURE FOR SOCIALISM. By W. EARL HODGSON.  
THE PROPOSED MINERS' FEDERATION. By SYDNEY WYATT.  
MR. STEVENSON'S METHODS IN FICTION. By A. CONAN DOYLE.  
BIRD LIFE IN ROMNEY MARSH. By Captain WILLOUGHBY VERNER.  
THE PERSIAN POETRY OF AVICENNA. By CHAS. J. PICKERING.  
TITHE AND PEASANT TENANCIES. By R. E. PROTHERO, M.A.  
LORD TENNYSON'S NEW VOLUME. By ALFRED AUSTIN.  
POLITICS AT HOME AND ABROAD.  
CORRESPONDENCE.

#### COLBURN'S UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

One Shilling.

##### CONTENTS.

WEAPONS OF WAR, AND HOW TO IMPROVE THEM. By "A FLAG OFFICER."  
THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE 66TH BERKSHIRE REGIMENT. By Captain R. HOLDEN, 3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment.  
THE WELSH BORDER. By Rev. R. S. MYLNE, M.A., B.C.L.  
DAVID DEEN. By "J. CURTIS MARTYN."  
KURAM VALLEY. By the Late Major-General J. HAUGHTON.  
A SOLDIERS' FRIEND. By "A FIELD OFFICER."  
RETURNED EMPTIES. By H. S. LOCKHART-ROSS.  
THE VOLUNTEER FORCE OF INDIA. By "J. B."  
A PERILOUS INCIDENT IN CHINA. By the late Major LAWRENCE ARCHER.  
AUSTRALASIAN NAVAL DEFENCE. By A NAVAL JOURNALIST.  
MILITARY JOTTINGS. By "ALBINO."  
NAVAL NOTES. By "NAVALIS."  
EDITORIAL NOTES.  
CORRESPONDENCE.  
THEATRICAL NOTES.  
REVIEWS and NOTICES.  
STATIONS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE.

2s. 6d.

##### CONTENTS.

EPOCHS OF THE BRITISH ARMY. I.—The Commonwealth.  
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. H. SALE, G.C.B. By Major-General SALE-HILL, C.B.  
NAVAL WARFARE.—VII. By Rear-Admiral P. H. COLOMBE.  
GREAT COMMANDERS OF MODERN TIMES. II.—Marlborough. By W. O'CONNOR MORRIS.  
MEN, MASHES, AND MANNERS.—I. By A COLONIAL VISITOR TO LONDON.  
POLO IN INDIA.—I. By Captain G. J. YOUNGHUSBAND, Queen's Own Corps of Guides.  
NOTES ON MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY.—III. By Captain WILLOUGHBY VERNER.  
WANDERINGS OF A WAR ARTIST. New Series.  
THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR. By IRVING MONTAGU.  
THE REV. ARTHUR ROBINS.  
OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH. By Commander ERROLL, R.N.  
JOTTINGS FROM THE FOREIGN PRESS.  
LIST OF MILITARY INVENTIONS DURING THE FOREGOING MONTH.  
REVIEWS.  
AT THE PLAY.  
SUMMARY OF ARTICLES IN FOREIGN SERVICE MAGAZINES.

## KNOWLEDGE;

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF  
SCIENCE, &c.

Sixpence.

##### CONTENTS.

THE COMMON FLEA.—II. By E. A. BUTLER.  
THE LIFE-HISTORY OF A FERN. By E. MANSEL SYMPSON, M.A., M.B.Camb.  
SOME PROPERTIES OF NUMBERS. By ROBERT W. D. CHRISTIE.  
GROWTH AND DECAY OF MIND. By the late R. A. PROCTOR.  
TORTOISES AND TURTLES. By R. LYDSKEE, B.A. Cantab.  
HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY. By A. C. RANTARD.  
NOTICES OF BOOKS.  
LETTERS.—W. T. LYNN, B. J. HOPKINS.  
THE FACE OF THE SKY FOR JANUARY. By HERBERT SADLER, F.R.A.S.  
WHIST, CHESS, &c.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show him! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show, likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human pain?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**  
You can change the Trickling Stream, but not the  
Raging Torrent.

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," to check disease at the onset!! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm! The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?

"I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life."—J. C. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.** (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)

## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, their action is as simple as a tomato, whole meal bread or porridge (with scalded milk); you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced life they are everything you could wish. Read Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other disastrous diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

**BROAD ARROW**  
AND  
**NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE**  
ESTABLISHED 1838.  
EVERY SATURDAY. PRICE SIXPENCE.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" has acquired a reputation for early and exclusive intelligence as to Appointments and other Service News, for the high character of its articles, the independent course of its staff of writers, and for its earnest support of all measures for the good of the Services. Articles on specially interesting subjects appear from week to week written for the most part by officers of rank and experience, or by men of note in literature who have made the Naval and Military affairs of the country their special study. A series of Illustrated Articles is appearing weekly on Regimental Badges and History. Illustrations with descriptions are also given of new Service Inventions.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" freely opens its correspondence columns to all grades in the Services. By this means an opportunity for interchange of opinion is afforded, such as is offered by no other Service Journal. Its ordinary weekly issue contains fully one-fourth more matter than the other Service Journals, even with their frequent "supplements."

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" circulates largely throughout India and the Colonies. It is supplied direct to the Army and Marine bureaux of the French, Russian, and other Governments, and it is read extensively by Officers of Foreign Services, especially of the German, French, and American Armies, who desire to acquire a true impression of facts and public opinion in England regarding Military affairs.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Yearly. Half-yearly

Including postage to any part of the United Kingdom	21. 8	0 14 0
Including postage to any of the Australasian Colonies, America, France, Germany	1 10 6	0 15 0
Including postage to India, China, &c.	1 12 6	0 16

Subscriptions may commence at any date  
A Third Paper Edition is Issued for Foreign Postage.

## COORG SAUCE.

The Universal Appetiser,

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

This delicious Sauce is prepared from the receipt of a Nobleman, whose perfect knowledge of the culinary art has obtained for him the *nom de plume* of the "Modern Lucullus."

The name of this celebrated Sauce—

## THE UNIVERSAL APPETISER—

Has been given to it because, in addition to its remarkable flavouring qualities, it possesses the singular property of

## CREATING OR RESTORING THE APPETITE.

In fact, it practically realises the French saying—"L'appétit vient en mangeant."

Since the introduction of THE UNIVERSAL APPETISER it has been said, both in Society and at the Clubs, how rarely is the *mauvais quart d'heure* noticed, every one being so much interested in discussing and enquiring about the new Sauce—

THE UNIVERSAL APPETISER.

SOLE PROPRIETOR—

ARBUTHNOT PAGE,

31, Lupus Street, London, S.W.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

## EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

## COCOA

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

**N. THIERRY,**  
MILITARY BOOT MAKER  
BEST QUALITY HAND SEWN  
BOOTS AND SHOES  
EASY & ELEGANT  
30 PER CENT LESS THAN WEST END PRICES

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER IN A FEW DAYS.

LONDON: 70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W. and 48, GRESHAM ST., E.C.

SPECIALITY—

The K and CHAMPION SHOOTING BOOTS, WATER-PROOF THROUGHOUT, 27s. NETT

Illustrated Price Lists Post Free.

An old boot is sufficient guide for size to ensure a good fit. 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT to Members of the Army and Navy C. S. S. A. and C. S. C. S. Stores.

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER, 70 & 72, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, 19, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.—Jan. 6, 1890.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.]  
No. 1,940.]

LONDON, JANUARY 13, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ...	27
NOTES OF THE WEEK ...	28
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ...	29
ANNO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
Administration in Kashmir ...	30
The Indian Medical Service ...	30
The Statutory Civil Service ...	31
Judges and Officials ...	31
American Missionaries in India ...	31
The Colonisation of Burma ...	31
Harvest and Peace in Burma ...	31
"Native Dangers" at Kanly ...	32
Prizes in the Medical Service ...	32
Bengal, &c. ...	32
CORRESPONDENCE ...	32
OBITUARY ...	34
LEADING ARTICLES—	
Mr. Bradlaugh interviewed ...	34
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	37
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	38
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	38
INDIA OFFICE ...	39
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	39
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	39
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ...	40
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ...	41
Programme of Movements of Her Majesty's Indian Troops ...	42
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ...	43
LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH—Military ...	44
ADVERTISEMENTS ...	45

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

HEAD OFFICE—39A, Threadneedle-street, London.  
BANKERS.—Bank of England, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.  
The Bank grants DRAFTS, negotiates and collects BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo, on terms which may be ascertained at the Office.  
The Bank undertakes the PURCHASE and SALE of Indian Government and other Securities, holds them for safe custody, and realises the interest and dividends as they become due. It also COLLECTS PAY and PEN-SIONS, and generally transacts every description of Banking Agency business connected with India.  
The Bank RECEIVES MONEY on DEPOSIT for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office.

### OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—

Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.  
Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY, every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA, ALEXANDRIA, and NAPLES, every alternate week.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

#### LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

City of Bombay ... R. McNeil ... Thursday, Jan. 16  
City of Oxford ... W. Miller ... Saturday, Jan. 23

#### LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

City of Dublin ... J. Swan ... Wednesday, Feb. 26  
Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE AND WORKMAN, 36, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS AND Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.	Kurrachee and Bombay.
*India ... Jan. 16	Korbel ... Jan. 18
*Manora ... Jan. 30	Kangra ... Feb. 16
*Gorkha ... Feb. 13	Henzada ... Mar. 15
*Rewa ... Feb. 27	Huzara ... Apr. 12

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

*Kaporthala ... Jan. 23	*Katoria ... Mar. 20
*Africa ... Jan. 23	*Ethiopia ... April 17

\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

† Calling at Trincomalee.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or lock-outs.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES and Co., 13, Austin Friars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL and Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall, S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNION FLORIO and RUBATTINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is requested.

s.s. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, 5,500 tons, Jan. 20.

s.s. SINGAPORE, 5,000 tons, Feb. 10.

s.s. DOMENICO BALDUINO, 5,500 tons, March 1.

Passengers should embark the previous day.

Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street, London

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

BOMBAY via TRIESTE and BRINDISI.—NOTICE to PASSENGERS.—Monthly service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

Feb. 3 ...	Imperatrix ...	4,070 tons.
Mar. 2 ...	Poesidon ...	8,900 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,  
127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.

Clan Matheson ...	Jan. 18
Clan Grant ...	Feb. 1
Clan Macathur ...	Feb. 15

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, via Suez Canal.

Khalif ...	Jan. 7
Clan Cameron ...	Jan. 27
Clan Graham ...	Feb. 8

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUIR AND Co.; or to CAYZER, IRVINE AND Co., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street, Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., 23, Regent Street, S.W.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Authorized, £2,000,000 Subscribed and Paid up, £567,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Bishire, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Kobe (Hogo), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tabreez, Ta natavo, Tcheran, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, Secretary.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 1833

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches.

INDIA ...	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon
IN CEYLON ...	Colombo, Kandy, Galle.
IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ...	Singapore, Penang, Malacca.
IN JAVA ...	Batavia.
IN CHINA ...	Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

Bankers ... (Bank of England, London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agents business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

### ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full particulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases excepted.





## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 27th Dec.; from Allahabad to the 25th Dec.; and from Madras and Calcutta to the 24th Dec.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Dec. 19th the only business was the introduction of a Bill amending Act XXV. of 1867, respecting the delivery of books to Government by printers.

THE Indian Railway Bill was to be taken up at the end of December, all information necessary for legislation having been now collected.

THE Leper Bill introduced this Session will deal only with vagrants and those willing to be treated in hospitals. A wider measure will probably be delayed until after the Royal Commission has reported on the subject.

THE MAHARAJA OF BENARES was formally installed on Dec. 21st by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces in the presence of a large gathering.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN'S expedition to Zhob and the Gomal Pass left Loralai on Dec. 19th for Mina Bazaar.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE means to take up at once the question of a possible reduction of the military police in Upper Burma. The numbers of the force are not likely, however, to be reduced largely, pending the consideration of the scheme for converting the police battalions into local regiments.

THE actual surplus which United Burma is expected to yield this year amounts to seventy lakhs.

THE telegraph line into the Chin country is making good progress. An office has been opened at Kan, and the wire is being laid onwards.

THE vacancy on the Legislative Council due to Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit's retirement at the end of the year will be filled from Bombay.

MR. A. P. MACDONNELL resumed charge of the Home Secretaryship on Dec. 21. He will take furlough for nine months or a year from the beginning of March. Mr. C. J. Lyall, who will again act for him, has been placed on special duty for the next two months, which relieves him of the necessity of returning to Assam.

COLONEL WALTER, the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, retires on March 20th. The nomination of his successor has not yet been made.

COLONELS THOMAS and Rowlandson have been confirmed as Controllers of Military Accounts.

COLONEL CONWAY-GORDON, Director-General of Railways, will shortly furnish a report regarding the alleged excessive tariff charges on frontier railways.

MR. J. L. O'CALLAGHAN, Consulting Engineer for Railways, proceeds to Burma in January to examine the Mu Valley Railway route.

A SURVEY party under Mr. Horace Bell is now engaged in examining the country about Midnapore, with a view to the possible building of a line direct from the Bengal-Napur Railway to Howrah.

MR. BUCKLEY, lately Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department, is posted to Arrah as Superintending Engineer.

ON the retirement of Colonel Mallock, Mr. Luke will again join the headquarters of the Telegraph Department in the grade of Directors.

MR. BROOKE was to take three months' leave to England early next month, Mr. Lane officiating as Deputy Director-General of the Telegraph Department.

MAJOR J. BROADBENT, R.E., Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, proceeds home on leave in the spring.

CAPTAIN M. J. MEADE, on return from furlough, assumes charge of the Political Agency of Bhopawar, Central India.

MR. HART, the Chinese representative, will probably visit Calcutta shortly in connection with the Sikkim-Tibet negotiations.

LIEUT. ROOKE, 6th Bengal Cavalry, who was shot at Chaman in the throat by the Pathan who killed Lieut. Harris, has almost completely recovered.

CHOLERA broke out among the road coolies on the line to Lungleh. There were thirty cases and fifteen deaths, and work on the tramway was suspended to isolate the parties among whom the disease appeared. Later accounts show that the steps taken resulted in the disappearance of the cholera.

THE Bengal Presidency Rifle Association Championship has been won this year by Private Flynn, Connaught Rangers, with 272 points out of a possible 315.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR has sanctioned one lakh and a-quarter of rupees for the construction of bridges, *dharamsalas*, girls' schools and orphanage in his territory. In February next a Horse Show is to be held at the city of Indore, when prizes for the best country-bred will be awarded by the State. The Show is the first of its kind in Central India.

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT laid the foundation-stone of the Bholanath Literary Institute for Women at Ahmedabad on Dec. 20th.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND LADY REAY spent Christmas at Jeypore.

THE sentence of the court-martial who recently tried Captain Moberley, Adjutant of the Royal Artillery, Bombay District, on charges of embezzling public money, has been made public. The accused is dismissed from Her Majesty's service, and put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the sum of Rs. 7,123.

It is intended to place such guns as are now available in position along the Quetta line of defence, pending the receipt of heavy ordnance from England.

THE RAJAH OF KAPURTHALA has been suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, has accepted the post of Honorary Captain in the Calcutta Naval Volunteers.

A NEW PATENT BOTTLE STOPPER.—This interesting little invention, of which we had a private view at the offices of the company, 96, Queen-street, Cheapside, last week, bids fair to be a success. It is very simple, effective, and inexpensive. It is in the form of a seal, and is forced into a mortice-shaped groove in the neck of the bottle by means of a machine, which for soda or aerated water will fill the bottle and seal it in one operation. The seal, when in the bottle, assumes an internal arched shape, so that the pressure of the gas in the bottle cannot remove it, while on the other hand a child can remove it by means of any pointed instrument. It is also claimed to be not nearly so dangerous an operation as the present system of corking and wiring. We understand it is now being largely used in America.

## NOTES.

As the *Times* correspondents are evidently of opinion that the news from India which is mostly desired by the people of England must be what concerns the tour and doings of Prince Albert Victor, all that the Indian papers to hand by the Overland Mails have to say in the matter—and they say a great deal—is anticipated by the weekly wire which on Sunday is at the disposal of the *Times* at Calcutta. It would be an insult to the intelligence of our readers to give them cuttings several weeks old, when the *Times* telegram which we reproduce gives the latest intelligence up to yesterday.

BUT there may be readers who, like ourselves, would like to have a little more solid "intelligence" from India than that which concerns the young Prince's "junkettings" and merry-makings. It is good to learn that his Royal Highness has been received all along the routes he has taken with demonstrations of loyalty and welcome; but surely it is cloying us with sweets to send *by wire* that the Prince was greatly gratified at the illumination of certain transparencies which, "being reflected in the water of a large tank in front, presented a striking and beautiful spectacle." And surely the British public could wait for the post instead of receiving by telegram the information that "a group of Hindoo temples at a little distance might have been interesting had they stood alone, but they suffered from the splendour of the Mahomedan palace"—viz., the transparency in question.

THE most important news is that telegraphed by the *Times* correspondent from Rangoon, telling of the terrible sickness which prevails amongst the troops of the Chin Field Force under Brigadier-General Symonds. Officers, men, and camp-followers seem to have suffered alike. Fever and pestilence are the real foes which we have always had to encounter in all our "little wars" in India, where troops have to march and encamp in pestilential swamps and fever-breathing jungles. This Expedition threatens to imitate in a smaller way that Walcheren one which still holds its melancholy place in the memory of the British army. The question may be asked, "Is the venture worth the loss?"

A HOME contemporary has taken alarm at a letter to an Indian contemporary as follows:—"Recruiting for the French colonial army has been introduced in French India. Every family residing in French territory, and enjoying the right of voting, will, on and from the 1st prox., be required to send a member for enlistment in the colonial army. Such recruits will be taken to some other colony, say Saigon, and be drilled there in the art of war. After three years' service they will be sent home and form the reserve, who will be called out in case of war. Thus, in the course of some years, Pondicherry will be the home of several thousand soldiers. The British Government cannot look at this movement with indifference. It is a real source of danger to the British Empire. Till now we had no cause to be afraid of our neighbours at Pondicherry. But the colonial army system will convert Pondicherry into a strong French military station. Though the colonial army does not contravene the letter, it affects the spirit of the treaty between England and France respecting India." Well, what of it, if all this be true, which we take the liberty to doubt? "We won't run Sir Lucius, will we?" Not, let us hope, so long as we can turn the French to-day out of all their possessions in British India with an army which need not greatly exceed that which General Bombastes commanded.

THE Government of India, says a Bombay paper, being beaten on its own ground in the matter of the Official Secrets Act, for "Official Secrets" have managed to ooze out in spite of the threats offered to the "thief" and "receiver" thereof, are now striking out a new path for themselves, but more in a conciliatory than hostile spirit. We learn that a circular letter has been issued by the

Financial Department to all Secretariats, intimating that clerks and subordinates should, in the first instance, take the permission of the Chief Secretary, as well as of the head of the department to which they belong, before acting as correspondents of a newspaper. No provision, however, so far as we are aware, has been made in the case of the secretaries themselves who contribute to favoured journals on their own authority without leave or license from any one. The rule is too flimsy even for the intelligence of the average clerk to be taken in by it. The very fact of asking permission would mark him down as the "thief," and in cases where he has grievances against his official superiors to communicate to the Press to show his hand would be inconvenient.

MR. A. O. HUME's lamentation to the National Congress Agency in Craven-street concerning the want of pecuniary help rendered by the Congress members to push their own agitation is thus commented upon by the *Pioneer*, once Mr. Hume's "guide, philosopher, and friend":—

"Few people probably have realised hitherto how entirely Mr. Hume is the Congress. We knew that he directed, managed, organised, suggested; that he conducted its correspondence, framed its manifestoes, and wrote its pamphlets, even to the leaflet distributed to the Bengali villager; but we were not prepared for the extent to which he has had to find the concern in funds from his private pocket—that final proof of sincerity. The accounts, however, of the Craven-street Agency betray this very clearly. Mr. Hume, it is known, lays the greatest stress on this portion of the movement. He has repeatedly expressed himself as regarding the agitation in this country of subsidiary importance in the matter of practical results; and he has announced that he requires about £4,000 a year to carry on the Agency effectively. It appears that during the year 1888 £1,538 was actually collected in India, and of this Mr. Hume himself gave £644. The only other individual subscription separately entered is Mr. W. C. Bonnerji, £200. Apart from these two gentlemen, then, the collective Indian nation contributed just short of £700 toward its political emancipation. Some of the amounts are fairly ludicrous; the N.W.P. contributes all told £40—let us say one pound per million persons. Oudh gives the same amount, the Punjab has taxed itself to the extent of £30 and from the Central Provinces has been extorted a similar sum. Bombay—the rich, the open-handed—had promised £100, which it had not, up to the date of Mr. Hume's writing, paid. And, trivial as these amounts are, it appears that they were only raised at all by the most unwearied canvassing and importunity. No wonder that poor Mr. Hume should say that it were easier to get blood out of a stone."

Surely one so experienced in Native character as Mr. Hume should have known that Baboodom always measured sincerity by one test only—that of the rupee.

WE quote from the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"So far as we can ascertain, there is no immediate likelihood of the British India Steam Navigation Company starting a weekly mail service between Kurrachee and Aden, as announced by a contemporary. Those who are most concerned in the matter know nothing about it; and for our part we doubt whether the British India have the necessary resources in the important matter of boats to undertake such a service all at once. An important boon, however, to the Punjab in the matter of through communication and through booking of goods *via* Kurrachee to Europe, which we have recommended, has become an accomplished fact. The Secretary of State has given a five years' contract to the Hall Line, but they are to run quick monthly steamers in connection with the North-Western Railway, so that passengers and goods may be booked through from any station on the North-Western Railway to England. The North-Western Railway undertake to take coal from the Hall Line at Kurrachee, thus enabling the Line to afford to bring their steamers to the port. The present contract with the Hall Line would have expired in April next. The new contract is for five years, from January, 1890."

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

## INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.

During the past week Calcutta has been busily employed in welcoming Prince Albert Victor. All classes and races have vied with one another in testifying their loyalty to the throne by the heartiness of his reception. The festivities began on Monday with a ball given by the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Bayley, at which the Prince, the Viceroy, and Lady Lansdowne were present, as well as the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who arrived in Calcutta that morning. The principal feature of Tuesday's programme was an entertainment on the Maidan, or public park, by the reception committee. A large space had been enclosed, which was brilliantly illuminated, while the trees along the approaches were lighted with Chinese lanterns and festoons of coloured lamps. On the arrival of the Royal and Viceregal party they were conducted along a road lined with stalwart Punjabee Sepoys, bearing torches, to an enormous tent, where they sat for some time witnessing the performances of nautch girls and native jugglers. A move was next made to another tent fitted as a theatre, in which a company of native actors played scenes from the Sanscrit drama of *Sakuntala*, or the fatal ring. Close at hand, under a huge shamiana or canopy, a number of Thibetans, Bhootas, and Lepchas from the hills beyond Darjeeling, clad in gorgeous dresses, with their heads hidden by fantastic masks of all kinds, performed their national dances to the weird music of horn trumpets and clashing brass cymbals. But by general consent the most interesting feature of the evening's entertainment was the Kattaki sword-dance. A company of Sepoys belonging to the Kattaki tribe—a wild tribe on the Afghan border—arranged themselves in a circle round a blazing bonfire. They were dressed in long flowing white robes, and each man carried a naked sword. They began with a slow stately movement around the fire, keeping accurate time to music strangely like that of the Highland bagpipes. Gradually the music became faster, till at last the living ring whirled round the fire apparently in a state of mad excitement, waving their swords in dangerous proximity to one another's heads.

After seeing these performances the Royal party and the other spectators wandered about the enclosure, in various parts of which attempts had been made to illustrate features of Oriental architecture and life. The most successful of these undoubtedly was an imitation of the ancient palaces of the Nawabs of Bengal, at Moorshedabad, which was brilliantly illuminated, and was reflected in the water of a large tank in front. It presented a striking and beautiful spectacle. A group of Hindoo temples at a little distance might have been interesting had they stood alone, but they suffered from the splendour of the Mahomedan palace. On the whole, however, the *fete* must be pronounced highly successful and creditable to the committee who organised it. Prince Albert Victor repeatedly expressed his gratification, while of the crowd of spectators who attended few, if any, went away dissatisfied. Wednesday was a busy day. In the afternoon the Prince attended a garden party at the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. In the evening he and the Duke of Connaught were entertained at dinner by the Bengal Club. Afterwards a State ball was held at Government House. This last was a brilliant scene, the only event which occurred to mar it being the absence of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who were prevented attending by the receipt of a telegram announcing the death of the Empress Augusta. On Thursday the Royal party were present at an assault-at-arms given by the garrison and the Volunteers of Calcutta. Friday was a comparatively quiet day, the only incident being a drive through the Native quarter of Calcutta, including a visit to the burning ghaut and some public buildings. Yesterday was devoted to snipe shooting at Kancharapara. To-day is being spent quietly at the Viceroy's country residence at Barrackpore.

The programme of his Royal Highness's further movements is as follows:—He reaches Benares on Tuesday and remains there three days, two of which will be devoted to shooting with the Maharajah. He arrives at Lucknow on the 18th and at Cawnpore on the 20th. Then he goes to Bhurtpore for a day's black-buck shooting. He arrives at Agra late on the 21st and remains till the 24th, when he starts for the Punjab.

It is expected that the Calcutta reception committee will have a large surplus in hand after defraying all the expenses of last week's entertainments, and already there are signs of differences of opinion regarding its disposal. Some of the Native papers strongly urge that it should be devoted to the

proposed leper hospital as a permanent memorial of the Prince's visit. The European Press, on the other hand, suggest handing it to Lady Dufferin's fund. Other claims are likely to arise, and probably there will be a sharp struggle for the money. An article in the *Bangabasi*, a Calcutta vernacular journal having a large circulation among the orthodox Hindoo party, affords a remarkable proof of how little the recent Native Congress was justified in arrogating to itself the title of national. It unhesitatingly condemns almost every item of the Congress programme, and is especially severe upon the suggested introduction of elective institutions. The writer says:—

"The introduction of the elective system into the Legislative Council will make that council more dangerous than it now is. Any one who can canvass more than his fellows will be elected. He who can flatter and walk abroad and spend money profusely will be elected. The introduction of the English system of election in India will do great harm. The sample of election as seen in municipalities is not very hopeful. Under this system in some places butchers, in others coolies, bearers, and milkmen have been elected; only the sweepers and undertakers have not as yet been elected. A competent man will never condescend to beg from door to door for votes."

The article ends with these words:—

"We beg to tell you (the Congress) we will hear everything you say or do, but we cannot listen to what you say as being said in the name of the Hindoo race and of the whole of India with a view to realise your own ends. If you have not done anything in the Congress in the name of the whole Hindoo race, well and good; if you have, then we beseech you not to do such act any more."

The Financial Department has issued a proposal to increase the reserve held against the note circulation, and has invited an expression of opinion from the Chambers of Commerce of the three Presidency towns. The proposal is marked by great caution. Since 1870, when it was last fixed, the *maximum* limit of the reserve has stood at 6 crores of rupees invested in Government securities, but since that year the note circulation has increased from 8½ crores to nearly 16 crores of rupees, and there is no reason to anticipate any great decrease. It is therefore suggested that the Government should take power from the Legislature to increase the invested reserve to the maximum limit of 8 crores, but it is not intended for the present to increase it by more than 1 crore.

The Mahomedan Educational Congress, a non-political movement started by the leaders of that community in Upper India, has lately held its fourth meeting at Aligarh under the presidency of Sirdar Mahomed Hyat Khan. A large number of the most influential men of the Punjab and the North-West Provinces attended, and the meeting passed off most successfully. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the venerated leader of the Mahomedans in Upper India, delivered a long address, in the course of which he said his first lesson in national sympathy was learnt after their first meeting. He then came to the conclusion that the two main causes of the want of national sympathy in India were the want of sound education among the Mahomedans, and the fact that there was no social intercourse or friendship between them and the English, whom God had sent to govern them. He set himself to remove these causes by making every effort to cultivate friendship between the two races, and by founding an institution which has now attained prosperity under the name of the Mahomedan College of Aligarh. The address was warmly received. A number of questions of educational and social interest were discussed, and resolutions in favour of promoting education were passed. The speeches were marked by a tone of loyalty and by a keen perception of the necessity of raising the standard of culture among the Mahomedans to enable them to hold their own with the Hindoos.

The Bombay Government has resolved to limit the tenure of office of its secretaries and under-secretaries to a period of five years. Hitherto it has been too much the custom for all the Presidencies to select under-secretaries from the most promising young civilians of two or three years' service, and to keep them in the secretariat for perhaps nearly the whole of their Indian career, thus depriving them of all opportunity of acquiring familiarity with the people and the details of the district work. The Punjab Government was the first to recognise the evil, and instituted this useful reform three or four years ago. It is to be hoped that all the other local administrations will now adopt it. The Bombay Government has also ordered the Divisional Commissioners to reside in future within their respective divisions, instead of spending a great portion of the year at Poonah as heretofore.

The Calcutta Turf Club, a body occupying in India a position analogous to the Jockey Club of England, has given its decision in a case which has excited much interest in general as well as racing circles, and which is known as the Presto case. The question was whether in the race for the

Walter Locke Cup at Lucknow a horse named Presto was or was not deliberately pulled by the jockey in order to lose the race. The stewards unanimously found that the horse was not pulled, but that the jockey ceased to persevere far too early in the race. They severely censured the jockey, but entirely exonerated Lord William Beresford from any imputation under which he might be supposed to rest in connection with the running of Presto, of which horse he had the management.

Colonel Durand, the British Agent at Gilgit, has held a durbār, at which the Governor and all the chiefs attended. The festivities extended over a week, and the chiefs are said to have returned to their homes much pleased with their visit, and impressed with the importance of keeping on friendly terms with the British Government. Sir Robert Sandeman's Zhob expedition has so far had peaceful progress through the country, and is doing good work in introducing order.

### THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

RANGOON, JAN. 11.

The health of the Chin Field Force under Brigadier-General Symons continues very bad. Fever is extremely prevalent amongst the troops. The King's Own Scottish Borderers, the Goorkhas, the Sappers, the 2nd Madras Infantry, the Departmental Corps, and the followers have all suffered severely. Captain Gramshaw, 5th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, is dead. According to the official returns the following officers have been invalided and sent back:—Colonel Carleton and Lieutenants Hope and Marshall, K.O.S. Borderers; Captain Oldfield and Lieutenant Hallen, R.E.; Captain Carnegie and Lieutenant Hamilton, 4th Goorkhas; Lieutenant Morris, 2nd M.I.; and sixty-two privates of the K.O.S. Borderers. Seven privates of the K.O.S. Borderers are dead. The detail of the deaths and the invalids in the other regiments is wanting. It is also officially announced that Colonel King Harman, Lieutenant Malcolm, and Dr. Reid, of the 4th Goorkhas; Captain Swayne, R.E., and Captain Barton, D.S.O., have been disabled by sickness. The *Rangoon Gazette* announces that Major Edge, of the Cheshire Regiment, and Major Hingston, of the 10th Bengal N.I., have been invalided. The *Rangoon Times* states that all the officers of the 4th Goorkhas being disabled the regiment is in charge of Lieutenant Stewart, orderly officer to Brigadier-General Symons. The same journal states that out of 400 K.O.S. Borderers at Kan, barely 200 are fit for duty.

General Gordon is taking vigorous steps to restore the efficiency of the column. Reinforcements have been despatched to replace the casualties, and India has been requisitioned to make good the losses where the local resources are unequal to the strain.

Brigadier-General Symons is starting with a small force to occupy Kawon, about thirty-five miles from Kan. The resistance of the Chins so far has been feeble. The Bounghse tribe have made overtures of submission.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.

The news from the Chir Lushai force is chiefly confined to accounts of the unhealthiness of the country and the great sickness amongst the troops. The active opposition is slight, indeed almost contemptible.

### SIKKIM.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.

The Chinese Amban was expected to reach Darjeeling last week to meet Mr. Hart. This event may be considered to mark the practical settlement of the Sikkim difficulty. The terms of agreement between England and China only remain to be formulated.

### AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.

Aziz Ahmad Khan, grandson of the late General Ameer Ahmed, who is carrying on the duty of the Ameer's agent with the Indian Government till the successor to the late General is appointed, arrived here on Monday. It is believed that the Ameer proposed to send Abdulla Jan Tokhi, late Governor of Badakshan, as permanent envoy to India.

Rumours from Native sources have reached the Punjab that the Ameer is busy preparing to attack Kafiristan in the spring.

### SIAM.

RANGOON, JAN. 11.

The Siam Frontier Commission have arrived at Sawlon, and have been well received by Sawlawi, who has cleared the roads and provided supplies.

### SIR R. SANDEMAN'S MISSION. (FROM "DAILY NEWS" CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY NIGHT.

News from the Zhob Expedition, dated Dec. 31, states that the leading men of the Haripal and Kapeep tribes and the Sheranis have come in, and that the political negotiations with them had proceeded smoothly.

Steady progress is being made with the road from Apazai to the Gomal Pass.

In connection with Sir Robert Sandeman's visit to the Zhob country, it has been thought advisable to revive the old plan of opening the Gomal Pass and pacifying it by negotiations with the tribes from the mouth of the Zhob Valley to where it debouches into the Dera Ismail Khan District. Mr. Bruce, Deputy Commissioner of that district, has been allowed to join Sir Robert Sandeman's party for the purpose of conducting these negotiations, and the young Nawab Tonk and a few other Native gentlemen of the district have been permitted to accompany him.

### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

#### ADMINISTRATION IN KASHMIR.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The State Council of Kashmir has published its quarterly report with exemplary promptitude. The report covers almost the entire area of administration during the months of August, September, and October; and within a month from the close of the quarter the Council has been able to issue a most complete and interesting record of its proceedings during that period. Promptitude like this is a good sign, but better still is the spirit which breathes through the report, telling, as it does, of hard and multifarious work done, of old grievances redressed, of the material interests of the country being consulted, and of measures set on foot to securely establish the different branches of the Government. Numerous facts detailed in the report show that the Council has had no easy task. The mismanagement of several lakhs of rupees by the Military Member, Raja Ram Sing (whom his colleagues very frankly reprimand); the story of the pashmina contractor, Sardar Lalman, who received pashmina cloth worth six lakhs for deposit in the Government warehouses, and allowed bags of pashmina rags to be substituted for them while the genuine cloth was disposed of elsewhere, and the discovery that under the existing Stamp law an unfortunate pauper in an appeal regarding property worth Rs. 20 had to pay a duty of Rs. 5, which for the solvent appellant was under Rs. 2—these things, and others like them spoken of in the report, only slightly indicate the sort of conduct that was making Kashmir a by-word for maladministration. Besides isolated evils of the kind we quote, there were others of greater importance to the people. The judicial Member complains of the dilatoriness of tahsildars in disposing of judicial work, the delay being caused by these officers deputing their functions to irresponsible clerks, they themselves being illiterate or otherwise disqualified. Petty jagirdars are mentioned as unlawfully claiming the privilege of trying civil and criminal cases, and as utterly setting at defiance the State police; while the Military Member reports the existence of an army of half-starved sepoy employed in the collection of State dues and on a miscellaneous assortment of civil duties, who were recompensed, not by payment of salaries when due, but by grants of land assigned to still their clamour.

### THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

(Pioneer.)

We lately commented on the hardships inflicted on the senior executive officers of the Indian Medical Service in civil employ in being compelled to accept promotion to the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General against their will, and often to their great pecuniary injury. Since then we have been favoured with a printed statement, from which it would appear that quite as much discontent exists in the military branch of the Department, especially among the Deputy Surgeons-General, who complain that their services are entirely overlooked, and that in fact once they accept promotion in the military line all further advancement is debarred them. The proportion of administrative medical officers for the three Presidencies, by which it appears that for Bengal one Surgeon-General and nine Deputy Surgeons-General are allowed, five of these latter being in military, and four in civil employ. No notice, however, is taken of the other civil administrative appointments, such as Sanitary Commissionerships, Inspectors-General of Jails, Examiners of Medical Accounts, Medical Storekeepers, and the like, which add largely to this administrative list, and for which appointments there are no parallels in the British



**Medical Service.** As the case lies, therefore, both branches of the service labour under a sense of grievance. The senior civil executive officers complain that they are promoted against their inclination, and often to their serious pecuniary loss; while on the other hand the military senior executive officers grumble because men who have passed a quarter of a century in civil employ, sometimes in one station and with large capabilities of amassing a competency, are promoted back into military employment, and take the bread out of their mouths in the shape of the Military Deputy Surgeon-Generalships which they (the military branch) consider should be their reward for long military service. It certainly appears an anomaly that officers of one class should be forced to accept promotion into a line for which they are evidently unsuited, while the officers of the other class—military men who have passed many years in the performance of military work—are injured by the promotion of the other class against their will. A system of selection is a good system if fairly carried out; but when officers have worked their way to the top of their grade with satisfaction to the State and honour to themselves, it seems worse than hard to supersede them in a wholesale manner, as has been done in the present case. One cannot, therefore, help sympathising with the superseded officers in question, notwithstanding the fact that we know the selection for the vacancy to be an excellent one. It would appear that the only fair way to adjust this question of promotion in the Indian Medical Service will be to entirely separate the civil and military branches on the lines we indicated in a former article. A discontented service can never be an efficient one, and there is plenty of evidence of deep discontent in ranks of the Indian Medical Department.

#### THE STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE.

(*Madras Mail.*)

Lord Cross's recent dispatch certainly showed that he shares the Government of India's objections to the continuance of the Statutory Civil Service; yet the *Gazette* contained a notification stating that the Madras Government has been requested by the Government of India to submit the names of three qualified candidates for appointment to the Statutory Civil Service in this Presidency, one of whom will be selected by the Governor-General in Council. The Madras Government has resolved to base its recommendations on the results of a competitive examination. The examination will be restricted to twenty-five selected candidates, each of whom must be under twenty-five years of age on the 1st of April next, and must have graduated in Arts in the Madras University in either the first or the second class, under the old system, prior to 1886-87, or have taken a first class in either the Language or Optional Branch at examinations since held under present rules, or have proceeded to the M.A. Degree. Candidates who fulfil these conditions are to send in their names, with evidence of age and qualifications and information as to their place of birth, caste, and family and means, to the Chief Secretary to Government not later than the 15th proximo. Candidates must present themselves for examination by a Medical Board, which will reject all candidates not possessed of an exceptionally good physical organisation, and not especially fitted for the active duties of a Revenue Officer. The twenty-five candidates who will be invited to compete will then be selected from those who have passed the medical examination, subject to the production of satisfactory certificates of character and conduct, and they will be duly informed of the nature and date of the examination. The names of the three who obtain the highest number of marks at the examination will be submitted to the Governor-General in Council in order of merit.

#### JUDGES AND CRITICISM.

(*Times of India.*)

It is absurd to suppose that because a man attends a public dinner he endorses all the opinions of the chief speakers. The Judges attend the dinner given to the Ministry by the Lord Mayor, but all men know that a Judge lives in an atmosphere too pure and serene for politics to enter. A Judge is the grace and ornament of social life. The only opinions he holds and delivers are those which come from the Bench. The high officials who attended the dinner came as guests of men with whom they are on terms of personal friendship. There are barristers and merchants who consider all pensions are wrung from a strictly economic point of view. But this did not prevent them from attending the dinner as guests of a body of men who wanted to repay in some small measure a debt of gratitude which they undoubtedly owe to a Member of Parliament for advocating their cause in the House of Commons. It is absurd to suppose that every guest who attended the dinner meant by his presence to testify that he entirely agreed with every claim put forward by the Uncovenanted Service. There is, however, no doubt that there are many men in the Covenanted Service who, like Mr.

Proper, the father of the Bombay Civil Service, feel that the Uncovenanted Service are suffering from certain real grievances, which ought to be remedied. To testify to this feeling does not imply disloyalty to Government. But sensible men have come to the conclusion that the sooner the matter is settled by some compromise the better it will be for the State, for nothing is more expensive to a Government than a body of discontented public servants.

#### AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN INDIA.

(*Englishman.*)

It is difficult to realise that little more than seventy years ago the Honourable East India Company was so averse to the entrance of missionaries into the country that the authorities actually went the length of deporting them back to England on their landing. When Carey arrived, in 1793, he promptly established himself at Serampur in order to be beyond the reach of the Company, and it was owing to this fact that Serampur became so celebrated as a missionary centre. But since 1812, when the opposition of the Company was removed by charter, Indian Missions have witnessed many turns of fortune, and perhaps nowadays the Americans are the most vigorous and prosperous workers in the Indian field. The new College at Lahore which the Viceroy opened recently is only one of many recent signs of the successful enterprise of the American Presbyterians. In the Punjab alone, it seems, the Missions has seven thousand pupils, while in different parts of the world it employs sixteen hundred missionaries. The Americans have favourably distinguished themselves in India by scholarly works in translating and publishing the Scriptures, and by their zeal in the cause of education. Lord Lansdowne touched very happily upon the bond of race that links America and England together. "Although those who were carrying on this work were not subjects of the Queen-Empress, yet they belonged to the same brilliant race of which we were all proud to be members, and this was a further illustration of the good which always resulted from the co-operation of the members of that race, in whatever part of the world." His Excellency did not omit to add that he had been a near neighbour of America for five years, and could speak to the goodwill that prevails on both banks of the St. Lawrence.

#### THE COLONISATION OF BURMA.

(*Rangoon Gazette.*)

The people whom it is now proposed to assist in acquiring comparative ease and affluence in Burma have all their lives been accustomed to nothing but chronic want. To keep body and soul together is all they have ever been able to attain to; and for generations they have scarcely aspired to anything beyond bare existence. They cannot come to Burma themselves, yet their coming would be a blessing to themselves and to this province, so they must be helped. But every effort should be made to make them clearly understand from the very first that, although Government will pay their passages, and will help them to live until they can reap their first harvest, after that they must sink or swim by their own unaided exertions. Moreover, care should be taken to keep them, during their first few months in Burma, in no better position than they were at home. They being supported by the Sircar should not be associated in their minds with the idea of riotous living; and as they have probably never known at home what it was to have enough to eat, there will be considerable difficulty in keeping the subsistence allowance down to a point which does not more or less suggest to them the idea of riotous living. The dread of starvation and unsatisfied hunger, which have been their constant associates at home, must not be lost sight of immediately on their arrival at Burma. They must be left to emancipate themselves from these stern taskmasters by dint of their own labour, which in such a country as this they should very soon do. Their settlement, then, would be a boon to themselves and to this country, and a few prosperous settlers would prove a powerful magnet to draw others. If, on the other hand, they are pauperised by too much, or injudicious help, then their coming will be a curse to themselves and to Burma, and will make any colonisation scheme all the more difficult to work in the future.

#### HARVEST AND PEACE IN BURMA.

(*Rangoon Gazette.*)

There is every prospect of a good harvest; from all parts of the country the reports are favourable. There has been scarcely any damage anywhere, and bumper crops are expected in several districts, while in the rest a full 16-anna crop is looked for, except in Prome, where a 15-anna crop only is counted on. The nett result, according to the present calculations of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, will be 1,145,000 tons of cargo rice available for export in 1890. There is every reason to hope that the coming year may be



one of very considerable prosperity to the people of Burma. Roughly speaking, a ton of cargo rice is worth above five pounds sterling in Rangoon, so that if the above estimate proves correct there must be £5,725,000 coming into the country in payment of rice alone, besides which, of course, there will be the income from timber, cutch and other exports. The five and three-quarter millions sterling from rice alone, however, is a very considerable amount of money, and though it does not all reach the cultivators, a great deal of it does, and with this money in their hands the people of Lower Burma should find themselves in a state of comparative ease and comfort during the coming year. As to the mercantile community, a year of bumper crops is not necessarily a year of prosperity to the rice merchants, but it does mean that the import merchants should do well. The money which passes into the hands of the Burmese is very quickly spent, and a considerable portion of it goes in buying imported goods; so when there is a bumper crop of rice, importing merchants can look forward with confidence to an active market and large sales. If they have over-imported there may not be much profit on their large sales; but when there is a brisk demand and goods are moving freely, importers are in a far better position than when the demand is slack, and their godowns become filled to overflowing with goods which they cannot induce any one to take off their hands. Another thing to be considered is that prosperity among the peasantry is the best antidote to discontent, and the best check to the machinations of those who are always endeavouring to stir up lawlessness and strife.

#### "NATIVE DANCERS" AT KANDY.

(Ceylon Observer.)

At this time, a brief description of some of the "Native dancers" in Kandy will, we are sure, not prove uninteresting to your readers who never saw them before, and are anxious to know something of those who amused the English cricketers at the club on a recent occasion. The men are most of them professional dancers, and some are of the ugliest one has seen. They are plentifully ornamented with strings of pearls and bangles; on their ankles, wrists, and necks are little cymbals, which make a rattling clinking sound. They dance in a peculiar fashion, and jumping would be a better description of their exercises. First, they spring forward, and then they fly back, then swirl round on their heels, shake their cymbals, strike the little tom-toms which they carry under their arms, and utter a yell. As a savage performance it, no doubt, has its merits.

The tom-tom beaters are themselves not dancers, but they supply the music on occasions. It is difficult to convey the sensation, which those who are not used to such a noise experience. Some dozen very large tom-toms, beaten with large sticks, make the attack. In advancing upon you the players have considerable advantage. They are celebrated for the clatter they make, and are incited to excel themselves on special occasions. Then they have in Kandy to aid them a beautiful echo from the surrounding hills, which greatly increase the din, and lastly they venture to come as closely as possible to you. One does not complain that his ear drums tingle—one does not think anybody dreams of mentioning the ear in connection with the terrible noise. Long before the tom-toms and their beaters have taken up a good position the sound has penetrated far beyond the ear, and is preying upon the vitals of the half-stunned listener; it strikes upon the cavity of the chest, it descends to the pit of the stomach, the ear gives up resistance as useless, and lets the sounds fly all over the body till the listener absolutely groans!

There was comparatively a small number of "devil dancers" and drummers engaged on this occasion, but it was exceedingly grotesque, novel and interesting to the newcomers no doubt. It would tax the best pen and pencil to give an adequate idea of all the others whom we have come across in our long sojourn in the Central Province—such combinations of forms, sounds, and figures, men in masks and painted faces, sufficiently hideous to give a timid person bad dreams for years to come! their contortions, performed to the tune of clanging brass, cymbals, and loud horns, presenting no feature of agility or grace which might not be easily rivalled by many a dancer elsewhere. But the recent performance quite served the purpose intended of giving our visitors an idea of what "Kandyan native dancers" are like and what they can do; and this purpose served—we are contented, if the newcomers spent a pleasant evening, and if they leave Kandy with the impression that their friends have done their little best to give them a night's entertainment.

#### PRIZES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

(Englishman.)

The real prizes of the Indian Medical Service are undoubtedly those professional appointments at the different Presidency towns which carry with them the right of under-

taking private practice. An officer who has been fortunate enough to secure one of these, and has succeeded in turning his many opportunities to good account, seldom, if ever, looks for anything more during his residence in India, or covets further official advancement. On the contrary, to promote him to the rank of a deputy surgeon-general would be tantamount to reducing suddenly and very seriously his actual emoluments, while the entire change in the duties forced upon him would, in most cases, be thoroughly distasteful. It obviously must take years of incessant industry and unflagging zeal to establish such an extensive and lucrative practice as is enjoyed by, for example, several of our service physicians in Calcutta; and the summary removal of one of them to an administrative post would be a loss to the community as well as to himself. Nor would such a transfer, we think, be really an advantage to the department, since it would require a man who has devoted himself amid exceptionally favourable circumstances and surroundings to the profession of medicine, pure and simple, and has probably become engrossed in and proud of it, to turn over a new leaf and busy himself with reports and red tape. The more unwilling such a man to accept the promotion the more probable his enthusiasm for his noble profession, the more certain his appreciation by the public, and the greater the public loss. At the same time we know that departmental requirements and administrative convenience cannot possibly be overlooked, and we should be the last to take exception to the orders referred to were their expediency clear and their *raison d'être* sufficient. But the circumstances point in an altogether different direction. The old arrangement has not hitherto, as far as our knowledge goes, resulted, unless it be in very exceptional instances, either in serious inconvenience to Government or in startling anomalies involved in a reversal of the natural and relative positions of members of the Indian Medical Service; and it is, therefore, difficult to conceive why the occurrence of such complications in the future should be anticipated. The prize appointments, at which the orders seem to be levelled, are but few, and if the few incumbents who consent to receive orders from their juniors, and to follow, instead of preceding them into dinner, are content to do so, we should be glad to learn how the department, or any one, or anything else, is likely to be really injured thereby. The loss to the large European population of the Presidency towns consequent upon the withdrawal of their best physicians is an aspect of the question to which Government can hardly have given due attention.

#### BENGAL.

(Dec. 24.)

LORD RADSTOCK and Canon Wilberforce are in Calcutta. The latter is very much of an invalid. Lord Radstock attended two meetings and addressed the audience.

THE Bishop of Mylapore, attended by his secretary, chaplain, and scholastic, has also arrived. His Lordship intends establishing an orphanage for girls at Bandel, near Hooghly, one of the oldest Catholic establishments in India, dating centuries back.

ON Friday the Calcutta Naval Volunteers had a capital field-day. A detachment of the Calcutta Light Horse, under the command of Sir Alex. Wilson, charged down upon the guns with a view of capturing them. The Naval Volunteers manœuvred admirably, and the General commanding the Presidency complimented the battery on their success.

SEWBURRUCK NAPIER, who was convicted of murder at the last Criminal Sessions, has been executed. He was very penitent, and acknowledged the justice of the sentence, and did not show the least sign of emotion.

YESTERDAY the Chief Presidency Magistrate granted a summons against a nawab at Moradabad, for criminally enticing the wife of a respectable Mahomedan merchant in Calcutta, and with the theft of a landau and three horses. It is a highly sensational case.

THE Darjiling planters have at last made a move in the right direction. They are about to establish an association, thanks mainly to the efforts of Mr. Johnston, of Morndokotee, with the cordial support of all the leading men. The first meeting has been called for the 28th inst. at the Darjiling Club, when a Secretary and a working Committee will be appointed.

THE Calcutta Trades Association have addressed a letter to the Government of India on the subject of the despatch from the Secretary of State, with reference to English silver-plate duties. While thanking Government for their past support, they solicit that the subject may once more be brought prominently to the notice of the Secretary of State, with a view to their repealing the impost and abolishing the obnoxious system of compulsory Hall-marking. The Association, in alluding to the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that payment of drawbacks on the post cost the country a

very considerable sum, quotes from Lord Northbrook's speech in the House of Lords July last, in which his Lordship says he could not for a moment believe that this question of drawbacks could interfere much with the revenue for the three years, which would only amount to £180,000, and in all probability the total sacrifice to the British taxpayers would not exceed one year's revenue, £60,000.

## MADRAS.

(Dec. 24.)

H.E. THE GOVERNOR has left Madras on tour, accompanied by Mr. Rees and Lord Masham. His Excellency, replying to a municipal address at Coconada, said that he had often impressed on the Government of India that great injustice was done to the Northern Circars by delaying the East Coast Railway. He was glad that the survey of it was already in progress. He hoped it would be accomplished, in fact, in a few years, though it might not be within the remainder of his term of office. He referred to the recent grain riots at Tanjore, and assured his hearers that Government would take severe measures in putting down the disturbances which were due to the panic created by evil-minded persons. However, rain had fallen, and he had no doubt that affairs would improve in the south.

VISCOUNT MARSHAM, A.D.C. to Lord Connemara, will resign his appointment at the end of next month, and leave Bombay for Brindisi in the mail steamer of Feb. 7th.

MR. JUSTICE WILKINSON, of the High Court of Madras, will leave Madras in the *Reva* early next month for a year's furlough. Mr. Justice Parker will take eight months' furlough in March, and will then, according to his present intention, return to duty. Mr. J. W. Bost, District Judge of South Canara, will, as we have already intimated, act for the former; and Mr. T. Weir, District Judge of Salem, will, in all probability, be appointed to act for the latter.

At the annual meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. J. A. Boyson was re-elected Chairman; Mr. S. R. Turnbull was re-elected Vice-Chairman; Mr. W. S. Shaw, Mr. R. J. H. Arbuthnot, Mr. W. Gordon, and Mr. H. Scott were re-elected as Members of the Committee, and Mr. C. Slater was also elected to the Committee.

THE control of the South Andaman Volunteer Rifle Corps has been transferred to the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.

THE coffee planters of Coorg are in a dilemma as to labour for their plantations. Mysore coolies can no longer be procured in sufficient numbers, so the Planters' Association has asked has asked the Revenue authorities for assistance in recruiting coolies in Ganjam and other districts.

THE authority given by the Madras Government to recruit for coolies in Ganjam and Vizagapatam for the Assam tea gardens is about to be taken advantage of in more than one direction by planters and their agents.

THE C. M. S. Native Church in Tinnevely has suffered a severe loss in the death, at the age of eighty, of the Rev. Jesudasan John, a clergyman of unimpeachable character and highly esteemed by the late Bishop Sargent, who died at his residence at Palamcottah on Saturday, the 14th inst.

STADDELMANN, who shot Mr. Klein, of Volkart Brothers, accidentally, having pleaded guilty, has been sentenced, under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, to three months' simple imprisonment.

## BOMBAY.

(Dec. 27.)

MR. JOHN MARSHALL, the newly-appointed Sheriff of Bombay, has assumed charge of the office from Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CANDY has left for Pajkote, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott for Nasick, to pass the Christmas vacation.

THE dates for Lady Reay's Fancy Fair in aid of the Dufferin Fund have been fixed for the 26th, 27th, and 28th February, and the 1st March.

THE foundation-stone of the Bholanath Institute for Women was laid by the Duchess of Connaught Dec. 20. Mr. Aston having explained the objects of the institute, the ceremony was performed by her Royal Highness. The Duke then addressed the assembly on her behalf. Lord Reay thanked the Duchess for presiding at the ceremony. Mr. Ranchorelal Chotalal thanked their Royal Highnesses and their Excellencies.

IN the evening the Duke and the Governor invested the Raja of Lunawada with the Order of the Star of the Indian Empire. Several other Chiefs were present, who presented nuzzars to the Duke and the Governor. The ceremony was

performed in Hathasing's Wada, and was of a very imposing character.

THE *Times of India* regrets to announce the sudden death, on Dec. 19th, of Mr. C. Brereton, C.E., Executive Engineer, Dharwar, by the accidental explosion of his rifle. Mr. Brereton was on tour, and was stopping in a rest house at Yalvege, about forty miles from Dharwar. On the morning of the 19th, after doing his usual office work with his subordinates, he had breakfast about 11 o'clock. Soon after his servant, who was in the verandah, and had just left his master reading a newspaper, was alarmed by hearing the report of a gun inside the room. He entered in and found Mr. Brereton lying quite dead in the corner of the room with the roof of his skull blown off. His right hand was holding his single-barrelled express rifle about the middle, and in his left hand was the small cloth cap which was used to cover the muzzle to keep out the damp. He had, it seems, intended going out black-buck shooting, and had taken up the rifle probably to examine it. Either he did not know, or had forgotten, that it was loaded, and as he took off the cloth cap with his left hand the hammer must have come in contact with the edge of the door or with some part of his clothes, which caused the rifle to explode. It was loaded with a shell, which struck him somewhere in the forehead and caused instant death. Mr. Brereton was very much liked and respected, and his untimely death has cast a gloom over the whole station. His body was brought into Dharwar on the 20th, and was buried in the cemetery in the evening. The funeral was attended by all the European residents.

THE Bombay papers announce the death of Mr. Becherdas Ambaidas, C.S.I., which took place at Ahmedabad on Dec. 20. Deceased was a wealthy banker and merchant of that city, and was seventy-five years of age. It is said that the firm to which he belonged has been in existence for the last 120 years. Independently of his own firm, the deceased several years ago was a money broker to some of the English firms in Bombay, notably Messrs. Lawrence and Co. Mr. Becherdas has given large sums of money for charitable purposes. He gave in 1886 Rs.15,000 for a medical dispensary at Ahmedabad, Rs.5,000 for a Sanskrit schoolhouse, and Rs.6,000 as an endowment for the same. He set apart in the same year Rs.50,000, out of the proceeds of which 70 to 80 poor and destitute are daily fed, and gave Rs.10,000 in 1873 to establish a Female Training School in the name of his daughter Mahaluxmee, subscribing Rs.10,000 about the same time towards the funds of the Gujarat Provincial College. He also spent Rs.20,000 in constructing forty-two houses which are let at nominal charges to the poor, thus bringing the total amount of his charities to close upon Rs.1,52,000. The deceased took great pains and spent a large sum of money in suppressing female infanticide among the Kunbee caste. He had been for many years the chairman of the managing committee of the local Municipality, and as a first class sub-magistrate had rendered good services. The inhabitants of Ahmedabad have frequently suffered from the effects of flood and famine, and every time the city had been afflicted with one or other of the evils, Mr. Becherdas extended a helping hand to his fellow-citizens. He was appointed by the Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. He was also appointed a member of the Bombay Port Trust, and served as such for about two years. His death has caused great grief among his co-religionists in Bombay.

MR. SPENCER, of the Foreign Office, has been deputed to Assam to reorganise the Secretariat of the province, and has left for Shillong.

THE Coorg forests will be inspected by the Inspector-General of Forests while on tour. He will be away from headquarters for over a month.

THE Darjeeling planters are about to establish an association.

MR. HART, the Chinese representative, will probably visit Calcutta shortly in connection with the Sikkim-Tibet negotiations.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—In common with other Mining Securities, these Shares on Saturday were more or less flat. Mysore and Ooregum Preference receded 1-16, and Mysore Reefs 6d. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5½ to 5¾, Nundydroog 1½ to 1¾, Indian Consolidated 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d., Balaghat-Mysore fully paid (£1) 9s. to 10s., Ooregum Ordinary 2 to 2-16, ditto Preference 2 3-16 to 2 5-16, Devala-Moyar 3s. to 4s., Nine Reefs New (16s. paid) 8s. 3d. to 8s. 9d., Mysore Reefs (19s. paid) 8s. 9d. to 9s. 3d., Mysore-Wynaud (18s. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d., South-East Mysore 1s. 6d. to 2s. x new, Indian Glenrock 2s. 6d. to 3s., Gold Fields of Mysore 11-16 to ½, New South East Wynaud 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d.

## Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

## OUR EXPORT TAX ON ALL BURMESE RICE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In December, 1877, ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL repeatedly exposed the blindness of the Indian Government in realising export duties on rice, shellac, indigo, wheat, and oilseeds. All of these improper taxes have been now abolished, with the exception of the tax on rice.

It is easy to prove that export duties are foolish; they are taxes on the industry of a nation. They are especially foolish in India, because, as Mr. Bagehot formerly instructed us, the best way of raising the value of the rupee in exchange is by encouraging the export trade from India. How could European officers have supported and educated their families in England unless the abolition of the export tax on wheat had enabled them to send their savings thither?

The India Office is constantly pleading that it cannot afford to remit so profitable a source of revenue, and this is the excuse always made for bad taxes.

In to-day's *Times*, page 8, there is an instructive account of the finances of Burma. It already boasts of a large surplus revenue; but we are grasping with too great avidity. Let us encourage industry among our subjects, and the financial position will immediately brighten. Nine-tenths of the fertile soil are still left waste. Let us imitate Sir Robert Peel's measures in 1842; give permission to our Burmese subjects to sell rice to all countries suffering from scarcity of food, and immense tracts of waste land will be quickly brought under the plough. Let not the French at Saigon be able to say any more, "We can sell Saigon rice because perfidious Albion, who prevented our acquiring Upper Burma, hampers exports from Rangoon."

—Your obedient servant,  
January 7th.

T.

MAJOR J. BROADBENT, R.E., Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, proceeds home on leave in the spring.

MR. BROOKE takes three months' leave to England early this month, and Mr. Lane will officiate as the Deputy Director-General of the Telegraph Department.

THE following troops compose the Zhoob Valley Expedition:—6th Bengal Cavalry, No. 3 Peshawar Mountain Battery and the 23rd Pioneers. Colonel Holdich, R.E., and Lieutenant Mackenzie, R.E., accompany the force to survey the country, and Colonel Bigg-Wither, R.E., to prospect for a railway. The Commissariat under Lieutenant Tulloch are taking one lakh of treasure and supplies for six weeks. Lieutenant Carey, Worcester Regiment, is Intelligence Officer to the force; and Lieutenant Shakespeare, Staff Officer to Colonel Jennings, who commands.

THE Committee of the Junior Constitution Club have acquired a site for the New Club House, which will occupy a commanding position in the best part of Piccadilly, with a frontage of 115 feet, overlooking the Green Park. The demolition of the existing houses will shortly commence, and it is expected that a portion of the site will be sufficiently cleared to commence putting in the foundation early in the spring. On the ground-floor of the new building there will be a handsome entrance hall with large inner hall, a grand staircase, and a smoking room, about 90 feet by 23, with recessed bay windows facing the park; also a library and reception room. The first floor will be divided into a magnificent L-shaped dining-room, about 150 feet total length, and a breadth of 27 feet, with a frontage to the park; a morning room, 75 feet by 25 feet, both rooms leading off from the main landing of grand staircase. On the second floor will be provided billiard, committee and private dining-rooms, with the necessary secretarial accommodation, and above, in the three upper floors, will be arranged about sixty bed rooms for members, with separate staircase and elevator from the ground-floor. The elevation of the new building facing Piccadilly will be of stone, of Italian renaissance design, with boldly treated fenestration, the general faa de being broken by large bay windows carried up through the three principal floors. The interior decoration will be handsome without unnecessary elaboration, ample provision will be made for the service of the various floors, and the new building will be fitted up with every modern improvement, and lighted throughout with the electric light. The plans are now being prepared by the Architect appointed by the Committee, Mr. Robert W. Edis, F.S.A., of 14, Fitzroy-square, who designed and carried out the Constitutional Club in Northumberland-avenue, Badminton Club in Piccadilly, and in important works connected with other well-known clubs.

## OBITUARY.

—o—

SURGEON-GENERAL EDWARD GREEN BALFOUR, whose death, at the age of seventy-eight, took place recently, at 107, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, was one of the most eminent officers of the Madras Medical Establishment; and very few men of any department of the public service in India could show a longer or more sterling record of public usefulness. He was in India altogether forty-two years, from 1834 to 1876; and after being in medical charge of Native and European troops of all branches, and in both the Madras and Bombay armies, and staff-surgeon at Ahmednugger in the Deccan, and Bellary in the ceded districts, he served from 1862 to 1870 in the administrative grade of the Madras Medical Staff, as deputy surgeon-general, in Burma and the Straits Settlements, and the Andamans, in the ceded districts, in the Mysore division, and for four years with the Hyderabad subsidiary force and Hyderabad Contingent. From 1871 to 1876 inclusive he was, as surgeon-general, the head of the Madras Medical Department. For many years he was Political Agent at the Court of the Nawab of the Carnatic, and also paymaster of the Carnatic stipends, and from 1858 to 1861 he was commissioner for investigating the debts of the Nawab. In 1850 he founded the Government Central Museum at Madras, and in 1856 commenced the collection of animals which formed the nucleus of the Madras Zoological Gardens in the People's Park. In 1866 he instituted the Mysore Museum. He was secretary to the Madras Central Committee for the Great Exhibition of 1851, for the Paris Exhibitions of 1855 and 1867, for the International Exhibition of London in 1862, and the Vienna Exhibition of 1873. He wrote largely on Indian economic subjects, and translated several English medical and scientific works into Hindustani, and published a volume of selections from the Persian and Indian poets, in whose writings he was deeply read. His great work, however, was his *Cyclopædia of India and Southern Asia*. Surgeon-General Balfour was a brother of Sir George Balfour, K.C.B. and M.P. for Kincardineshire, and a nephew of Joseph Hume.

THE Municipal Committee of Lucknow have resolved that a sum of Rs. 2,000 be expended for the reception of Prince Albert Victor this month.

THE following is the result of the census of Simla taken during October last:—Europeans: males, 1,471; females, 1,295. Eurasians: males, 362; females, 272. Asiatics: males, 16,757; females, 4,022. Total: 24,179. This is almost exactly double the population of ten years ago.

ON the retirement of Colonel Mallock, Mr. Luke will again join the headquarters of the Telegraph Department in the grade of Directors.

COLONEL CONWAY-GORDON, Director-General of Railways, will shortly furnish a report regarding the alleged excessive tariff of charges on the frontier railways.

DR. VOELCKER'S mission was, the *Englishman* understands, suggested by the Secretary of State as the most convenient method of enabling the Government of India to decide in what form to introduce the study and application of agricultural chemistry in this country, and is the outcome of a long continued correspondence with the home authorities.

A proposal has been made by the Commander-in-Chief to place the non-commissioned officers appointed permanently to the schools of musketry in India on the same footing as regards pay, clothing, and pension as the sergeants-major of hill depôts.

GENERAL GORDON'S arrangements for the Chin Column so far have been made with admirable care and forethought. Kan, however, is situated at the end of the world, there being no post-office or telegraph office within 120 miles. The Nagar coolies are grand fellows at work; they carry 80lbs. in addition to their own kit, whilst two-thirds of the Punjabi coolies double up and cannot carry their own blankets.

SIR EDWARD BUCK AND MR. H. C. HILL, officiating Inspector-General of Forests, have left Calcutta on tour. The former proceeds to Gwalior and Bombay, and thence to the Berars and Coorg. Mr. Hill will visit Jubbulpore, and then proceed to the Berars and Coorg. Sir Edward will not return to Calcutta till the beginning of February.

THERE was quite a *tamasha* with a tiger in Rewah a few days ago. The brute entered the town in the morning, killed one of the inhabitants, and attacked half-a-dozen others, mauling one of his victims so badly that he died in hospital. The people of Rewah, to the number of five hundred, then organised an expedition against the intruder, and Stripes was shot dead after a lively hunt of an hour. He measured ten feet six inches.

### MR. BRADLAUGH, THE STAFF OF INDIA AND HIGH PRIEST TO THE CONGRESS.

Our vernacular contemporaries never lose an occasion of inviting people to open their purse-strings to help the Indian Congress, and we translate the following from the *Swadeshamitran* to show how the fact that the Congress is entering on the fifth year of its existence is taken advantage of by the paper "to pass the hat round":—

Providence, which blinded a man's eyes, has given him a staff to guide his way. In a similar manner India, which has been groping its way in the profound darkness of ignorance, has at last obtained a Parliamentary member, in the person of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, as its guide. However well educated and highly civilised our countrymen may be, however frequent and public their meetings to discuss questions of vital importance to the Natives, and however pertinaciously they may make known their wants to the authorities and elaborately discuss them in the public prints, not the slightest good will result unless there be people in England who will take up our cause and bring it before the public there, and above all a man of strong will in the House who can, when Indian subjects are brought on the *tapis*, compel to remain in their seats the other members, whose wont has hitherto been to walk cavalierly away from the House on such occasions. There has now been established in England a "Political Agency" to look after our affairs and advance our interests in England. What with the endeavours of this Agency, and what with the actions of those in England who are the friends of the Indian Congress, Indian affairs are now better known and more largely discussed both by the public and the Press in England. Repeated blows will make even the grinding stone move; and now or never is the opportunity for us to strengthen our party and gain our cause. At such a time there are not wanting people among the educated classes who think of themselves alone and of the advancement of their own interests, and bestow not the slightest attention on public matters. "What do we care," they say, "if that dog is feeding on a bone, or if this cat has been widowed"? Others there are who hold forth and swing their arms freely while displaying their power of eloquence at public meetings, but when the cry of "subscription" is raised carefully hide their hands in their bosoms, and are nowhere. If a man without money is like a corpse, need we say how important money is to the Congress, which has a thousand matters to deliberate upon, numbers of books to publish, and numbers of tracts to distribute broadcast? Mr. A. O. Hume and men of his type devote their time and their hard-earned cash to further the cause of the Congress. But as the proverb says:—"The ascetic gets all the buffetings while the Saiva Brahman gets the plums." It is not well of the Hindus to thrive on the labours of those people while leaving them at last out in the cold. It may perhaps be pleaded that India is overtaxed, and its people half-starved. It is no doubt true that we have the poor still among us, but it is nevertheless true also that India abounds in men rich in worldly goods. How many Maharajahs, Rajahs, Zemindars, Vakils, Merchants and Sowcars are there not in this country? If the cry is raised that the "ruler is coming," do they not untie a purse or two? Does not the whole Presidency spend money and make preparations when a Prince is desecrated coming at a distance? Can you measure the sums expended at temple festivals, or on marriage occasions? Is not money poured like water to carry on litigation in Courts? And does any one comprehend correctly what money is spent on account of the so-called civilisation of the West? But when the object to be helped is the Congress, all at once the fountains of charity dry up. Oh, the pity of it! Now what is Mr. Bradlaugh? Is he a Sowcar, a Zemindar? No, to live he has to work; but truth and perseverance have made him what he is. His love for India is not to be described in words. While we in India were greatly exercised by the thought that his illness should perchance continue and compel him to abandon his contemplated visit to this country, he, on the other hand, while stretched on his sick bed, was no less anxious when his illness should leave him, and when he would be enabled to speed to India. The Congress is an infant about to complete its fifth year. When it completes its fifth year it is to be put to school according to our Hindu custom, and what better *acharya* can we get for the infant than Mr. Bradlaugh to guide its fingers over the characters of the alphabet? On such an auspicious day, when a child is first put to school, it is usual for relatives and friends to make valuable presents; and it is to be hoped that the people of India will avail themselves of this time-honoured custom and hasten to the Congress with presents of money.

### A NAWAB'S WILL.

A Native paper in Bengal has recently published a translated version of the will of the late Nawab Ekbal-ud-Daula of Oudh, G.C.S.I., who died some months ago at

Bagdad. The will is one of considerable length, and was drawn up entirely by the deceased, who enters into the minutest details in regard to everyone who served him, and everything he possessed. The method he displayed when his end was approaching, and he found it necessary to arrange for the disposal of his immense fortune, was certainly absent in regard to "money in cash, things, precious stones, gold, silver, *kiran* (Persian coins) rupees, British and French sovereigns, Ottoman *liras* and innumerable furniture" with which he says that, "by the Grace of God, the inner and outer apartments of my houses in Bagdad and Kazimain are replete": for further on he tells us "there is no account or list of them." His directions in connection with these valuables are worth reproduction:—

Those in the outer apartments are in the custody of Khizr and Abul Hassan, especially Khizr, who knows how to read and write, and those in the inner apartments are in the hands of my female servants. They shall not steal and embezzle them. If they do so, they shall be made by force and threats to give back the things to the British Resident at Bagdad. The female apartments of my house at Bagdad and Kazimain are full of money in cash and things, as also the rooms in the outer apartments of my house at Bagdad are replete with all sorts of money in cash and things. But their number is not certain, nor is there any list of them. I have solely to depend on the honesty of my female and male servants. I am sure that the monthly allowance I get from the British Government will cease, and be stopped on my death. I offer it as a present to the Government, and it would constitute a saving of the Government. And I die without any to come after me, and without son, without heir.

The Nawab's anxiety about the future of his female domestics was as great as his liberality towards them, and his other servants generally:—

The female servants of my Harem, black or white, shall each receive one thousand rupees as present, and be allowed to leave after apologies are made to them on my behalf. They may go wherever they like. Only a reasonable and just request, out of foresight and prudence, shall be made to them to lead a life of chastity and modesty wherever they may live, and not to do unlawful and bad deeds; because God has blessed lawful acts. They are female servants who have attended me at night in the same manner as male servants have attended me during the day, and are emancipated and free. They have no right upon me other than that of service done to me. I was obliged to avail myself of their services at night. It is necessary that they should be made to leave my house with great respect and decorum. Moreover, if it be possible, some of my old trustworthy servants should attend them for some time, and come back after seeing them to the places of their destination. The only thing I desire is their chastity, respectability and honour. They (the old and trustworthy servants) should exert themselves head and heart for them (female servants), and see them arrive with comfort and honour to whatever places they may like to go. Such places should, however, be places of due decorum and decency, and not to gaming houses and places of amusements or ill-repute. When they shall leave, great respect and honour should be shown them by everybody, because they have been the servants of my house and partners of my nocturnal retirement, and have lived in my house with modesty and decency. They should after me leave my house, and go wherever they like with modesty and decency. As for the rest, their luck is in their hands. Great respect is to be shown them when they shall leave, as they have been my night attendants and confidants, and I also showed them respect on account of their being secluded, and on account of my naturally kind and charitable disposition.

Deceased's solicitude for his animals and "other superfluous articles of my house" is remarkable:—"My animals shall be sold at a just price, but not by auction. Other superfluous articles of my house shall also be sold, but not by auction. If they do not sell, they shall remain in their places, but in a manner that they be not eaten by worms and rats. I do not like that one should go round with them, and sell them lest they form the subject of joke of friends and foes, and purchasers laugh and utter words good and bad, becoming and unbecoming, and buffoons crack jokes at them."

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to confer an Indian cadetship on Mr. Frederick Henry Sherstone Roberts, only son of General Sir Frederick Roberts, Bart., C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India. Mr. Roberts, who has just reached his eighteenth birthday, has passed the qualifying examination for admission to Sandhurst, and joins the Royal Military College in the next batch of cadets. A Queen's cadetship has also been awarded Mr. Capel Charles Wolseley, eldest son of the late Major W. C. Wolseley of the 6th Regiment, and kinsman of the Adjutant-General. Major Wolseley died at Meerut on Dec. 28th, 1878, of malaria fever.



## WINTER SALE

OF

## SYKES, JOSEPHINE &amp; CO.

TEA GOWNS, TEA JACKETS,  
HOSIERY, AND CHILDREN'S COSTUMES, &c.,  
AT LESS THAN COST PRICE.

IMPORTANT.—A Few Soiled COMBINATIONS, SPENCERS  
and VESTS, of their Special Make, are on Show at a Great Reduction  
to Clear.

280, REGENT ST., LONDON, W.

## INDIAN CIGARS.

McDOWELL AND CO.'S

Madras Brands.

"BAHADUR,"  
MILD.

"HOWDAH,"  
TRICHINOPOLY.

Prices and samples,

HAVILL AND CO.,

1, GRESHAM BUILDINGS,  
London, E.C.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (*which are payable in advance*), should be sent to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year.. ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1890.

## MR. BRADLAUGH INTERVIEWED.

THE newspaper Interviewer has at length got to India. The place has hitherto been sacred from his impudence and vulgarity, but it possesses that exclusiveness no longer. India has received during the past twenty years many strange importations. It may be said that the loafer she has always had with her since she became acquainted with European Christianity and civilisation; and that she has long recognised the Travelling Gent and the Inquisitive

M.P. as institutions which must be accepted with British rule. They have now become almost as fixed quantities on her soil as missionaries, beer and spirits, or any other blessing which she owes to England. But she has been happily free from the inquisitive Press vagabond. For fear of hurting the feelings of any contemporary who keeps this article as part of the staff, let us say at once that we use the word "vagabond" in no disrespectful way to the honourable profession of journalism, but merely to signify "a gentleman of the Press" wandering about in search of information. Not general information—that is common almost to anyone who can use his eyes and ears. But there are other kinds of information to obtain which require certain powers of mind and body which are not given to all men. There must be a phrenological development of the bump of inquisitiveness in the highest degree; there must be a freedom of manners which, although it may be called by some people impudence or insolence, merely means that the interviewer is determined to do his duty to his employer; there must be a forgetfulness of self in never recognising a snub or a rebuke; and last, but not least, there should be a thickness of the epidermis, so as to render it insensible to pain in case of bodily accident. "May I ask you, Sir," says a lady to one of these gentry in a now-forgotten farce, "have you ever been kicked downstairs for intruding where you were not wanted?" The reply was immediate and perfect. "Madam," said the interviewer, "If you knew the number of stairs which I have been kicked down you would wonder that I continue this calling." But the calling having become a recognised profession there will always be found applicants for its emoluments, who are heedless of its dangers. And so the "profession" has extended itself to India. The presence of Mr. Bradlaugh in Bombay to take part in the National Congress gave "the gentleman of the Press" who appears to have started the interviewing business in that city an opportunity which his soul must have rejoiced at. He visited Mr. Bradlaugh at the bungalow of the Parsee gentleman with whom he was staying, and at once proceeded to "draw him out." But Mr. B. proved to be a badger not easily drawn. "The honourable member courteously though firmly declined to give his opinion of the National Congress and its programme." Thinking that this modesty might arise from an unwillingness to say anything about the assemblage then about to sit, the interviewer proceeded to find out his opinion of the movement generally, or, as our Scotch friends would say, "in the abstract." But Mr. B. was again equal to the occasion. In reply to the somewhat blunt question, "What do you think of the Congress?" he smilingly observed, "Well, I agree with what has been done at the past meetings, but there are some little details which are not perhaps quite in accord with the views I hold. Of course, I am in favour of the Congress, or I should not be here, but until I have had some personal experience of it I must ask you to excuse me saying more about it." This reception must have been a blow to even the most hardened interviewer, and this one certainly deserves all the sympathy which his brethren of the craft can spare for him. But he was evidently a man determined to get on in the profession he had adopted, and so he pressed Mr. Bradlaugh a little more—but with very scant success. That gentleman said that when he had gained the personal experience which he did not then possess, and had heard the views of others, he might say something about his own, but until then he must be guarded, and decline to satisfy curiosity.

And then—and this is the beauty of the story—the Honourable Member for India turned on his interviewer.



"Interviewing," said he, "is like drawing a cork. If the cork is not good it breaks somewhere. At the present moment I am a dilapidated cork. There may be something good in the bottle, but I am only at the neck of the bottle at present."

Whether the cork was dilapidated or not the interviewer failed to draw it. All that he could draw was a moral which could not have been complimentary to his own skill in "drawing."

Mr. Bradlaugh's bottle remained "uncorked."

**NOTICE.**—The series of papers on "Indian Investments" will be continued in our next issue.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 21.)

- TOWNSEND**, Lieut. E. C., B.S.C., is confirmed in his appointment as assistant commissioner, 4th grade, Burma, from Aug. 26.
- STEWART**—The services of Lieut. J. M. Stewart, 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, which were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment with the military police in Upper Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department. Consequent on the return to duty from sick leave of Lieut.-Colonel F. Bailey, R.E., conservator of forests, 2nd grade, the following appointments and reversions are made, from Nov. 21:—
- BAILEY**, Lieut.-Colonel, to officiate in the 1st grade of conservators, and to resume charge of the School Circle in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh and of the Forest School at Dehra Dun from Colonel G. J. van Someren, M.G.L.I., conservator of the 2nd (officiating 1st) grade.
- SOMEREN**, Colonel van, to receive charge, as a temporary measure, of the Northern Circle in the Central Provinces, from Mr. F. B. Dickenson, officiating conservator, 3rd grade.
- DICKENSON**, Mr., to revert to officiating deputy conservator, 2nd grade, Central Provinces.
- MANN**, Mr. G., conservator of the 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, Assam, to revert to his substantive appointment in the 2nd grade.
- WHITTALL**, Mr. R. H. C., conservator of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, Punjab, to revert to his substantive appointment in the 3rd grade.
- BARKER**—The services of Mr. F. S. Barker, deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
- HEYKING**—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Baron Von Heyking as consul-general for Germany at Calcutta, vice Dr. H. E. G. Gerlich.
- SZCZEPANSKI**, Colonel H. C. A., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy commissioner of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as judicial commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from Nov. 20, and during the absence, on privilege leave, of Colonel K. J. L. Mackenzie.

#### MILITARY.

- The following officers of the Military Accounts Department are confirmed in their appointments as controllers of military accounts, from the dates shown:—
- THOMAS**, Lieut.-Colonel C. F., March 20.
- ROWLANDSON**, Colonel M. A., Sept. 11.
- LAWRENCE**, Major R. C. B., 1st Dragoon Guards, district staff officer, 2nd class, is appointed to be district staff officer, 1st class, vice Major N. P. O'Gorman, whose tour of staff service has expired, dated Nov. 18.
- CARTER**, Captain F. C., 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, is appointed to be district staff officer, 2nd class, vice Major R. C. B. Lawrence, dated Nov. 18.
- COLLETT**, Colonel H. C. B., Bengal S.C., is appointed to command a district of the 2nd class, with the temporary rank of brigade-general, vice Major-General Sir F. B. Norman, K.C.B., Bengal S.C., who has vacated his command on promotion, dated Dec. 8.
- WATERFIELD**, 2nd Lieut. A. C. M., 1st Dragoon Guards, officiating squadron officer 11th Bengal Lancers, is admitted to the Bengal S.C., from May 12, 1888.

**WHITLOCK**—The name of Colonel W. H. Whitlock, Madras Staff Corps is placed on the list of major-generals on the Indian Gradation List in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General J. I. Robinson, Bengal Cavalry, on Oct. 30, 1889.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

- MAINWARING**, Lieut.-Colonel E. P., Bengal General List, Infantry, to be colonel in the army, from Dec. 20.
- HOPKINSON**, Lieut.-Colonel W., Bengal General List, Infantry, to be colonel in the army, from Dec. 2.
- BECHER**, Lieut.-Colonel A. W. R., Bengal General List, Cavalry, to be colonel in the army, from Dec. 20.
- YOUNG**, Capt. E. A., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major from Dec. 15.
- TURNER**, Lieut. J. G., Bengal Staff Corps, to be captain.
- BARTLETT**, Mr. T. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, is transferred to the Madras Government for employment on railways.
- CLEGHORN**, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Bengal, is transferred temporarily to Beluchistan for duty.
- JOHNSON**—The services of Mr. W. H. Johnson, executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Cashmere State.
- SEDGWICK**, Lieut.-Colonel W., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, on his return from furlough is posted to the Madras Government for duty as officiating deputy consulting engineer for railways.
- BUCKLEY**—The services of Mr. R. B. Buckley, executive engineer, 1st grade, under-secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.
- VINCENT**, Mr. C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., Madras, is appointed under-secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

#### FURLOUGHS.

- ELDERTON**, Captain A., Bengal S.C., 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year (p.a.); pension service, 11th year, commenced Jan. 15, 1889.
- JORDON**, Surgeon J. G., M.B., for 122 days; pension service, 4th year commenced Nov. 11, 1889.
- The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—
- STRAHAN**, Surgeon-Major A. B., M.B., 44th (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal Light Infantry, for one year; pension service, 20th year, commenced Jan. 1, 1889.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Dec. 14.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

- BANKS**, Major J. H., 7th Dragoon Guards, to be commandant Hill Depôt, Kasauli, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. Tower, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, whose tenure of the appointment is about to expire.
- PLATT**, Lieut. H. V., 5th Lancers, to be adjutant, vice Lieut. J. R. Harvey, resigned, dated Oct. 24.
- COOK**, Major L. A. C., 10th Bengal Lancers, has leave in India, on urgent private affairs, from date of availing himself of it to March 2.
- CARNANA**, Second Lieut. A. J., 2nd Punjab Infantry, officiating wing officer, on probation, 6th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.
- TAYLOR**, Lieut. F. H., 3rd Sikh Infantry, supernumerary on the Establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, vice Shaw, seconded for employment in the Civil Department.
- GARVIE**, Surgeon J., 6th Punjab Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon D. T. Lane, M.D.
- FAGAN**, Lieut. H. R., officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 24th Punjab Infantry.
- REID**, Lieut.-Colonel A. J. F., 2nd in command 29th Punjab Infantry, to be commandant, vice Beddy, vacated, dated Nov. 26.
- MAISEY**, Captain F. C., wing commander 30th Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd in command 29th Punjab Infantry, vice Reid, dated Nov. 26.
- COX**, Lieut. P. Z., Scottish Rifles, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 29th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Nov. 19.
- ELLISTON**, Major E. C., Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd in command 42nd Gurkha L.I., vice Stevens, deceased.
- PAYNE**, Captain A. V., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, is appointed to officiate as aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir H. H. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., commanding Lahore district, dated Nov. 17.
- HORNIBLOW**, Captain F. H., R.E., on completion of his seven years' tour of Indian service, is permitted to revert to Imperial duty. He will proceed to England, and, on arrival, he will report himself to the Deputy Adjutant-General, R.E., Horse Guards.

#### FURLOUGHS.

- LENNOCK**, Lieut. C. F., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, for twelve months, to England, on private affairs.
- TODD-THORNTON**, Captain F. G., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, to England, on private affairs, to April 30.
- GREEN-WILKINSON**, Lieut. L. F., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for twelve months, on private affairs.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 18.)

DUKE, Mr. F. W., covenanted deputy collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a collector, in the district of Bhagulpore.

PLACE, Mr. G. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Midnapore, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district and sessions judge of that district.

HARRISON, Major R. J., commandant, Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave for two years, during the absence, on leave, of Major R. J. Harrison.

WARREW, Captain H., is appointed as the commandant of North Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MACKE, Mr. A. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Murshidabad, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. W. H. Page.

CAMERON, Mr. D., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Dacca.

BOURDILLON—The services of Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, magistrate and collector, Sarun, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government.

GEIDT, Mr. B. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sarun, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. A. Bourdillon.

SUNDER—The services of Mr. D. Sunder, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Alipore, Julpigori, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment as settlement officer, Doars.

MONTRIOU, Mr. W. F. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Birbhum, is transferred to Julpigori, and is appointed to have charge of the Alipore sub-division of that district.

BELL, Mr. N. D. B., is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Patna division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Patna.

ST. LEGER, Mr. H. B., assistant superintendent of police, Purneah, is transferred to Kissengung in that district.

SLATER, Professor J. S., Civil Engineering College, Sibpore, Howrah, is granted furlough for six months, from such date in February next as he may avail himself of it.

O'BRIEN, Surgeon-Major J., civil surgeon of Burdwan, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Darjiling, during the absence, on leave, of Brigade-Surgeon J. G. Pilcher.

PRICE, Surgeon-Major G., officiating civil surgeon, Bhaugulpore, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Burdwan, during the absence on deputation of Surgeon-Major J. O'Brien.

DUTT, Surgeon-Major R. L., officiating civil surgeon, Backergunge, is appointed to be civil surgeon of Purneah.

PRGACHY, Dr. D., civil medical officer, Purneah, is appointed to be civil medical officer of Pubna.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Dec. 19.)

MARTINDALE—On return from Burma, Lieut. C. S. De B. Martindale, assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate temporarily as deputy commissioner of Gujranwala.

SWYNNERTON, Rev. C., chaplain of Hazara, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from Dec. 5.

MONTGOMERY, Rev. F. J., M.A., officiating chaplain of Murree, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Hazara, vice the Rev. C. Swynnerton, proceeding on leave.

PEAKE, Rev. G. C., principal of the Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Murree, is appointed to act as chaplain of that station, vice the Rev. F. J. Montgomery.

GRIFFITHS, Rev. T. M. M., chaplain of Kasauli, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, from Dec. 10.

SMITH, Mr. G. L., is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Umballa, relieving Mr. A. Meredith.

MEREDITH, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as district judge of Umballa, vice Mr. A. Williams, transferred.

MACLAGAN, Mr. E. D., assistant commissioner, is deputed temporarily to the Settlement Department, and posted to the Amritsar Settlement.

DONALD, Mr. J. S., extra assistant commissioner, in charge of the Rajanpur sub-division of the Dera Ghazi Khan district, is transferred, temporarily, to Dera Ismail Khan.

EGERTON, Captain F. W., officiating district judge, Bannu, is transferred to Dera Ismail Khan.

ROSE, Mr. H. A., assistant commissioner, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class in the Ferozepore district.

SYKES, Mr. R., assistant commissioner, is appointed a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Ferozepore district.

EGERTON—The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to appoint Captain F. W. Egerton to be additional district magistrate in the district of Dera Ismail Khan.

BAGRAM, Mr. J. G., sub pro tem. Professor of History in the Lahore Government College, has been permitted to resign his appointment.

DEMPSTER, Mr. J. I. R., executive engineer, 2nd grade, from the office of superintending engineer, Cis-Sutlej Circle, is transferred to the Ludhiana division, Sirhind Canal.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 21.)

WYNDHAM, Mr. P., C.S., is appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Fyzabad district.

WILD, Mr. C. E., C.S., is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector, and to be posted to the Muttra district.

GRACEY, Mr. H. K., C.S., is appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Rae Bareilly district.

TURNER, Mr. L. H., C.S., is appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Unao district.

BIRD, Mr. H. M., officiating deputy commissioner, Jalaun, on being relieved by Mr. W. G. Jackson, is placed on temporary special duty, and appointed as special judge within the area of the Jhansi district.

PIGGOTT, Mr. T. C., assistant magistrate Jhansi, is deputed for two months, from Jan. 15, 1890, to join the survey party operating in that district.

BRAMLEY, Mr. P. B., officiating district superintendent of police, is transferred from Etah to Cawnpore.

ALPIN, Surgeon W. G. P., supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Gilgit to Bijnor, vice Surgeon G. H. Fink, proceeding on privilege leave.

GORDON, Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is appointed to the charge of the Nadrai Aqueduct Division, Lower Ganges Canal, during the absence of Mr. W. Good, executive engineer, 1st grade, on furlough.

WEBB, Mr. A. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer, Nadrai Aqueduct division, Lower Ganges Canal, during the absence of Mr. W. B. Gordon, on privilege leave.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Dec. 21.)

CHERNSIDE—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant Captain J. B. Chernside, of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, leave to England for nine months.

HANKIN, Mr. A. C., district superintendent of police, 5th class, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, 4th class.

HENNESSY, Mr. R. L., officiating district superintendent of police, 4th class, will revert to his substantive appointment of district superintendent of police, 5th class.

## MADRAS.

—o—

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 17.)

The following gentlemen, who have been admitted to the Madras Civil Service, reported their arrival at Madras on the dates specified opposite their names:—

BEDFORD, Mr. J. P., Dec. 14.

PITT, Mr. A. T., Dec. 17.

LEE-WARNER, Mr. J., is permitted to retire from the Madras Civil Service from Jan. 6.

WILLIAMS, Rev. A. A., M.A., is appointed to act as chaplain of Vellore.

## MILITARY.

BEDDEK, Second Lieut. E. E., Northamptonshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 11th Madras Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from April 2, 1888.

ROBERTSON, Surgeon R., Indian Medical Service, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for 182 days; pension service, 3rd year, commenced July 4.

The undermentioned officers have returned from furlough out of India:—

DITMAS, Lieut. A. R., Staff Corps.

YATE, Lieut. F. H., Staff Corps.

HALL, Surgeon G. C., Indian Medical Service.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the colonel's allowance from Dec. 13:—

SWANSTON, Colonel N., Staff Corps.

BELL, Colonel J. G., Staff Corps.

JUSTICE, Colonel H. A., Staff Corps.

FOX—The services of Brigade-Surgeon Fox, Indian Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Department from Dec. 15.

## BOMBAY.

—o—

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 26.)

STRUTT, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel J. R., S.C., is admitted to the colonel's allowance from Dec. 20.

ADAMS, Surgeon R. F., M.B., medical staff, is brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay command from Dec. 17, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

**FISCHER**—The services of Lieut. T. A. Fischer, S.C., 5th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.  
**HOWELL**, Captain E., Southern Maratha Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.

## INDIA OFFICE.

JANUARY 9.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut.-Colonel V. C. Fisher, R.A. (late Bengal); Lieut.-Colonel H. Paterson, S.C.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. J. Vans-Agnew, S.C.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Surgeon A. F. Ferguson.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. Peters, H. Marsh.  
*Bombay Estab.*—E. H. C. Walsh, A. Steward.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Colonel R. Atkins, Inf., nineteen days; Captain E. H. Rodwell, S.C., seventy-two days; Colonel A. L. H. Holmes, S.C., six months; Lieut. R. E. Grimston, S.C., three months; Major O. C. Radford, S.C., one month.  
*Madras Estab.*—Colonel H. C. Stevens, Cav., seven days.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Surgeon-Major S. J. Goldsmith, six months; Capt. J. W. Gordon, S.C., six months; Colonel C. Swinhoe, S.C., 178 days.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. J. Strickland, three months' s.c.; A. H. Davis, three months' extraordinary leave, on m.c.; R. G. Kennedy, forty days furlough; W. Blennerhassett (Cov.), three months' m.c.  
*Madras Estab.*—H. T. D. Sweet, six months' m.c.  
*Bombay Estab.*—W. J. Lane, three months' m.c.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Captain H. F. K. Waldron, S.C.; Captain D. W. Hickman, S.C.; Colonel C. E. D. Branson, Inf.; Colonel W. G. Smith, Inf.; Lieut.-Colonel A. M. Bruce, Inf.; Captain A. C. MacDonnell, R.E.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Captain F. R. H. Chapman, S.C.  
*Indian Marine.*—Third Grade Officer T. S. Edwardes.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—G. Hughes (Cov.), A. Elliot, Surgeon J. F. Twoby, C. L. Harrison, G. A. Tweedy (Cov.).  
*Bombay Estab.*—J. Setterfield, H. J. Landon.

JANUARY 10.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Colonels.—Major Frank Barrow, Major John Robert Burlton-Bennet.

To be Majors.—Captain John Charles Frederick Gordon, Captain Frederick Charles Napier Goldney, Captain Charles Henry Vincent Garbett.

To be Captains.—Lieut. Alfred Bassett Pritchard, Lieut. George Cortlandt Childe Shakespear.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Colonel.—Major Benjamin George Humfrey.

To be Major.—Captain Andrew William Proudfoot.

#### BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.—Surgeon-Major Robert Bowman.

#### INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels.—Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Frederick Jones, Bengal Infantry; Lieut.-Colonel George d'Aguilar Jackson, Bengal Infantry.

The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff in India:—

Major L. E. B. Booth, West Riding Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., Commanding a First Class District.

The following appointment to the Staff has been made by the Government of India:—

Major B. Channer, D.S.O., Bengal Staff Corps, to be a District Staff Officer, First Class, Hyderabad Contingent.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### HOME.

#### BIRTHS.

**INGLEFIELD**—Jan. 6, at 24, Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Norman Bruce Inglefield, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

**PUDDEPHATT**—Jan. 2, at Northbrook-road, Southampton, the wife of A. C. Puddephatt, of a daughter.

**TEMPLE**—Jan. 6, at Breinton House, Breinton, near Hereford, the wife of Colonel Edward Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, Retired, of a daughter.

**WALKER**—Jan. 3, at Oakleigh House, Southend-on-Sea, the wife of Major E. Holford Walker, Royal Artillery, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

**COPELSTON**—**STRANGWAYS**—Jan. 2, at the parish church, Silverton, Devon, the Rev. Ernest Arthur Copleston, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Kandy, Ceylon, youngest son of the late Rev. R. Copleston, Vicar of Edmonton, to Eveline Charlotte, second daughter of the Rev. H. Fox Strangways.

**HOUGH**—**JOHN**—Jan. 2, at St. John's Church, Blackheath, Robert Hough, of the Imperial Maritime Customs, China, son of the late Lincoln Stephen Hough, Major-General Bombay Staff Corps, to Ellen Louisa, daughter of the late Henry David John, and niece and adopted daughter of the late Captain Francis Vanderleur Mills, H.M.'s Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

**PARR**—**FRANKLYN**—Jan. 7, at the parish church, Newbury, the Rev. Willoughby Chase Parr, Chaplain to the Forces at Canterbury, son of the late General T. C. Parr, of the Bombay Army, to Laura Isabel, daughter of Colonel Franklyn, late of the 37th and 17th Regiments.

#### DEATHS.

**FINLAY**—Jan. 6, at Humshaugh Vicarage, Northumberland, Ellen, widow of Alex. Henry Finlay, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., and last daughter of the late Rev. Charles Brackley Kennett, Rector of East Ilsley, Berks.

**GROOM**—Jan. 1, at 11, Masbro-road west, Brook-green, W., Sophia, the wife of Henry Groom.

**HAND**—Jan. 2, at Norwood, Colonel John Sidney Hand, C.B., late 82nd and 44th Regiments, aged 56.

**LATTER**—Jan. 5, at 8, St. Mark's-square, Regent's-park, Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of the late Major R. W. Barré Latter, of the H.E.I.C.S., aged 79.

**MACDONALD**—Jan. 3, at Kincorth, Forres, N.B., Charles Macalister Macdonald (Dowlutpore, Tirhoot, Innia), aged 49.

**PRYCE**—Dec. 29, at Fareham, Hants, Francis Horatio Pryce, late of the India Office, aged 67.

**ROGERS**—Jan. 1, at 32, Pulteney-street, Bath, James Archibald, youngest son of Colonel R. G. Rogers, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 20.

**SALOME**—Jan. 4, at Ashford, Kent, Salome, relict of the late Captain Edward Willis, Madras Army, aged 82.

**SHEPHERD**—Dec. 29, at Eastbourne, Anne, widow of the late Captain John Shepherd, Hon. E.I.C.S., sometime Deputy-Master of the Trinity House and a Director of the Hon. East India Company, and afterwards a Member of Her Majesty's Council for India, aged 85.

**TAGORE**—Jan. 5, at his residence, 17, Collingham-road, South Kensington, Gannendro Mohun Tagore, only son of the late Hon. Prosonno Coomarr Tagore, C.S.I., aged 63.

**THOMSON**—Nov. 27, at Dunedin, New Zealand, Margaret Justina, the wife of William Thomson (formerly of Calcutta, and Enfield, Middlesex), aged 77.

## INDIAN.

#### BIRTHS.

**GARBETT**—Dec. 15, at Cawnpore, the wife of Major C. H. V. Garbett, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

**HAMILTON**—Dec. 14, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Major P. F. Hamilton, Royal Artillery, of a son.

**LEES**—Dec. 30, at Chupra, Bengal, the wife of Reginald Oswald Lees, of a son.

**MAIDMENT**—On Christmas Day, at Mahim, Bombay, the wife of W. R. Maidment, Abkari Department, Bombay, of a son.

**MANNING**—Dec. 12, at Kidderpore, the wife of D. Manning, Telegraph Department, of a son.

**MEIN**—Dec. 21, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain A. L. Mein, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

**MULLANE**—Dec. 14, at Madras, the wife of Store-Sergeant R. Mullane, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

**MURRAY**—Dec. 24, at Poona, the wife of Lieut. C. F. T. Murray, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

**NORFOR**—Dec. 17, at Kelambakkam (Covelong), the wife of E. Norfor, Salt and Abkari Revenue, of a daughter.

**POSFORD**—Dec. 12, at Commillah, the wife of J. Posford, C.S., of a daughter.

**STAWELL**—Dec. 11, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Major G. D. Stawell, Devonshire Regiment, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

**APPLEYARD**—**QUINLAN**—Dec. 16, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Calcutta, George, youngest son of the late Captain Appleyard, H.M.'s Scarborough, to Ellen, eldest daughter of the late J. Quinlan, R.H.A.

**BREMNER**—**PRITCHARD**—Dec. 17, at St. Paul's, Cathedral, Sara, fourth daughter of the late Captain W. Pritchard, B.S.C., of Alipore, to D. S. Bremner.

**HUGHES**—**HUTCHINSON**—Dec. 19, at St. Mary's Church, Belgaum, Walter Charleton Hughes, to Evelyn Isabel Rose, eldest daughter of Colonel H. S. Hutchinson, Bengal Staff Corps.

**MACWATT**—**BLYTH**—Dec. 18, at St. Paul's Church, Umballa, R. C. Macwatt, I.M.S., to Blanche Mathilde, daughter of the late Lieut.-General F. S. Blyth, C.B.

**ROSE**—**THOMPSON**—Dec. 16, at St. John's Church, Raneegeunge, A. A. Rose, Assistant Manager, Messrs. Burn and Co.'s Pottery Works, to Ida Lilian, only daughter of F. J. Thompson, late of the Account Branch of the Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.

**STEWART-WILSON-TULLOCH**—Jan. 3, at Bombay, Charles Stewart-Wilson, Under Secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, Allahabad, to Margaret Blanche Oliphant, youngest daughter of the late Very Rev. Principal Tulloch, St. Andrews.

**VANSITTART-SPEEDING**—Dec. 16, at Christ Church, Sultanpur, Oudh, Captain E. Vansittart, 5th Goorkhas, son of H. Vansittart, Esq., late Bengal C.S., to Ethel May Decy, daughter of R. D. Speeding, Esq., B.S.C., Commissioner, Rai Bareli Division.

#### DEATHS.

**BARTLETT**—Dec. 11, at Calcutta, J. J. Bartlett, of the Foreign Office, aged 20.

**DIGAN**—Dec. 15, at Mean Meer, J. Digan, Lieut. 32nd Pioneers, aged 25.

**MAY**—Dec. 16, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, Annie Laura (Bunchie), youngest child of Colonel and Mrs. May, aged 7.

**MOELLER**—Dec. 22, at Bangkok, Emilie, the wife of Captain Edward Moeller, and eldest daughter of F. W. Poeplow, Bombay.

**RING**—Jan. 2, at Mandalay, Robert Ring, Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., aged 42. (By telegram.)

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IN case it is found inadvisable to withdraw the troops from Sikkim, arrangements will be made for relieving the present garrison in the spring.

**GENERAL NAIRNE**, Inspector-General of Artillery, having completed his tour in Northern India, proceeds shortly from Calcutta to the Madras Presidency to visit the Artillery Camp of Exercise there.

**COLONEL HUGHES-HALLETT**, on returning from England from leave, was expected at Ootacamund on Dec. 26th, to assume charge of the Deputy Judge Advocate-Generalship from Colonel Matthews.

A SERIOUS theft of arms from a British regiment has been reported to the police on the N.W.R. On this occasion no fewer than twelve Martini-Henry rifles are alleged to have been carried away from the barracks at Jhelum on the night of Dec. 18th.

THE selected cavalry of the Punjab States will concentrate at Lahore on Jan. 20th and remain there till the 26th, when the combined force will proceed to Muridki. The only Punjab State that will not be represented is Maler Kotla, whose troops have not been reorganised owing to a change in the administration.

A CORRESPONDENT with the force in Sikkim writes:—"Sharp frost has set in on the Sikkim hills and the two pieces of water in the vicinity of Gnatong are now frozen hard, so that those of the force who are fond of skating can enjoy themselves to their hearts' content. Extensive preparations are now being made for Christmas, which we feel we can celebrate as it should be celebrated in this climate."

THE Government appears to be giving some consideration to the suggestions that have been made for bringing the European and Eurasian male population more completely under some form of military training. As a preliminary it is intended to utilise the approaching census operations with a view to ascertaining the proportion of trained and untrained men in these communities. The *Pioneer* says:—"In connection with the census operations, it is proposed to compile returns showing the total adult population, European and Eurasian, capable of bearing arms throughout all India; also the exact number of women and children of those races. This will enable the military authorities exactly to estimate what reserve of strength lies behind the present Volunteer organisation. This has been variously calculated, Captain Duff, the winner of the United Service Institution's medal this year, putting it as high as 70,000. These are described as Europeans or of European descent 'without military training and without arms.' It would be interesting to know whether these figures are correct, and how these 70,000 men are distributed over India. They could be grouped in the Census according to provinces first, and then according to towns or districts, their ages being shown from twenty to fifty. Until this is done there must always be a vagueness in the estimates put forward and in the suggestions for compulsory service or a levy *en masse* in time of war."

### THE COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN MOBERLY.

#### THE SENTENCE.

At a general court-martial assembled at Colaba, Bombay on the 6th day of November, 1889, Captain Walter Frederick George Moberly, of the Royal Artillery, Adjutant of the Royal Artillery, Bombay District, was arraigned on the following charges:—

#### CHARGES.

First charge—Firstly.—When charged with the care of public money embezzling the same, in that he, at Colaba, Bombay, on or about the 21st September, 1889, when charged

with the care of public money, in his capacity of Adjutant of the Royal Artillery, Bombay District, was deficient of the sum of Rs. 550-14-5, being public money in his charge, and which sum he had misapplied to his own use.

Second charge.—Secondly.—Neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that, he at Colaba, Bombay, on or about the 21st September, 1889, when charged with the care of public money, in his capacity of Adjutant of the Royal Artillery of the Bombay District, through culpable negligence, was deficient of the sum of Rs. 550-14-5, being public money in his charge, for which he was unable to satisfactorily account.

Third Charge.—Thirdly.—When charged with the care of regimental money, embezzling the same, in that, at Colaba, Bombay, when charged with the care of the funds of the Royal Artillery Mineral Water Factory, he, on or about the 21st September, 1889, was deficient of the sum of Rs. 4,552-14-9, being money belonging to the said Royal Artillery Mineral Water Factory, and which sum he had misapplied to his own use.

Fourth charge—Fourthly.—When charged with the care of regimental money, embezzling the same, in that at Colaba, Bombay, when charged with the care of the funds of the Royal Artillery Refreshment Room, Coffee shop branch, he, on or about the 21st September, 1889, was deficient of Rs. 1,865-10-11, being money belonging to the said Royal Artillery Refreshment Room, Coffee shop branch, and which sum he had misapplied to his own use.

Fifth Charge—Fifthly.—When charged with the care of regimental money, embezzling the same, in that at Colaba, Bombay, when charged with the care of funds of the Royal Artillery Sergeants' Mess, he, on or about the 21st September, 1889, was deficient of Rs. 532-10-3, being money belonging to the said Royal Artillery Sergeants' Mess, and which sum he had misapplied to his own use.

Sixth charge—Sixthly.—When charged with the care of regimental money, embezzling the same, in that, at Colaba, Bombay, when charged with the care of the funds of the Royal Artillery Workshop, he, on or about the 21st of September, 1889, was deficient of Rs. 97-0-2, being money belonging to the said Royal Artillery Workshop, and which sum he had misapplied to his own use.

Seventh charge—Seventhly.—When charged with the care of regimental money, embezzling the same, in that, at Colaba, Bombay, when charged with the care of the funds of the Royal Artillery Sergeants' Mess, Billiard Fund, he, on or about the 21st of September, 1889, was deficient of Rs. 75-9-2, being money belonging to the said Royal Artillery Sergeants' Mess, Billiard Fund, and which sum he had misapplied to his own use.

Eighth Charge—Eighthly.—Neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that, he, at Colaba, Bombay, on or about Sept. 21, 1889, when charged with the care of the following regimental moneys, *viz.*—Rs. 4,552-14-9 belonging to the Royal Artillery Mineral Water Factory, Rs. 1,865-10-11, belonging to the Royal Artillery Refreshment Room, Coffee shop branch, Rs. 532-10-3, belonging to the Royal Artillery Sergeants' Mess, Rs. 97-0-2 belonging to the Royal Artillery Workshop, Rs. 75-9-2 belonging to the Royal Artillery Sergeants' Mess, Billiard Fund, in his capacity of Adjutant of the Royal Artillery of the Bombay District, through culpable negligence, was deficient of the Sum of Rs. 7,123-13-3, being the amount of the aforementioned funds entrusted to his charge and for which he has been unable to satisfactorily account.

#### FINDING.

The Court find that the prisoner Captain Walter Frederick George Moberly, Royal Artillery, is guilty of the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th charges, and not guilty of the 2nd and 8th charges.

#### SENTENCE.

The Court sentence the prisoner Captain Walter Frederick George Moberly, Royal Artillery, to be dismissed from Her Majesty's Service, and to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the sum of Rs. 7,123-13-3 in respect of the public and regimental money embezzled by him.

(Signed) C. C. PEMBERTON, Colonel,  
21st Bombay Infantry, President.

Bombay, Nov. 6, 1889.

#### CONFIRMED.

(Signed) FRED. ROBERTS, General,  
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Reti, November 22nd, 1889.

The name of Captain Moberly will be struck off the returns of his regiment from the date on which this order may be communicated to him. A report of the said date is to be made to the Adjutant-General.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India,  
W. K. ELLES, Major-General,  
Adjutant-General in India.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 7, *Clan Cameron* (s), Madras.  
CALCUTTA.—Jan. 4, *Clan Drummond* (s), Liverpool; 5, *Clan Sinclair* (s), Port Natal; 8, *Pallas* (s), Liverpool.  
MADRAS.—Jan. 9, *Dorunda* (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 3, *City of Edinburgh* (s), Bombay; 3, *City of Venice* (s), Calcutta; 7, *Hesperia* (s), Calcutta; 9, *Peshawur* (s), Calcutta.  
BOMBAY.—Jan. 3, *Peninsular* (s), Hong Kong; 8, *Aston Hall* (s), Liverpool.  
CALCUTTA.—Jan. 6, *City of Khios* (s); 7, *Rewa* (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Jan. 16; from Brindisi, Jan. 26.

For Ismailia: Mr. H. R. P. Lomas, Mr. F. Lee, Mr. P. C. Hansen. From Brindisi: Mr. W. G. Ainslie, M.P., Mrs. Ainslie, Mr. and two Misses Miller, Dr. and Mrs. J. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. La Fone, Mr. C. J. Swears, Mr. Forbes and friend, Sir A. and Lady Campbell, Miss Buxton, Messrs. R. C. and H. Christie.

For Bombay: Mr. MacNair, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and two infants, Misses Thomson and Plumbe, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. C. L. Swaine and child, Mrs. D. Pringle, Mr. D. E. Macintyre, Rev. — Dumbarton, Rev. — Winter, Mr. J. Harnack, Mr. and Mrs. Merriman, Mr. F. M. Francis, Major and Mrs. Radford. From Brindisi: Mr. F. E. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Hirschorn, Mr. D. F. Mackenzie, Mr. P. Playfair, Col. Borradaile, Mr. J. L. Sidey, Mr. R. L. Campbell, Mr. J. Nugent, Mr. S. Vlasto.

For Port Said: Major-General and Mrs. Walker and child, Mr. Anderson.

For Gibraltar: Major-General and Mrs. Stewart.

For Malta: Capt. R. N. Custance, Mrs. and Miss Davidson, Mrs. Tully, Mr. Grisewood.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Jan. 23; from Naples, Feb. 1.

For Colombo: Mr. F. M. Marshall, Mrs. and Miss Swahey, Miss Harten, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowring, Mr. C. C. and Miss Bowring, Mr. R. and Miss Beck. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. D. Low, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Nelson and two infants, Mr. Andrew Glen, Mr. H. J. Click, Mr. J. M. Atkinson, Miss Marsden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Berriff, Mr. A. Elliot. From Naples: Mr. Boustead.

For Naples: Mrs. and Miss Kays, Capt. Kays, Miss Froughton, Miss Florence, Miss Hardman, Miss Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bennett, Miss Donnell.

For Bombay: From Naples: Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen.

For Ismailia: Mr. Cross, Hon. Mrs. A. B. Lesiger, Mrs. Benn, Miss Wray, Mr. P. J. Hood, Miss Leslie. From Naples: Mrs. Le Sage, Mr. Billbrough, Miss Bacon, Miss Holmes.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. A. Sanders, Miss East.

For Kurrachee (via Bombay): Miss Steedman.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Jan. 24; from Brindisi, Feb. 3.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Lieut. T. Quin, Lieut. G. H. Boisragon, Mr. B. Von Bock, Mr. E. C. Buckland, Mr. L. F. Robertson.

For Ismailia: Lord and Lady E. Churchill.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Sampson-Hanbury, Mr. H. J. Barrett.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers, Miss C. B. Bethune, Mr. Learke, Mr. Hacking, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Tanner, Miss M. Arnold, Mr. H. and Miss N. Falk, Mrs. Pretty, Miss Southern, Miss Paton.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. T. Allen.

For Brindisi: Sir J. Campbell Ord and party.

For Malta: Mrs. Sheil, Mrs. Noel and family, Miss Tindel, Mrs. Heald, Miss Barnard, Mrs. Hamilton.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Jan. 30; from Brindisi, Feb. 10.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Burns, Miss Kelly, Mr. G. Gregory, Mr. Hugarth, Miss Wells, Lieut. Brett, Mrs. Neville Chamberlain and infant. From Brindisi: Mr. A. Sutherland, Mr. M. Urquhart, Hon. L. M. St. Clair, Col. T. Graham, Col. Macnaughton.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. A. Macduff, Mrs. Boyne Rankan and friend.

For Malta: General Mequick, Mr. and Mrs. McFerran.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Maidment.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Feb. 6; from Naples, Feb. 15.

For Port Said: Dr. Carson and party.

For Bombay: Capt. G. F. and Mrs. Wilson. From Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. R. Boyle.

For Ismailia: Mr. E. Joy.

For Colombo: Capt. John Hope.

For Calcutta: Rev. J. and Mrs. Hewlett, Mrs. Macready.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Feb. 6; from Brindisi, Feb. 17.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Col. W. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Bedington, Col. M. M. Bowie.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Duncombe.

For Colombo: Mr. Brabazon.

S.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, from London, Feb. 13; from Brindisi, Feb. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hunter, Major-General Sir John Macneill, V.C., Col. and Mrs. Graham Smith, Mrs. Newton. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mr. W. It. Bright, General G. B. Wolseley, C.B., Mrs. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. C. E. Day, Major and Mrs. Miller.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Feb. 20; from Naples, March 1.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Clark. From Naples: Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mrs. A. Allen.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Feb. 21; from Brindisi, March 3.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Major W. Riddall, Col. and Mrs. Spring.

For Malta: Dr. and Mrs. Brewster.

For Port Said: From Brindisi: Princess de Scey, Miss Molesworth.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Feb. 27; from Brindisi, March 10.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy.

For Kurrachee: From Brindisi: Col. and Mrs. Molloy.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Jan. 16.

For Colombo: Mr. C. M. Harbord, Mr. E. C. Byers, Mr. W. Whitham, Miss Whitham, Miss J. R. Whitham.

For Madras: Mr. R. V. Plumer, Mr. L. G. Mayers.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. Gardiner, Mrs. D. Graham.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail Jan. 18.

For Bombay: Miss E. Pruce.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Jan. 30.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mactaggart.

For Calcutta: Rev. L. and Mrs. Davidson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Feb. 13.

For Madras: Mrs. Cardew.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Hispaniz*, to sail Jan. 14.

For Bombay: Miss Pearson, Mr. Edward Harley, Mrs. Ho'mes infant and ayah, Rev. Robert Henderson, Mrs. H. Bromley, Captain More Molyneux, Rev. and Mrs. Fitzsimons, Mr. A. C. Byrne.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, to sail Jan. 31.

For Bombay: Miss Katherine Miller.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Ruford Hall*, to sail Jan. 17.

For Bombay: Two Misses Conway-Gordon, Major and Mrs. Dacres Thomas, Col. A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Edge, Miss Thomas.

For Kurrachee: Lieut. G. F. Dillon, Mrs. Dillon and two children, Mrs. R. F. Jameson and two children, Mrs. Arnot and three children, Miss Chester, Surg-Major J. T. B. Bookey, Lieut. J. Rutherford Clark, Lieut. W. G. Moon, Col. D. W. Inglis, Mr. H. D. Vansittart, Mr. R. Courtenay.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Feb. 13.

For Kurrachee: Capt. Devereux, Mr. W. Hickman, Mrs. Dempster and children, Miss Berkeley.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail March 8.

For Kurrachee: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. G. Rotton, Lieut. M. Fitzgerald, Col. J. M. and Mrs. Sym, Miss Sym.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail Jan. 13.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Warren.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. M. Mason, Mr. R. W. Colc, Mrs. Mackay, Mr. J. H. Fowler.

For Madras: Two Misses Robinson, Miss Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Bowden, Mr. E. Smith.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, at Bombay, Dec. 29.

From London: Dr. W. Kaye, Col. Senior, Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, Mr. Eagleson, Miss Glover, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Muir, Mr. Caccia, Mr. Clutterbuck, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Gracie, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Osborne, Mr. Cowans, Mrs. Farrant and infant, Mrs. Fletcher and infant, Mr. R. Strachey, Mr. C. Bradlaugh, M.P., Mr. Arnold.

From Naples: Lieut. and Mrs. Elphinstone, Miss Atkin.

From Brindisi: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Sykes, Mr. Ireland, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Brown, Mr. Reid, Mr. Smith, Mr. Mugban, Mr. Guise, Mr. Ormiston, Mr. Raone Duval, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Law, Miss Kennedy and companion.

From Ismailia: Barou de la Cheviere, Mr. Mayne.

From Brindisi to Madras: Surg-Major and Mrs. Branfoot, Mr. Keventer.

From Brindisi to Calcutta: Mr. Kirk.



## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, from Bombay, Dec. 27.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. E. Hutt and infant, Mrs. Steward, Miss Butchart, Rev. H. Clarke, Mr. O. S. Jarvis, Mr. Dredge, Mr. Burgess, General Sir Francis Norman, Mr. A. J. Molloy.

For Brindisi: Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Pollen, Brig.-Surg. A. N. Hojel, Mr. and Mrs. G. Knox, Mr. J. P. Sneyd, Lieut. J. A. Gibbon, Mr. G. Anderson, Mr. Mackenzie.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Lucas.

For Aden: Col. F. J. Wise.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Brown, from Bombay, Jan. 3.

For Marseilles: Hon. G. R. and Mrs. Vernon, Mr. A. Tilley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Keyser and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Glenn.

For London: Mr. A. M. Lawson, Mr. Chas. Bradlaugh, M.P.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. Reed, Sir William Wedderburn, M.P.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, from Bombay, Jan. 10.

For London: Mrs. Oldham and child, Miss Haig.

For Brindisi: Lieut. A. Beale, Surg.-Major D. N. Parakh, Rev. H. Greig.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Jan. 9; from Naples, Jan. 18.

For Bombay: Rev. P. R. Harrison, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. W. H. Cumming and infant, Mrs. Evans Gordon and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Fry and family, Lieut. J. M. Graham, Mr. Holloway, Mr. C. Garth, Lr. Sedgfield. From *Ismailia*: Sir W. Lewis. From *Brindisi*: Mr. Howse.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. A. K. Campbell, Mr. Hillward, Mr. R. O. Wales, Mr. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. Holmwood, Mrs. Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hawes, Mr. H. R. James, Mr. H. B. Loundes, Mr. P. O'Kinealy, Mr. C. Barrie, Mrs. Roland and infant. From *Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Swinley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Messerey, Mr. A. Spiegelberg.

For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Fairley, Mr. and Miss Woodroffe, Mr. Swinburne, Dr. W. Dawson, Marquise de Saliceto, Misses Gibbs (8).

For Madras (via *Bombay*): Mr. W. Champion, Messrs. E. H. and F. Phillips.

For *Ismailia*: Mr. W. W. Douglas, Mrs. Dundas, Miss Menzies, Lord and Lady Ruthven and son, Mrs. P. Cooper, Messrs. D. and C. Bell, Mrs. Barter, Dr. Henry, Mr. Henry, Mr. J. C. Crompton, Mr. Mackinlay and son, Mr. C. Wall and friend. From *Gibraltar*: Mr. and Mrs. Wienholts. From *Naples*: Mr. Baker and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Spiegelberg, Mrs. Barnes.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Batten, Lieut. P. Greig, Mr. Winterbotham, Lieut. H. de L. Walters, Mrs. Burty, Lieut. W. E. Tyler, Miss Hord, Mrs. Bascou.

For Colombo: Sir W. H. Gregory, Lord Albert Osborne.

For Port Said: Mr. J. Fryer, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. Whiting, Mr. E. B. Woodhead.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oceana*, from London, Jan. 10; from Brindisi, Jan. 20.

For *Ismailia*: Rev. and Mrs. Hatton, Mr. and Mrs. Wales, Mr. and Mrs. Horsfalt. From *Brindisi*: Mrs. and Miss Alban Gibbs.

For Alexandria: Rev. H. W. Bromley, Countess Waldegrave and son, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cunliffe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Booth, Miss W. Cunliffe, Mr. Yorke, Lieut. W. P. Denisdale, Mr. T. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Smalley and family, Miss Arnold, Mr. R. Newland, Mrs. Leader, Miss Wheeler, Mrs. Crookes and two children, Mr. Droyle, Mr. Porter, Miss MacAndrew, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Hodges. From *Venice*: Mr. Thos. Gardner and son, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Perkins, Lady Scott and two daughters, Capt. and Mrs. Green, Mr. C. M. Fletcher, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. G. Cash, Rev. and Mrs. G. Johnston, Mrs. and two Misses Carver, Rev. N. and Mrs. Hurry, Miss Hurry and friend, Miss Mann, Mrs. and Miss Crane, Rev. W. S. Boardman. From *Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. S. Ridge, Miss H. G. New, Miss Chaffel, Mr. and Lady Winifred Biddulph, Mr. Weston and party, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Phipps, Baron and Baroness Brantsen, Miss Brantsen, Mr. and Mrs. Stock, Mr. R. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Culver.

For Bombay: Mrs. Gittens. From *Brindisi*: Lieut. Crommelin, Major and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. C. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Orlebar, Mr. Sealy, Mr. and Mrs. F. Owen, Mr. D. Bruce.

For Colombo: Mr. D. Sellar. From *Brindisi*: Sir Greville and Lady Smith and party, Miss Edwards. From *Venice*: Mr. J. Maitland Kirwan. From *Ismailia*: Mrs. and Miss Pendlebury.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. E. Griffiths, Mr. F. Hilder.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. M. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Goldfrap.

For Malta: Lieut. E. W. Kelly, Lieut. C. Fulcher, Major-General and Mrs. Brooke, Mr. McDermot, Major F. W. Robinson, Mr. A. Green, Commander P. Tillard.

For Brindisi: Miss Wheeler.

For Madras (via *Bombay*): Mr. J. Eslick.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. T. J. Alderton, from Bombay, Jan. 24.

For London: Col. E. Maude, Mrs. Blathway and infant.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. S. Morgan.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Jan. 31.

For *Ismailia*: Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Potter, Miss Potter, Miss Ward, Mrs. F. A. Brown, Miss M. J. Roe, Mr. Robert Kolisch, Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. Chas. J. Gillis, Mr. J. O. Norris, Mr. J. O. Hutchinson.

Per s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, from Bombay, Feb. 7.

For London: Mrs. W. Siddons.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. A. Negroponte, Mr. H. S. King, M.P., Mr. L. W. Alexander, Mr. J. Hennessy, Mr. Thos. Grant, Mr. Gregor Grant, Mr. F. Q. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chisholm, Mr. H. Holland Burne, Mr. McKie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lambrinondi, Viscount Marsham, A.D.C., Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Macfarlane.

For Suez: Mrs. R. H. J. Townsend, Miss Nichols.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Feb. 14.

For Marseilles: Mr. W. Birkmyre.

Per s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, from Bombay, Feb. 21.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Frizelle, Miss Frizelle, Canon and Mrs. Wilberforce, Miss Wilberforce, Lieut. E. Milner, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bayne, Lord Radstock, Mr. and Mrs. Sykes, Miss Sykes.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Feb. 28.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Gilbert and child.

Per s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, March 7.

For London: Mrs. Ross Scott, Miss Imerson, Right Hon. H. and Mrs. Childers, Mr. T. K. and Miss Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mereik and child, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, Mr. C. Kindersley, Mrs. Slaughter and infant, Rev. R. Kennedy.

For Brindisi: Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Maling Grant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carile, Mr. and Mrs. Scaramanga, Mr. H. Calthorpe, Mr. H. Miller, Countess of Strathmore, two Ladies Lyon, Mr. Jesup, Mr. J. T. Petrocchino, Mr. M. M. Macdonald, Mr. L. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilts, Col. and Mrs. D. Henning, Miss Langworthy, Mrs. Durst, Major and Mrs. Humfrey, Mr. V. Schlager, Mr. and Mrs. S. Britain, Mr. E. Solano, Mrs. and Miss Chardon, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Miss Peason, Miss Hargreaves.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, March 14.

For Marseilles: Col. W. R. Bunbury.

Per s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. R. Harvey, from Bombay, March 18.

For Marseilles: Mr. Savage, Mrs. Candy, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Robert H. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hulton, Mr. H. T. Brown, Mr. Rudston Brown.

Per s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, March 21.

For London: Mrs. Crawley-Boevey and child.

For Brindisi: Col. A. F. Laughton, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gray, Col. R. Thyme, Col. Hon. H. Eaton.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, March 28.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. W. Ashburn.

Per s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. C. Fraser, from Bombay, April 4.

For London: Mr. E. O. Baker, Miss Baker, Miss Chavasse, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Herbert Wright.

For Brindisi: Col. A. G. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. F. York-Smith.

# PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

## OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave		Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	P'tsm'th.	Other Ports.				
Serapis ...	—	—	—	—	—	14 Jan.
Euphrates...	—	—	10 Jan.	14 Jan.	16 Jan.	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar.
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	Q'nstown	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar.
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

## HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Malabar .....	—	—	—	14 Jan.	23 Jan.
Crocodile .....	—	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis .....	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates .....	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar .....	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr.
Crocodile .....	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis .....	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, which was founded in 1868 and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1882, now numbers 3,564 Fellows, 2,260 of whom reside in the various British Colonies. The next evening meeting of the Institute will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at the Whitehall Rooms, when a Paper on "Hong Kong and its Trade Connections" will be read by Mr. William Keswick, late a Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony. Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., will preside.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—December 21.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 98½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	102½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	107½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	97	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	105	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	6 pr. ct.	92½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct.	900
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr. ct.	19
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	175

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	265
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	185
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	15	100
Colaba ...	1,850	25	365
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	—
East India ...	1,000	130	1,120
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,325
French ...	all	50	535
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	40	405
Mercantile ...	125	7½	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	415
Munmar M. ...	all	25	210
New Berar ...	500	45	500
New Indian ...	125	11	82
Prince of Wales ...	400	40	840
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,150
Sind ...	750	50	475
Volkart ...	all	60	595

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	500
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	300
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	20	360
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	80
Bellary S. & W. Co. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhownagur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25	680
Central India ...	500	45	1,120
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	40	490
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	50	900
Empress Co. ...	all	25	640
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	500
Golam Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	127
Hindustan ...	1,000	80	780
Hingnaghat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	690
Imperial Cotton ...	500	35	480
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	925
James Greaves ...	500	25	650
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewras Baloo ...	1,000	45	885
Khandesh ...	1,000	50	560
Khatwa Mackunjee ...	1,000	40	610
Leopold ...	100	5	160
Madras United ...	1,000	100	1,950
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,145
Mazagon ...	250	5	120
Morarji Goenka ...	1,000	75	1,625
Nalgam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	675
Oriental ...	625	10	365
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	55
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,800
Soonderdas ...	1,000	80	420
Southern India ...	500	15	143
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½	270
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	580
Western India ...	1,000	25	505

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

J. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr. ct.	2,875
Do. New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	190-5-6	—	465

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	80
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	8,450
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	—	10

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	800	70
Kemp & Co. ...	175	860
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,270
Thacker and Co. ...	15	130

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

## CALCUTTA.—December 21.

## P.C. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Ra. 98	8 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	0 to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	102	8 to 102	12
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102	8 to 102	12
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	to	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102	0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	105	0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	103	0 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	103	0 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	103	8 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	103	12 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	90	12 to 103	4

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to
Allahabad ...	100	200 to
Alliance of Simla ...	500	1,005 to 1,007½
Bank of Bengal ...	100	142 to
Do. of Upper India ...	225	160 to 165
Delhi and London ...	100	180 to
Himalaya ...	100	110 to
Mussorie ...	100	175 to 180
National of India ...	£12½	110 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	110 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Ra. 9
Asiatic Jute ...	—
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagore Jute ...	£10
Bengal Coal ...	120
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	17s. 6d.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1
Bengal Mills ...	£10
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowditch Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burrakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100
Dumbar Cotton Mills ...	250
Equitable Coal ...	100
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100
Goutepore ...	100
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation ...	100
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200
Murree Brewery ...	100
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100
New Beerboom Coal ...	100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100
Raneengunge Coal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	500
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	100
Seebore Jute Manufacturing ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amuckie ...	100
Aoruttipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehing (Assam) ...	90
Dehra Dun ...	100
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhunsiri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	150	55 to 56
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	200 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	42 to 43
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	47 to —
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	15 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	per —
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	68 to 69
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	85 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	65 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	200 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet) ...	100	43 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	54 to 55
Loobah ...	100	105 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	6 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	14 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	10 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	—	to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	82 to 83
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to —
Patareah (Syhet) ...	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	to —
Sapakati ...	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah ...	—	to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	83 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	58 to 60
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	103	133 to 105
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	195 to 200
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to —

## LONDON.—January 13.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd ...	100½ to 101
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	107 to 107½
4 Do. October 10, 1898 ...	— to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	105 to 107
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	106 to 108
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	102 to 104
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

## RAILWAY DEBENTURE

	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	94 to 96
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5
B., B., & C. L., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	24½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1) ...	28 to 29
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	110 to 112
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	24 to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1953 ...	28 to 29
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100
South Mahratta, Gua. Ld. ...	20
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20

## TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited ...	all
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100
Do. Exten., Austr. & China ...	all
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all
Indo-European, Lm. ...	all

## BANKS

Agra ...	all
Chartered of India, A. and C. ...	all
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all
Delhi and London ...	all
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all

## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the  
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

### MILITARY.

Adam, Brig. Gen., F. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '89, Bo.  
Adams, Surg. C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 8, '89, M.  
Adams, Capt. R. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 28, '88, B.  
Adamson, Maj. C. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 173 dys., fr. June 5, '88, M.  
Anderson, Maj. J. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 21, '88, Bo.  
Anderson, Lieut. H. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 13, '88, Bo.  
Angelo, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '89, B.  
Arnot, Surg. Maj. J. M. D., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 13, '89, Bo.  
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.  
Atkins, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '89, B.

Baber, Lt.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89, M.  
Bagshaw, Lt.-Col. S. L., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '88, M.  
Bainfather, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '89, B.  
Barker, Surg.-Maj. F. C., M.D., 1 yr. 80 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '89, Bo.  
Barron, Col. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.  
Bartholomew, Lt.-Col. R., Cav., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '89, B.  
Battiscombe, Lieut. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89, Bo.

Battye, Maj. F. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 6, '89, B.  
Bell, M. J. A. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '89, Bo.  
Bell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 8, '89, M.  
Bellasis, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 9, '89, B.  
Bennett, Bde-Surg. J., 26 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '83, B.  
Biddulph, Capt. S. F., S.C., 1 yr. 238 dys., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.  
Billings, Lieut. C. H., S.C., B., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 24, '89  
Birch, Surg. Maj., E. A., M.D., 21 mos., fr. July 10, '88, B.  
Birch, Col. V., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.  
Boileau, Lieut. H. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 14, '88, B.  
Bond, Lieut. C. R. A., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '89, B.  
Borradale, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 30, '89, B.  
Boyd, Col. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '88, Bo.  
Brabazon, Surg. H. M., 1 yr., fr. July 23, '89, B.  
Bradley, Lieut. H. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 9, '89, B.  
Briscoe, Maj. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '89, B.  
Brooke, Col. T. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '88, M.  
Broome, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, B.  
Brown, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 10, '89, Bo.  
Brown, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.  
Bruce, Lieut. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 7, '89, B.  
Bruce, Lieut. F., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Aug. 22, '89, M.  
Buchanan, Lieut. G. A. L., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '89, M.  
Bunlock, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr. 235 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '89, M.  
Bunbury, Capt. W. E., S.C., till Feb. 1, '90, B.  
Burke, Surg. W. H., do.  
Burton, Maj. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.

Ca'dcott, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, Bo.  
Cameron, Surg. Maj. L. M. D., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '89, B.  
Campbell, Lieut.-Col. C. C., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 28, '89, M.  
Campbell, Lieut.-Col. J. E., S.C., 1 yr. 243 dys., fr. May 18, '89, B.  
Campbell, Lieut. L. R. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 2, '89, B.  
Canoy, Capt. J. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 23, '89, Bo.  
Cautley, Lt.-Col. C. G., Cav., 1 yr. 121 dys., fr. July 6, '89, P.  
Chambers, Col. C. J. O., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Aug. 7, '88, M.  
Chatterjee, Surg. N., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 27, '88, M.  
Churchill, Lieut. F., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Dec. 25, '88, M.  
Clarke, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 27, '89, M.  
Clay, Lieut. C. H., S.C., fr. May 21, '89, B.  
Clementi, Col. M., S.C., till June 11, '90, B.  
Clark, Lt.-Col. R. M., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 5, '88, M.  
Clifford, Col. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 24, '89, B.  
Colomb, Lieut. R. P., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Nov. 12, '88, Bo.  
Comins, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.  
Connell, Lieut. C. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89, M.  
Connelly, Col. E. R., S.C., 1 yr. 94 dys., fr. May 3, '89, B.  
Conry, Surg.-Maj. W., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 30, '88, B.  
Cooper, Lieut. L. E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Nov. 16, '89, B.  
Cowan, Lieut.-Col. S. H., S.C., 1 yr. 163 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.  
Cowie, Lt.-Col. D., S.C., to Nov. 29, '90, M.  
Crawford, Lieut. J. A. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '89, Bo.  
Crawford, Col. H. P. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 3, '89, M.  
Crawford, Lieut. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '89, B.  
Cronin, Lieut. J. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 16, '89, Bo.  
Crowdy, Col. J. H., R.E., 15 mos., fr. May 5, '89, B.

Da Costa, Surg. E. R., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 25, '88, M.  
Dalrymple, Lt.-Col. K. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '89, M.  
Daphtary, Surg.-Maj. G. R., M.D., till Feb. 17, '90, B.  
Davidson, Surg.-Maj. J. 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 16, '89, Bo.  
Dealy, Lieut. J. A., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 29, '88, M.  
Deane, Surg.-Maj. A., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 28, '89, B.  
Deane, Maj. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '89, B.  
De Vismes de Poutaleu, Lieut. P., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.  
Dick, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 4, '89, B.  
Dobbs, Capt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '89, M.  
Douglas, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '88, B.  
Doreton, Col. J. C., S.C., 1 yr. 13 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '89, M.  
Downing, Capt. J. G., S.C., 11 mos., fr. May 5, '89, M.  
Doyle, Surg. F. J., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '89, M.  
Drew, Lieut. A. B. H., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Nov. 4, '89, B.  
Duncan, Lieut. F., S.C., fr. Dec. 23, '88, B.

Ede, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 24, '89, M.  
Eardley-Wilmot, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 9, '89, M.  
Eardley-Wilmot, Col. R., Inf., 9 mos., B.  
Elliot, Lt.-Col. H. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '89, B.  
Ellis, Lt.-Col. W. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.  
Ewart, Lieut. J. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '89, B.  
Ewart, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 8, '88, B.

Fasken, Capt. C. G. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.  
Fawcett, Surg.-Maj. C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 4, '89, M.  
Fenwick, Maj. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 18, '89, M.  
Ferguson, Surg. A. F., Bo.  
French, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '89, M.  
Filgate, Col. A. J., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 18, '88, M.  
Fisher, Lieut.-Col. V. C., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '89, B.  
Foord, Col. A. W., S.C., 3 mos., fr. Oct. 1, '89, M.  
Fordyce, Maj. J. F. D., S.C., 1 yr. 208 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '89, M.  
Fraser, Col. H., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 15, '89, M.  
Fuller, Capt. H. S. A., S.C., 1 yr. 128 dys., fr. Oct. 21, '88, Bo.  
Furlong, Col. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 30, '89, M.

Gambier, Capt. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '88, Bo.  
Gastrell, Capt. E. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 30, '89, B.  
Georges, Capt. H. W. E., S.C., fr. Mar. 30, '89, M.  
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., till June 25, '90, B.  
Goldie, Lieut. Col. B. J., R.E., 14 ms., fr. April 30, '89, B.  
Goldsmith, Surg.-Maj. S. J., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 4, '89, Bo.  
Gordon, Lieut.-Col. J. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '88, Bo.  
Gorvion, Capt. J. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Dec. 19, '83, Bo.  
Gordon, Maj. J. C. F., S.C., B.  
Gough, Lieut. S. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 12, '89, B.  
Graham, Lieut. S. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 4, '88, M.  
Greenstreet, Maj. W. L., R.E., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '89, B.  
Griffiths, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '89, B.  
Grinson, Lieut. R. E., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.  
Gupta, Surg.-Maj. B., 2 yrs., fr. May 10, '88, B.

Hammond, Col. F., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.  
Hancock, Lieut. F. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 9, '89, B.  
Hancock, Col. G. E., S.C., 7 mos., fr. May 21, '89, Bo.  
Hancock, Maj. R. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 8, '88, B.  
Harris, Capt. W. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '89, B.  
Harrison, Capt. D. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.  
Hastings, Capt. E. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 21, '88, M.  
Haughton, Capt. J., S.C., fr. Mar. 12, '88, B.  
Haughton, Capt. T. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 25, '89, M.  
Hay, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '89, B.  
Hay, Maj. H., S.C., fr. July, '88, B.  
Hayter, Col. C. B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 5, '89, M.  
Heath, Maj. L. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '89, B.  
Henderson, Surg.-Maj. W. G. H., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '88, Bo.  
Herbert, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 8, '89, B.  
Hewwood, Col. J. M., R.E., 4 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '89, B.  
Hill, Lt.-Col. B. H. T., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 8, '89, M.  
Hudson, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.  
Holmes, Col. A. L. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 5, '88, B.  
Holloway, Lieut. E. L., S.C., fr. June 13, '89, M.  
Honner, Capt. W. J., R.A., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.  
Horsburgh, Lieut. R. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89, M.  
Horsford, Col. N. M. T., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '89, B.  
Howell, Lieut.-Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '89, B.  
Hudleston, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., till Sept. 7, '90.  
Hudson, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, B.  
Hunter, Lieut. C. J. F. M., C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, Bo.  
Hutchins, Capt. H. L., S.C., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.  
Hutchinson, Lieut. J. W. C., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89.  
Hutchinson, Maj. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '89, B.

Ilos, Lieut. H. W., R.A., B.

Jackson, Col. G. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '89, B.  
James, 2nd Lt. M. G., S.C., Prob., 5 m.s., fr. Oct. 23, '89, B.  
Jarret, Col. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '89, B.  
Jenkins, Col. R. G., S.C., 1 yr. 192 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '89, M.  
Jevors, Lieut. O. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, M.  
Johnson, Surg.-Maj. E. R., 15 mos., fr. Dec. 9, '88, B.  
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '89, B.  
Jones, Lieut. H. J., S.C., B.  
Joseph, Lt.-Col. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 1, '88, Bo.

Keary, Capt. H. D'U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 17, '89, M.  
Keele, Surg.-Maj. B. C., Bo.

Lane, Col. C. T., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 9, '89, B.  
Lawford, Capt. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '89, M.  
Leader, Maj. F. A. F., S.C., fr. Feb. 14, '89, M.  
Lee, Surg.-Maj. W. A., 1 yr., fr. May 18, '89, M.  
Leggett, Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '89, M.  
Lowin, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 22, '88, M.  
Lowry, Lieut. H. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '89, M.  
Luard, Lieut. H. A., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 13, '89, Bo.  
Lumsden, Capt. H. R. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 6, '88, B.  
Lushington, Capt. E. C. M., S.C., M.  
Lyon, Bde-Surg. J. B., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.  
Lyons-Montgomery, Capt. H. F., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.

Macatney, Lieut. H. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 19, '89, B.  
MacMahon, Capt. G. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89, Bo.  
Macnechy, Lieut. E. S. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 16, '89, M.  
Macpherson, Maj. D. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, '89, B.  
Mainwaring, Lieut. C. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '89, M.  
Mainwaring, Capt. F. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '89, M.  
M'rah, Col. F. B., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.  
Mason, Capt. H. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '89, M.  
Marriott, Capt. E. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 23, '88, B.  
Mathewes, Lieut. J. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 2, '89, M.  
Mathew, Surg. Maj. R. G., 1 yr., B.  
Mayne, Surg.-Maj. T., 1 mos., fr. Feb. 8, '89, M.  
McCarthy, Bde-Surg. D. J., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 24, '88, M.  
Melliss, Lieut. C. J., S.C., Bo.  
Miller, Maj. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.  
Mackler, Lieut.-Col. E. H., Inf., 14 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '89, Bo.  
Molesworth, Capt. E. H., S.C., fr. July 14, '88, B.  
Molloy, Lt.-Col. E., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '89, B.  
Moloney, Surg.-Maj. T., M.A., fr. May 25, '89, B.  
Money, Col. R. E. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '89, B.  
Money, Maj. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 28, '89, B.  
Morris, Lieut.-Col. G. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '89, B.  
Morton, Lieut. E. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '89, B.  
Mosley, Lieut.-Col. J. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '89, B.  
Mulvaney, Surg.-Maj. E., 18 mos., fr. April 5, '89, B.  
Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., 2 yrs. 2 mos., fr. Nov. 5, '87, B.

Napier, Lieut. Hon. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '89, B.  
Neill, Lieut.-Col. G. F. E. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 22, '89, M.

Nepean, Col. H. A. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 17, '89, M.  
Noble, Col. C. S., S.C., 10 mos., fr. May 10, '89, B.  
North, Col. W., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '89, Bo.

Orchard, Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '89, M.

Palmer, Col. C. H., S.C., B.  
Palmer, Lieut. H. J. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89, B.  
Patterson, Lt.-Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 4, '89, B.  
Patterson, Surg.-Maj. D. A., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '89, Bo.  
Pearse, Col. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '88, M.  
Peirse, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '89, Bo.  
Perreau, Col. M. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '89, B.  
Phillips, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, Bo.  
Phillips, Col. A. N., Inf., 3 yrs., fr. Apr. 25, '87, B.  
Phippotts, Capt. R. V. R. E., 8 mos., fr. June 7, '89, B.  
Pilot, Capt. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '89, B.  
Pollock, Capt. H. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 21, '89, B.  
Porter, Capt. H. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89, M.  
Porter, Bde-Surg. A., M.D., 13 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '89, M.  
Portman, Lieut.-Col. A. B., S.C., 1 yr. 8 ms., fr. Apr. 30, '89, Bo.  
Prall, Surg. G. S., 9 mos., fr. Aug. 6, '89, Bo.  
Prichard, Capt. G. F. M., S.C., M.

Rainsford, Lieut. J. H. G., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 3, '89, M.  
Ranking, Surg.-Maj. G. S. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '89, B.

Ravenshaw, Capt. H. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '88, B.  
Rawlinson, Maj. S. L., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 4, '89, M.

Repton, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 304 dys., fr. June 25, '89, B.  
Retallick, Capt. J. M. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 3, '88, B.  
Rich, Lieut. C. L. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 31, '89, B.  
Ricketts, Col. M. P., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 30, '88, B.  
Ridgerton, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '89, B.  
Robertson, Surg. R., M.  
Robinson, Surg.-Maj. M., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '89, M.  
Rodwell, Capt. E. H., S.C., 204 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '88, B.  
Rose, Maj. H. M., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, B.  
Ryves, Col. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.

Sandbach, Capt. A. E., R.E., B.  
Sandland, Lt.-Col. A. N., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 1, '89, B.  
Sangster, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 26, '89, Bo.  
Sartorius, Col. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '89, Bo.  
Schlesinger, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '89, B.  
Scouce, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr. 153 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.  
Scott, Lieut. C. D., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '89, B.  
Scott, Col. Wm. S., S.C., 1 yr., from May 25, '89, Bo.  
Saxon, Col. W. G., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, M.  
Sexton, Lieut. J. J., O.B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 19, '89, Bo.  
Sherard, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '89, Bo.  
Shore, Lieut. O. B. S., S.C., fr. July 1, '87, B.  
Simpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., till Aug. 31, '90, M.  
Simpson, Col. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '89, Bo.  
Simpson, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '89, M.  
Simpson, Maj. R. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '89, Bo.  
Smith, Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 26, '89, B.  
Smith, Lieut. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 18, '89, B.  
Smunthwaite, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 1, '89, B.  
Southey, Lt. Lt. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '89, Bo.  
Sparks, Lieut.-Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 30, '89, B.  
Spence, Bde-Surg. L. D., 18 mos., fr. May 8, '89, B.  
Spring, Col. F. W. M., R.A., 1 yr., Bo.  
Stadforth, Lt.-Col. W., Inf., 9 mos., fr. June 9, '89, M.  
Stevens, Capt. C. F., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Nov. 9, '89, M.  
Stevens, Capt. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '89, M.  
Stevens, Lieut. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '89, B.  
Stevenson, Col. E. MacD., S.C., 21 mos., fr. May 29, '88, M.  
Steward, Col. C. S., Cav., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '89, M.  
Stokes, Lt.-Col. R., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '89, M.  
Stopford, Col. W. H. J., Cav., till Mar. 15, '90, Bo.  
Stretton, Lieut.-Col. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.  
Stuart, Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '89, M.  
Swanton, Lieut. C. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '89, B.  
Swinhoe, Col. C., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Mar. 5, '89, Bo.  
Swinton-Skinner, Lt.-Col. E., S.C., fr. 1 yr., Sept. 18, '89, M.  
Sykes, Surg. W. A., D.S.O., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.  
Sym, Col. J. M., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.

Taylor, Capt. D. J. O., S.C., Bo.  
Taylor, Lt.-Col. R. F., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '89, M.  
Taylor, Capt. E. E., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 39, '89, B.  
Taylor, Capt. R. E., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 22, '89, B.  
Taylor, Capt. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '89, Bo.  
Thomas, Lieut. H. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 24, '89, M.  
Thomson, Maj. T. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 7, '89, B.  
Thornhill, Lieut. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 8, '89, M.  
Thring, Lieut. R. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 25, '89, M.  
Tottenham, Lieut. R. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 3, '89, B.  
Townshend, Lieut. C. V. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 9, '89, M.  
Trotter, Lt.-Col. H., C.B., R.E., 1 yr., Nov. 1, '89, B.  
Tweddell, Col. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '89, B.

Vaenonen, Lieut. A. J. H., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Dec. 25, '88, B.  
Vans Agnew, Lieut. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '89, M.

Walker, Lt.-Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '88, M.  
Walker, Col. J. G. D., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '89, M.  
Walters, Lieut. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '89, B.  
Ward, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 14, '89, M.  
Warden, Lieut. A. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. July 1, '89, B.  
Warden, Capt. K. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 15, '89, M.  
Warden, Capt. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '89, Bo.  
Waters, Surg.-Maj. G., 1 yr. 217 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '89, Bo.  
Watling, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '89, Bo.  
Watson, Col. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '89, B.  
Webster, Lieut. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 24, '89, Bo.  
Weddeburn, Capt. J. A., S.C., 1 yr. 18 dys., fr. Apr. 26, '89, B.  
Welch, Maj. F. G. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 22, '89, Bo.  
Welman, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 16, '89, Bo.  
Westmeland, M. J. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '89, B.  
Whitely, Capt. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., Oct. 21, '89, B.  
Wholer, Capt. C. S., S.C., 1 yr. 9 mos., fr. Feb. 14, '89, B.  
Whyte, Lieut. C. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '89, Bo.  
Wilcock, Col. G. W., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '89, B.  
Williams, Lieut. C. S., B.  
Williams, Lieut. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 4, '89, Bo.  
Wilmington, Lt.-Col. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 30, '89, Bo.  
Wimble, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 11, '89, M.  
Wolsely, Brig.-Gen. G. B., C.B., A.D.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 10, '89, M.

Wood, Capt. E. J. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 23, '80, B.  
Wood, Lieut. P. A. N. St. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '89, B.  
Woodhouse, Col. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '89, M.  
Wyllie, Maj. W. H. C., C.I.E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '89, B.  
Wyllie, Lieut. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '89, M.

Young, Capt. H. H., S.C., till Mar. 20, '90.  
Young, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '89, R.  
Young, Maj. H. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '89, B.  
Youngusband, Capt. G. J., S.C., till Feb. 1, '90, B.  
Youngusband, Capt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '89, B.

Just Published, fcap, 5s.

## An Arabic Reading-Book.

CONSISTING OF

Useful Words and Phrases,  
Sentences and Dialogues, Extracts  
from Arabic Newspapers, &c.,  
with Translations, Manuscripts,  
Letters, &c.

BY

ALAN R. BIRDWOOD.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, Waterloo-  
place, S.W.

## EDWARD PACKARD & CO., PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

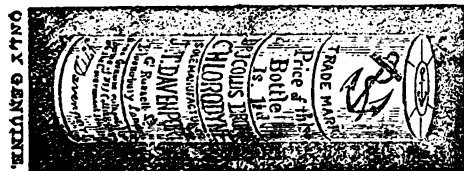
NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from  
MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.

155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE



COUGHS,  
COLDs,  
ASTHMA,  
BRONCHITIS.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
**CHLORODYNE.**—Dr. J. C.  
BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff)  
discovered a REMEDY to denote  
which he coined the word CHLORO-  
DYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE IN-  
VENTOR, and as the composition of  
Chlorodyne cannot possibly be dis-  
covered by Analysis (organic substances  
defying elimination), and since the for-  
mula has never been published, it is evi-  
dent that any statement to the effect  
that a compound is identical with Dr.  
Browne's Chlorodyne must be false.  
This Caution is necessary, as many  
persons deceive purchasers by false re-  
presentations.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
**CHLORODYNE.**—Vice Chan-  
cellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated  
publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS  
BROWNE was UNDOUBTEDLY the  
INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that  
the whole story of it is a defendant Free-  
man was deliberately untrue, and he  
regretted to say it had been sworn to.  
See *The Times*, July 13th, 1884.

**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY.**  
**GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH,**  
London, REPORT that it ACTS as a  
CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.  
Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Cal-  
cutta testifies: "2 DOSES COMPLETE-  
LY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."  
From SYMES & Co., Pharmaceutical  
Chemists, Simla, Jan. 5, 1880.

DEAR SIR,—We congratulate you upon  
the widespread reputation this justly-  
esteemed medicine has earned for  
itself all over the East. As a remedy  
of general utility, we much question  
whether a better is imported, and we  
shall be glad to hear of its finding a  
place in every Anglo-Indian home. The  
other brands we are happy to say, are  
now relegated to the native bazaars,  
and, judging from their sale, we fancy  
their sojourn there will be but evanes-  
cent. We could multiply instances ad  
infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy  
of **DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
**CHLORODYNE** in Diarrhœa and  
Dysentery, Spasms, Neuralgia,  
the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a  
general sedative, that have occurred  
under our personal observation during  
many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa,  
and even in the more terrible forms  
of Cholera itself, we have witnessed  
its surprisingly controlling power. J.T. DAVENPORT, 336, Russell St., W.C.

IS  
THE GREAT  
SPECIFIC  
FOR  
CHOLERA,  
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
**CHLORODYNE** is the TRUE  
PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER,  
TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.  
**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
**CHLORODYNE** is a liquid me-  
dicine, which assuages PAIN of  
EVERY KIND, affords a calm, re-  
freshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-  
ACHE, and INVIGORATES the ner-  
vous system when exhausted.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
**CHLORODYNE** rapidly cuts  
short all attacks of

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC,  
PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The  
IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY  
has given rise to many UNSCRU-  
PULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to  
obtain the Trade Mark. Of all Chemists,  
1s. 4d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.  
SOLE MANUFACTURER,  
J.T. DAVENPORT, 336, Russell St., W.C.

Now Ready.

## THE ROYAL KALENDAR

AND

COURT AND CITY REGISTER,

FOR

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND,  
AND THE COLONIES.

FOR THE YEAR

1890.

CORRECTED AT THE RESPECTIVE OFFICES.

CONTENTS:

House of Peers, House of Commons, Sovereigns and  
Rulers of States of Europe, Orders of Knighthood;  
Science and Art Department; Queen's Household;  
Government Offices, Mint, Customs, Inland  
Revenue, Post Office; Foreign Ministers  
and Consuls, Queen's Consuls Abroad;  
Naval Department, Navy List;  
Army Department, Army List;  
Law Courts, Police;  
Ecclesiastical Department, Clergy List;  
Foundation Schools, Literary Institutions,  
City of London, Banks, Insurance Companies,  
Railway Companies, Hospitals and Institutions,  
Charities, Miscellaneous Institutions;  
Scotland, Ireland, India, and the Colonies  
and Other Useful Information.

Price, bound, 7s., with Index; without Index, 5s.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, Waterloo Place.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO'S NEW BOOKS.

**AD ORIENTEM.** By A. D. FREDERICKSON. Demy  
8vo, with Illustrations from the authors Sketch-  
book and 2 Maps. 21s.

**REMINISCENCES OF SPORT AND LIFE  
IN SOUTHERN INDIA.** By Colonel  
HENRY DRURY, late Madras Staff Corps, Author of  
"The Useful Plants of India," &c. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**SIR JOHN LOGIN and DULEEP SINGH.**  
By Lady LOGIN. With an Introduction by Colonel  
G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. Demy 8vo, with Portrait  
and Map. 18s.

**THE YOUNG SOLDIER IN INDIA.** His  
Life and Prospects. By H. S. Crown 8vo  
8s. 6d.

**THE MILITARY CAREER.** A Guide to  
Young Officers, Army Candidates, and  
Parents. By Lieut-General Sir W. BELLAIRS,  
K.C.M.G., C.B. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE RIVER KARUN: An Opening to  
British Commerce.** By WILLIAM FRANCIS  
AINSWORTH, Ph.D., P.S.A., &c., Author of "A Per-  
sonal Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition."  
Crown 8vo, with Map. 3s.

**KAYE AND MALLESON'S HISTORY OF  
THE INDIAN MUTINY.** Edited by Col.  
G. B. MALLESON. Cabinet Edition. In 6 vols.  
Crown 8vo. 6s. each. Vol. 6, with Index com-  
pleting the work.

**The ROMANCE of MODERN INDUSTRY.**  
By JAMES BURNLEY, Author of "The Romance of  
Life Preservation," &c. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**CHRISTINA, QUEEN OF SWEDEN.** By  
F. W. BAIN, B.A., late Junior Student of Christ  
Church, Oxford. Crown 8vo, with Portrait. 7s. 6d.

**AN ACCOUNT of the NEW CHAPEL at  
MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, WILTS.**  
By the Rev. NEWTON MANT, M.A., with Introduc-  
tion by Archdeacon FARRAR, and Reminiscences of  
the Rev. J. S. Thomas, M.A., Bursar of the College.  
Crown 8vo, with illustrations. 6s.

**FAMOUS ELIZABETHAN PLAYS.** Expur-  
gated and Adapted for Modern Use. By H. MACAULAY  
FITZGERALD, M.A., Editor of "Early English and  
Scottish Poetry." Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**CHARLOTTE CORDAY.** By Mrs. R. K. VAN  
ALSTINE. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE SOUTHERN SKIES: A Plain and Easy  
Guide to the Southern Hemisphere.** True for  
every Year. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR. Fcap. 4to.  
5s.

TWO NEW NOVELS.

**WITH THE HARRISES SEVENTY  
YEARS AGO.** By the Author of "The  
Subaltern," &c. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**THE THREE GEOFFREYS.** By M. M.  
Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE SILVER WHISTLE.** A Novel. By  
"Naseby." 2 vols. crown 8vo. 12s.

## STATESMEN SERIES.

Edited by LLOYD C. SANDERS.

New Volumes, crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**THE PRINCE CONSORT.** By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE.

**DALHOUSIE.** By Captain L. G. TROTTER.

**WELLESLEY.** By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I.

## EMINENT WOMEN SERIES.

Edited by JOHN H. INGRAM.

**JANE AUSTEN.** By Mrs. MALDEN. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Popular Edition.

**GEORGE SAND.** By BERTHA THOMAS. Crown 8vo.  
1s. 6d.

**MARY LAMB.** By Mrs. GILCHRIST.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO.,  
13, Waterloo Place, S.W.



# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show him!! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human  
pair?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**

*You can change the Trickling Stream, but not the  
Raging Torrent.*

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," to check disease at the onset!! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm! The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?

"I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life."—  
J. C. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E. (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)**

## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, their action is as simple as a tomato, whole meal bread or porridge (with scalded milk); you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced Life they are everything you could wish. Read Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other disastrous diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each Bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

**BROAD ARROW**



**NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE**  
ESTABLISHED 1833

EVERY SATURDAY. PRICE SIXPENCE.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" has acquired a reputation for early and exclusive intelligence as to Appointments and other service News, for the high character of its articles, the independent course of its staff of writers, and for its earnest support of all measures for the good of the Services. Articles on specially interesting subjects appear from week to week written for the most part by officers of rank and experience, or by men of note in literature who have made the Naval and Military affairs of the country their special study. A series of Illustrated Articles is appearing weekly on Regimental Badges and History. Illustrations with descriptions are also given of new Service Inventions.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" freely opens its correspondence columns to all grades in the Services. By this means an opportunity for interchange of opinion is afforded, such as is offered by no other Service Journal. Its ordinary weekly issue contains fully one-fourth more matter than the other Service Journals, even with their frequent "supplements."

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" circulates largely throughout India and the Colonies. It is supplied direct to the Army and Marine bureaux of the French, Russian, and other Governments, and it is read extensively by Officers of Foreign Services, especially of the German, French, and American Armies, who desire to acquire a true impression of facts and public opinion in England regarding Military affairs.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

Yearly. Half-yearly

Including postage to any part of the United Kingdom ...	£1 8	0 14 0
Including postage to any of the Australasian Colonies, America, France, Germany ...	1 10 6	0 15 0
Including postage to India, China, &c. ...	1 12 6	0 16

Subscriptions may commence at any date  
A Thin Paper Edition is issued for Foreign Postage.

## GOORG SAUCE.

The Universal Appetiser,

**PRICE ONE SHILLING.**

This delicious Sauce is prepared from the receipt of a Nobleman, whose perfect knowledge of the culinary art has obtained for him the *nom de plume* of the "Modern Lucullus."

The name of this celebrated Sauce—

## THE UNIVERSAL APPETISER—

Has been given to it because, in addition to its remarkable flavouring qualities, it possesses the singular property of

## CREATING OR RESTORING THE APPETITE,

In fact, it practically realises the French saying—*"L'appétit vient en mangeant."*

Since the introduction of **THE UNIVERSAL APPETISER** it has been said, both in Society and at the Clubs, how rarely is the *mauvais quart d'heure* noticed, every one being so much interested in discussing and enquiring about the new Sauce—

**THE UNIVERSAL APPETISER.**

SOLE PROPRIETOR—

**ARBUTHNOT PAGE,**

31, Lupus Street, London, S.W.

## N. THIERRY,

**MILITARY BOOT MAKER**  
BEST QUALITY HAND SEWN  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
EASY & ELEGANT  
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN WEST-END PRICES

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER  
IN A FEW DAYS.

**LONDON:** { 70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W.  
and 48, GRESHAM ST., E.C.

**SPECIALITY—**

The K and CHAMPION SHOOTING BOOTS, WATER-  
PROOF THROUGHOUT, 27s. NETT

Illustrated Price Lists Post Free

An old boot is sufficient guide for size to ensure a good fit. 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT to Members of the Army and Navy C. S. S. A. and C. S. C. S. Stores.

**CIVILIANS AND MILITARY**  
OFFICERS proceeding abroad can effect ASSURANCES and LOANS in connection therewith on moderate terms, with the

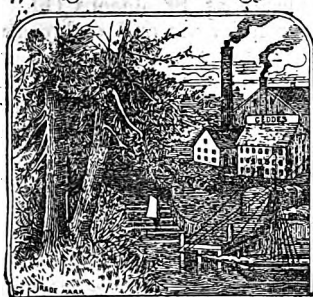
**STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
by applying at the Offices of the Company.

EDINBURGH (Head Office)—8 and 5, George-street  
LONDON—83, King William-street, and 3, Pall Mall East  
DUBLIN—66, Upper Sackville-street.

Accumulated Funds, upwards of £7,000,000.  
Annual Revenue, over £990,000.



# Dr. SPENCER'S ASTHMA CURE



## ASTHMA CURED.

No matter of how long standing, or how severe, by Dr. SPENCER'S ASTHMA CURE; Price 4/6 and 10/- of Chemists; or free by Parcels Post from us.

Our illustrated book, "ASTHMA, ITS TREATMENT AND CURE," by E. Edwin Spencer, M.A., M.D., &c., &c., will be sent post-free by us.

Mrs. FLORENCE STONE, Montague Villa, Queen's Road, High Wycombe, says:—

"I have received great benefit from taking Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. For many months I have had an attack come on four nights out of seven, and lately in the day time as well; but since taking your medicine I have only had one slight attack in a month."

Mrs. MARY PRICE, Gronant, near Holywell, says:—

"I had suffered for four years with Asthma. I have been now nine months without any attack. I have been cured by Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. I can never praise it enough."

\* THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING CO.,  
249, High Holborn, London.

\* In no way connected with any other person or firm.

PILES "PILANTRA," Pile Cure. Immediate relief and a permanent cure guaranteed. Sample Free. Address—THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 249, High Holborn, London.

HENRY S. KING & Co.,  
65, CORNHILL, and 45, FINE LANE,  
LONDON.

## BRANCHES.

KING KING & Co. ... BOMBAY.  
KING, HAMILTON & Co. ... CALCUTTA.  
KING, BAILLIE & Co. ... LIVERPOOL.

AGENTS AT MADRAS—ARBUTHNOT & Co.

MALTA AGENCY AND READING ROOMS,  
20, STRADA REALE, VALETTA.

CONDUCTED BY MESSRS. TURNBULL, JUN., AND  
SOMERVILLE.

WITH AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL THE  
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

## BANKING AND AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for the convenience of Constituents at home and abroad upon the terms usually adopted by London Bankers.

DEPOSITS of £100 and upwards received for fixed periods, and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. if for 12 months; 4 per cent. per annum if for 6 months.

SALES and PURCHASES are effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Loans, and in every description of Stocks dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on India, Europe, the United States, and Canada are purchased and sold at the best current rates, and telegraphic remittances of Money made to all parts of India.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT are issued for the use of Travellers.

The Agency of persons connected with India and the Colonies, or holding Foreign-office appointments, is undertaken on the usual terms, and includes the collection of Pay, Pensions, &c., the realisation of Dividends and Coupons, the receipt and forwarding of Letters, and information regarding the rules of the Services, with advice upon general subjects when required.

## SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Orders are executed for every description of NAVAL and MILITARY APPOINTMENTS and CLOTHING, MESS SUPPLIES, including Wines, Provisions, Plate, Glass, China, Cutlery, Arms, Accoutrements, Band Instruments, &c., and all kinds of household and personal requisites, at the lowest prices. A comprehensive ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE will be forwarded on application. No orders for goods will be executed at Catalogue prices unless accompanied by remittances for their cost.

Special attention is given to the regular despatch of Newspapers and Periodicals, a Price List of which will be furnished to applicants.

New and Second-hand Books are supplied to Clubs and private individuals on advantageous terms; also Stationery for office and private use.

## PASSAGE AND FORWARDING DEPARTMENT.

This Department undertakes the selection of Berths by mail or other steamers, suitable vessels being recommended and passages secured at owner's rates, without charge for Commission.

Intending passengers are invited to send their addresses to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND Co., who will forward free of charge a copy of their "Traveller's Guide." Personal baggage Collected, Shipped, and Insured.

Passengers leaving England receive the personal attention of MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND Co., or their representatives.

Passengers Homeward are received on arrival at the various docks by the representatives of MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND Co., and especial attention is paid to Ladies, Children, and Invalids.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND Co.'s clerks meet the steamers of the P. and O. and other Lines, on arrival at Plymouth, Gravesend, and the Docks, to receive instructions and render such assistance as passengers may require.

Passengers' Baggage and Packages not immediately required may be stored in a dry Warehouse kept for that purpose, at a moderate rent, and facilities are afforded for examination when desired.

Goods, Baggage, and Parcels of every description are received for despatch to all parts of the world, or cleared and forwarded to their destination, in accordance with instructions.

Forms of Declaration for Customs and Insurance are furnished on application.

# W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S MAGAZINES.

## JANUARY.

### THE NATIONAL REVIEW. THE ILLUSTRATED NAVAL AND

### MILITARY MAGAZINE.

2s. 6d.

#### CONTENTS.

PORTUGUESE CLAIMS IN AFRICA. By Commander V. LOVETT CAMERON.  
ROBERT BROWNING. By H. D. TRAILL.  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND POLITICS. By G. ROME HALL.  
THEOSOPHY, THE "DIVINE WISDOM." By Colonel H. S. OLCOTT.  
AN ECONOMIC CURE FOR SOCIALISM. By W. EARL HODGSON.  
THE PROPOSED MINERS' FEDERATION. By SYDNEY WYATT.  
MR. STEVENSON'S METHODS IN FICTION. By A. CONAN DOYLE.  
BIRD LIFE IN ROMNEY MARSH. By Captain WILLOUGHBY VERNER.  
THE PERSIAN POETRY OF AVICENNA. By CHAS. J. PICKERING.  
TITHE AND PEASANT TENANCIES. By R. E. PROTHERO, M.A.  
LORD TENNYSON'S NEW VOLUME. By ALFRED AUSTIN.  
POLITICS AT HOME AND ABROAD.  
CORRESPONDENCE.

### COLBURN'S UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

One Shilling.

#### CONTENTS.

WEAPONS OF WAR, AND HOW TO IMPROVE THEM. By "A FLAG OFFICER."  
THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE 60TH BERKSHIRE REGIMENT. By Captain R. HOLDEN, 3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment.  
THE WELSH BORDER. By Rev. R. S. MYLNE, M.A., B.C.L.  
DAVID DEEN. By "J. CURTIS MARTYN."  
KURAM VALLEY. By the Lte Major-General J. HAUGHTON.  
A SOLDIER'S FRIEND. By "A FIELD OFFICER."  
RETURNED EMPTIES. By H. S. LOCKHART-ROSS.  
THE VOLUNTEER FORCE OF INDIA. By "J. B."  
A PERILOUS INCIDENT IN CHINA. By the late Major LAWRENCE ARCHER.  
AUSTRALASIAN NAVAL DEFENCE. By A NAVAL JOURNALIST.  
MILITARY JOTTINGS. By "ALBINO."  
NAVAL NOTES. By "NAVALIS."  
EDITORIAL NOTES.  
CORRESPONDENCE.  
THEATRICAL NOTES.  
REVIEWS and NOTICES.  
STATIONS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

2s. 6d.

#### CONTENTS.

EPOCHS OF THE BRITISH ARMY. I.—The Commonwealth.  
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. H. SALE, G.C.B. By Major-General SALE-HILL, C.B.  
NAVAL WARFARE.—VII. By Rear-Admiral P. H. COLOMB.  
GREAT COMMANDERS OF MODERN TIMES. II.—Marlborough. By W. O'CONNOR MORRIS.  
MEN, MASHES, AND MANNERS.—I. By A COLONIAL VISITOR TO LONDON.  
POLO IN INDIA.—I. By Captain G. J. YOUNGHUSBAND, Queen's Own Corps of Guides.  
NOTES ON MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY.—III. By Captain WILLOUGHBY VERNER.  
WANDERINGS OF A WAR ARTIST. New Series.  
THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR. By IRVING MONTAGU.  
THE REV. ARTHUR ROBINS.  
OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH. By Commander ERROLL, R.N.  
JOTTINGS FROM THE FOREIGN PRESS.  
LIST OF MILITARY INVENTIONS DURING THE FOREGOING MONTH.  
REVIEWS.  
AT THE PLAY.  
SUMMARY OF ARTICLES IN FOREIGN SERVICE MAGAZINES.

## KNOWLEDGE;

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF  
SCIENCE, &c.

Sixpence.

#### CONTENTS.

THE COMMON FLEA.—II. By E. A. BUTLER.  
THE LIFE-HISTORY OF A FERN. By E. MANSEL SYMPSON, M.A., M.B.Camb.  
SOME PROPERTIES OF NUMBERS. By ROBERT W. D. CHRISTIE.  
GROWTH AND DECAY OF MIND. By the late R. A. PROCTOR.  
TORTOISES AND TURTLES. By R. LYDEKKER, B.A. Cantab.  
HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY. By A. C. RANTYARD.  
NOTICES OF BOOKS.  
LETTERS.—W. T. LYNN, B. J. HOPKINS.  
THE FACE OF THE SKY FOR JANUARY. By HERBERT SADLER, F.R.A.S.  
WHIST, CHESS, &c.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

# ST. JACOBS OIL.

## ITS SUCCESS AND POPULARITY.

Perhaps there is no preparation in the world which enjoys the same degree of success and popularity as St. Jacobs Oil. Its sale far exceeds that of any other Proprietary Medicine, and exceeds by ten times that of all other liniments and embrocations combined. This wonderful success rests on the solid foundation of merit which St. Jacobs Oil possesses, combined with original, dignified, and systematic advertising, which has always characterised the announcements of the Proprietors. The name of St. Jacobs Oil has become a household word in every civilised country in the world. The great success and popularity of the Oil has become the subject of comment by almost the entire Press of the country. In many instances the leading articles of large and influential papers have been devoted to the details of what seemed to be almost magical cures effected by the use of St. Jacobs Oil in local cases, coming under the immediate attention of the publishers. St. Jacobs Oil is endorsed by Statesmen, Judges, the Clergy, the Medical Profession, and people in every walk of life.

The following statements are certainly entitled to the most serious consideration of every thinking man and woman. The names given are those of living witnesses. The statements are facts. They can be easily verified. Let the public make the investigation. Everyone will find, not only that these testimonials are genuine, but that St. Jacobs Oil relieves and cures rheumatism, just as surely as the sun shines in the heavens.

Mr. C. H. PALMER, Secretary to the Conservative Defence Association and Overseer of the District of Islington, says:—"I was a great sufferer from neuralgia and rheumatism. I tried various remedies without obtaining relief; then procured a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which completely removed every trace of pain."

*C. H. Palmer*

Mr. GEORGE BELLHOUSE, Chief Engineer of Birmingham, England, Fire Brigade, states:—"The members of our Fire Brigade received great benefit from the use of St. Jacobs Oil in cases of severe pain in the back and limbs. A few applications only are necessary to effect entire cures."

*George Bellhouse*

WILLIAM BEACH, of Australia, Champion Oarsman of the World, writes:—"I have found St. Jacobs Oil of greatest service in training. For stiffness, cramps, muscular pains, and soreness it is invaluable. I always keep a bottle of it with me. It cures rheumatism."

*William Beach*

Mr. W. MITCHELL, The Vale, Kirby Bedon, Trowse, Norwich, states:—"St. Jacobs Oil has wrought wonderful cures among my men, who suffered from rheumatism and neuralgia. One man, who was hardly able to move in bed from a lame back, was instantaneously relieved and cured in a single night."

*W. Mitchell*

The Honourable BILLA FLINT, Life Senator Canadian Parliament. "St. Jacobs Oil acts like a charm. It removes all pain. I have used it."

*Billa Flint*

WM. BUCHANAN, of Liverpool, 24 Years Engineer Cunard S.-S. Co., states:—"I suffered agony from neuralgia and rheumatism in the head. Six doctors gave me up. My house was pointed out as that of a dying man. St. Jacobs Oil cured me. It saved my life."

*William Buchanan*

Dr. R. BUTLER, Master of Arts, Cambridge University. "I used St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism. Its effect was wonderful."

*R. Butler*

Messrs. HOARE and SONS, the well-known Ladies and Gentlemen's Tailors, 252 and 253, High Holborn, London, say:—"Among our employes and friends, St. Jacobs Oil has accomplished remarkable cures. Cases of rheumatism, stiff neck, and sore throat were speedily cured by only a few applications. Its power to cure pain is certainly astonishing."

*Hoare & Sons*

From EDWARD HANLAN, ex-Champion Oarsman of the World: "For muscular pains in the limbs, I have found St. Jacobs Oil a reliable remedy. Its results are the most beneficial, and I have pleasure in recommending it from personal experience."

*Edward Hanlan*

The curative powers of St. Jacobs Oil are simply marvellous. It is wholly an outward application. It conquers pain quickly and surely. It acts like magic. It penetrates to the seat of the disease. It cures, even when everything else has failed. A single trial will convince the most incredulous. It has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism and neuralgia, which had resisted treatment for the greater part of a lifetime. It has cured people who have been crippled with pain for more than twenty years. After the most thorough and practical test, St. Jacobs Oil has received Six Gold Medals at different International Exhibitions for its marvellous power to conquer pain. It is used extensively in the leading Hospitals and Dispensaries of the metropolis and provincial cities, and also on board her Majesty's Troop-ships and the Cunard Steam-ship Company's Fleet. Put up in white wrappers for human use, and in yellow for veterinary purposes, price 2s. 6d. per Bottle, of all dealers in Medicine throughout the world; or sent, post-free, by the Proprietors, The Charles A. Vogeler Company, 45, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.

Mr. WILLIAM PAGAN, Member Liverpool Harriers. "I believe St. Jacobs Oil to be the best thing ever used for curing and preventing swellings and soreness of the cords and muscles after severe exercise. Having used the Oil myself, and knowing other members of this club who use no other remedy after their exercises and races, I have no hesitancy in recommending it to all athletes."

*William Pagan*

Mr. E. F. PAINTER, London, Member Athletic Club and Ranelagh Harriers, states:—"I used St. Jacobs Oil for sprains and bruises with marvellous results. I shall recommend it whenever opportunity occurs."

*E. F. Painter*

Mr. E. J. WADE, London Athletic Club, London:—"My sprained leg was cured by St. Jacobs Oil. Athletes should never be without it."

*E. J. Wade*

Professor T. WARAKER, LL.D., Intercollegiate Law Lecturer, Cambridge University, states:—"In my own house and among my friends great success has attended the employment of St. Jacobs Oil in several cases of rheumatism and neuralgia."

*T. Waraker*

Mr. W. F. JEFFERIES, Ranelagh Harriers, London, says:—"I find St. Jacobs Oil the best remedy I have ever used for sprains, stiffness, and bruises. It quickly removes pains and swellings, and if rubbed into the muscles it will be found of great benefit to all athletes. I may also add that many friends of mine have found the Oil a cure for rheumatism and neuralgia."

*W. F. Jeffries*

DAVID SCOTT, of the Champion Australian Cricket Team and Champion Walker of the World:—"The effect of St. Jacobs Oil is magical. I used it for a terribly bruised leg. The relief was surprising. I also find it invaluable in training and after hard races."

*David Scott*

From Mr. GEORGE PHILLIPS, Secretary Leinster Cycling Club, Dublin:—"I have found St. Jacobs Oil an invaluable remedy for strains and bruises, and so have several members of our club."

*Geo. Phillips*

From General RUFUS INGALLS, Quarter-Master General United States Army:—"St. Jacobs Oil is the best pain-cure we ever used. It conquers pain."

*R. Ingalls*

From Mr. WILLIAM HOWES, Civil Engineer, No. 68, Red Lion-street, High Holborn, London:—"For over twenty years I was constantly and severely afflicted with rheumatism. At times my hands were twice their natural size. My joints became so stiff and painful that I could not walk. I derived no benefit from physicians and various remedies. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil removed the pain which I had not been free from for twenty years. Its effects were magical. It produced a complete cure. It is a wonderful remedy."

*William Howes*

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.]  
No. 1,941.]

LONDON, JANUARY 20, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.]

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	51
NOTES OF THE WEEK ... ..	52
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ... ..	53
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
Abkari in Bombay ... ..	54
The List of the Peccant Mamutdars ... ..	54
The Rupees ... ..	55
The Health of British Troops in India ... ..	55
The North-West Frontier Tribes ... ..	55
A Visit to the Hyderabad Gold-Fields ... ..	55
The Afghan Army ... ..	56
Bengal, &c. ... ..	56
The India Office Records ... ..	57
NOTICES OF BOOKS ... ..	59
LEADING ARTICLES—	
Napier of Magdala ... ..	60
OFFICIAL GAZETTE—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	61
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	62
INDIA OFFICE ... ..	63
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	63
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	63
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ... ..	64
OBITUARY ... ..	64
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ... ..	64
Programme of Movements of Her Majesty's Indian Troopships ... ..	68
CORRESPONDENCE ... ..	68
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	69
ADVERTISEMENTS ... ..	70

**A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE**, in Country Vicarage, desires a little girl to educate with her only child, aged 5½ years. The greatest care and attention given. Inclusive terms, £85. (Terms not so much an object as companionship.) Two sisters at less charge.—Mrs. CARPENTER, Bobbing Vicarage, Sittingbourne, Kent.

**OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.**—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected. Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY, every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA, ALEXANDRIA, and NAPLES, every alternate week.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS FOR CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

#### LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

City of Oxford ... W. Miller ... Saturday, Jan. 25

City of Cambridge ... J. Marr ... Saturday, Feb. 8

#### LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

City of Dublin ... J. Swan ... Wednesday, Feb. 26

Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH and SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE and WORKMAN, 36, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS and Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta. Kurrachee and Bombay.

\*Manora ... Jan. 30 Kangra ... Feb. 15

\*Goorkha ... Feb. 13 Henzada ... Mar. 15

\*Rewa ... Feb. 27 Huzara ... Apr. 12

\*Jumna ... Mar. 13 Kerbela ... May 10

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

\*Kapurthala ... Jan. 23 \*Katoria ... Mar. 20

\*Africa ... Feb. 20 \*Ethiopia ... April 17

\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or lock-outs.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES and Co., 13, Austinfriars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL and Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall, S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO and RUBATTINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is requested.

s.s. SINGAPORE, 5,000 tons, Jan. 20.

s.s. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, 5,500 tons, Feb. 10.

s.s. DOMENICO BALDUINO, 5,500 tons, March 1.

Passengers should embark the previous day.

Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street, London

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**BOMBAY via TRIESTE and BRINDISI**—NOTICE to PASSENGERS.—Monthly Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

Feb. 8 ... Imperatrix ... 4,070 tons.

Mar. 8 ... Poseidon ... 8,900 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,  
127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.

Clan Matheson ... Jan. 13

Clan Grant ... Feb. 1

Clan Macarthur ... Feb. 15

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, via Suez Canal.

Clan Cameron ... Jan. 21

Clan Graham ... Feb. 8

Clan Sinclair ... Feb. 22

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUIR and Co.; or to CAYZER, IRVINE and Co., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., 23 Regent Street, S.W.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Authorized, £2,000,000. Subscribed and Paid up, £567,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Bushire, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Kobe (Higo), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tabreez, Tarnatave, Teheran, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, Secretary.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 1853

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—85, Old Broad Street, LONDON, E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches.

INDIA ... Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon

IN CEYLON ... Colombo, Kandy, Galle.

IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ... Singapore, Penang, Malacca.

IN JAVA ... Batavia.

IN CHINA ... Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

Bankers ... Bank of England.

London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agents business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

### ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full particulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases excepted.



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 3rd Jan.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 1st Jan.; and from Calcutta to the 1st Jan.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on Jan. 3rd, the only business was the introduction of a small Bill to amend the Central Provinces Courts Act of 1885.

It is not intended to take up the question of copyright legislation during the current Calcutta Session of the Legislative Council.

THE advance of the Lushai Column has been again put back, and is now fixed for the 25th prox.

THE expedition which started from Bhamo about a fortnight ago, under the command of Major Blundell, of the Hampshire Regiment, to punish the recalcitrant Kachins, is doing its work quickly and well. Lwesaing was taken, and also Touhoung. In both cases the rebels were strongly stockaded, and offered a stubborn resistance, which it required some sharp fighting to overcome. Our losses in two days were four killed, one dangerously and twelve severely wounded—all rank and file. The expedition remains a fortnight at Touhoung.

MR. C. J. LYALL was to proceed to the Andamans on Jan. 17th, and furnish a report to the Government on the working of the penal system as supplementary to the jail inquiry recently made by Drs. Walker and Lethbridge.

It being doubtful if Major-General Godfrey Clerk would care to accept the Allahabad Division, the Home authorities will probably offer the vacancy to Major-General Montmorency.

COLONEL MCNEILE has, contrary to his erewhile intention, returned to his post as Chief Engineer with the Government of Bengal, and Colonel C. W. T. Harrison, who has been officiating in Bengal, comes back to the North-West Provinces as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary in place of Colonel J. G. Forbes, the latter having been appointed Inspector-General of Irrigation in place of Colonel R. Home.

COLONEL SANFORD, Inspector-General of Military Works, Captain Hext and Major Hildebrand have proceeded to Burma on inspection duty connected with fortifications.

COLONEL ROWLANDSON will go to Pindi as Controller of Military Accounts when the offices of the Western Circle are moved there. The officers accompanying him will probably be Major Sawyer, Lieutenant-Colonel Woodcock, Captain Renny, and Lieutenant Mardall.

COLONEL OLIVANT, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, North-West Provinces, officiates as Inspector-General for the next two or three months, pending the return of Mr. Hobart.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN joins his appointment as Military Secretary to the Kashmir Durbar forthwith.

MAJOR E. A. FRASER, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, has gone to Oodeypur to act as Resident for a short time, as Colonel Miles is suffering with bad eyes, and is not at all well.

DR. ROBERTSON, the surgeon attached to the Gilgit Agency, has arrived in Calcutta. He will rejoin Captain Durand some weeks hence.

THE young Raja of Kapurthala has been suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. Though he is now convalescent, it is considered advisable that he should return home. The Raja hopes to meet Sir Auckland Colvin at Lucknow early in the year.

THE death of Surgeon-Major L. R. Dawson, 22nd P.I., is announced from Gujrat, where the deceased had to be left by his regiment while on the march. Surgeon-Major Dawson died from pneumonia.

THE Viceroy's Cup was won on Dec. 26 at Calcutta by the Maharajah of Dhurbunga's Pennant. Lord William Beresford's English pony Lord Clyde won the International Pony Stakes.

H.E. LORD REAY has been the guest of H.H. the Gaekwar at Baroda since the 30th ult., and has returned to Bombay.

THE annual Honours' List was published on the 1st inst.

THE knighthood of the Hon. Mr. F. Forbes Adams, C.I.E., has caused considerable gratification to Bombay residents.

RAO BAHADUR KRISHNAJEE LUXMON NULKAR, C.I.E., is likely to be appointed to a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council in the place of Sir D. M. Petit, Kt.

THE Mysore Government has sent three young men to be put through a course of instruction at the Forest School at Dehra Dun.

THE further despatch of mules from the Punjab for the Chin-Lushai Expedition has been stopped. The work of the Chin-Lushai Expedition is making fair progress.

AN epidemic of measles of considerable severity prevails at Simla.

HOWSATA, who was concerned in the murder of Lieut. Stewart in March, 1888, has tendered his submission to General Tregear.

MR. HART and the Chinese Amban meet shortly at Darjeeling in connection with the Sikkim question, and may possibly afterwards journey to Calcutta.

THE Calcutta Polo Tournament has been won by the Lancers, who defeated Calcutta by ten goals to nil.

A BRAZILIAN man-of-war, the *Almirante Barraso*, has arrived in Bombay from Colombo.

THE Bank of Bombay has raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

NEXT year's Congress will meet in Bengal.

A SOCIAL Reform Conference was held at Bombay on Sunday, December 29.

MR. BRADLAUGH was on Dec. 31 presented with an address by the Bombay Secular Society. He attended a Hindu widow re-marriage ceremony. His health has evidently been benefited by his trip to India.

THE question of copyright legislation will not be taken up during the present session of the Supreme Legislative Council.

THE HON. MR. NULKER, only recently made a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, has been nominated to the Supreme Legislative Council.

MR. F. M. HALLIDAY has been reappointed to the Vice-regal Legislative Council.

THE duty collected on the salt revenue on the last nine months has risen by 5½ lakhs.

THE leave for one year on medical certificate granted to the Ven. Archdeacon Johnston, M.A., has been commuted to furlough without medical certificate for one year, one month, and twenty-eight days, commencing from August 6th last.



## NOTES.

THE latest news from India is full, as usual, of the continued pleasant progress of Prince Albert Victor through the country. Officially speaking, the Prince is travelling for his own amusement, but as he is being welcomed everywhere in a very public manner, is receiving addresses, and laying foundation-stones, &c., it is evident that the Natives of India—princes and people—look upon the visit in a different light to that in which the English officials put it to them. Not that any harm will accrue from this little misunderstanding, but rather some good—especially if his Royal Highness continues to take part in the “important public function” of inaugurating new water and drainage works in foul centres, such as that holy of holies in Hindu eyes, the city of Benares. It is satisfactory, however, to learn that such a scheme, intended to convert the dirtiest and most unhealthy city in India into one of the most salubrious, owes its inception in a great measure to the liberality of Native Chiefs.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has announced to the Native army that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has offered a prize, in his own name, for the musketry championship in that army, in commemoration of Prince Albert Victor's visit to India. This is considerate and well-timed, and the Native soldiery, whose shooting is yearly improving, will no doubt fully appreciate the Prince of Wales's attention to them, and will enter into keen competition for his prize when the competition for it comes off. But what does the *Pioneer* mean by tacking on to the announcement a statement about the expenses which Native noblemen and the communities of various large towns have been put to in making preparations for the reception of Prince Victor—“for loyalty's sake without looking further”—yet “that it was none the less happy a thought on the Prince of Wales to show that he was not unmindful of the attention that is being paid to his son?” Does the *Pioneer* mean its readers to understand that a shooting prize to the Native army is to be recognised as His Royal Highness's way of thanking India generally for its hospitality to his son?

If the Bill for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which the Hon. Mr. Hutchins introduced in the Legislative Council at Calcutta on Thursday last, be a really strong one, it will be a sort of revelation to Hindus, Mussulmans, Sikhs, and Rajputs as to Western ideas concerning the treatment of dumb animals. The mild Hindu, who shudders at the shedding of blood, thinks nothing of the tail-twisting, pointed stick-goading torture which he inflicts upon his unfortunate draught bullocks. If these unhappy bullocks can have life made a little easier for them, and if the “tats” of the gharriwallahs can be brought to receive some humane attention also, great good may result; but there will be much trouble before it comes to be thoroughly understood in India that the merciful man not only should be, but by law *must* be, merciful to his beast. If the already twenty existing local Acts have failed to bring about this desideratum, it is to be feared that a Supreme Act of Council, however much it may strengthen the hands of executive officers, will only effect its purpose through many prosecutions and after considerable time and labour. The intention of the Legislature is good, but the carrying of it out will be the difficulty.

THE Bombay Legislative Council cannot be overburdened with local political work, and it is pleasant not to have to read now columns upon columns concerning the corrupt Mamlutdars and the Government “breach of faith” towards them. But Bombay is nothing if not moral; and so Sir Raymond West has introduced a Bill for the more effectual suppression of gambling, especially of that gambling which takes the form of betting on the rainfall—one of the most exciting and time-honoured pastimes of the Marwari merchants in the Western Presidency city. Of course such gambling is wrong, as all gambling is according to the stern ethics of the perfect moralist; but it may be doubted by those who know the “custom” in

Bombay whether it would not have been wiser to have left this “rainfall” sin to be put down rather by police than legislative interference. As the *Times* correspondent points out, the subject is one of great delicacy, opening up very wide questions, such as betting on racecourses, and the use of that implement of betting, the totalisator.

What about the “lotteries” and “sweeps” at Indian race-meetings, especially that Calcutta Derby Sweep which annually amounts to upwards of a lac of rupees? All the rainfall gambling is but a “drop” compared to these.

ANGLO-INDIANS should never be too old to learn, especially when their teacher is Professor Max Müller, LL.D., F.R.S., &c. Those who attended at the Royal Institution on the evening of the 11th inst. to inaugurate the establishment of a School for Modern Oriental Studies, by the “Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom,” must have learnt much that was altogether new to them. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who presided, acknowledged with his “warmest thanks” the information which the Professor on that occasion gave to his listeners, and it is only right that Anglo-Indians should be grateful also. They have had their old cob-webbed ideas as to how England became possessed of India completely swept away, and nice new clean facts put in their place. India has not yet been conquered. That story is altogether a mistake. Professor Max Müller showed it to be so. Here are his words: “It is generally said that India has been conquered by England. But the true conquest of India is yet to come. The true conquerors of India—of the heart of India—will be those very men whom our new School of Oriental Languages means to fit for their arduous work.” Hear, oh Bradlaugh! and give ear, oh Babu! and let India send back the Soldier; England will replace him by the Scholar. Amen!

THE Natives in the Bombay Presidency are displaying, says the *Pioneer*, a pleasant sort of humour, which contrasts well with the gall and bitterness of the Press in Bengal. At a Congress meeting in Rajkote the politicians gave three cheers for “the Queen, Lord Reay, and Mr. Bradlaugh.” They appear to look on the latter gentleman as representing England in much the same way as foreigners treat the Lord Mayor of London. There are two comic papers in Bombay, a *Hindu Punch* and a *Parsee Punch*, and, like their great London prototype, they treat politics from the humorous point of view by means of cartoons. The elevation of that distinguished Congress leader, Mr. Justice Telang, to the Bench is treated as a clipping of his wings. He is depicted as an eagle caught in the Government net; while two other Native barristers who aspired to the place are shown as eagles uncaught and untamed. In some funny verses Mr. Telang is enjoined to continue “to strive to soar and sing on Congress heights.” Another cartoon represents Lord Reay as an apothecary with two phials of physic. He pours the contents of the one labelled “Dismissal” down the unwilling throat of a corrupt Magistrate whom he holds by the nose, telling the patient: “This is poison which I must give and you must swallow, because Dr. Cross commands it; but, look here, I have my own antidote,” and he shows the other bottle labelled “Compensation.” As wit this may be rather rudimentary and mediæval; but it is pleasant to find the Native mind capable of approaching public affairs in this sort of spirit. The perpetual screeching of the Bengali Press is ineffective for one reason, because the note never varies.

THE Queen has approved of Major-General Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., taking up the command of the Bombay Army, in succession to the Duke of Connaught, on March 15th; and of Major-General the Hon. R. H. (now Viscount Frankfort) de Montmorency, in command at Alexandria, succeeding Sir George Greaves in command of a first-class district in Bengal.

ASSISTANT SURGEON G. M. DIXON has been placed on general duty in Bombay.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

## INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 19.

Prince Albert Victor left Calcutta on Monday evening. His departure being of a private character he had no opportunity of expressing himself on the subject of his visit, but the Viceroy has addressed a letter to the Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, President of the Reception Committee, stating that his Royal Highness was delighted with his visit, and particularly pleased with his welcome on arrival and the interesting series of *fetes* given on the Maidan on the evening of the 7th inst. He reached Benares on Tuesday afternoon. After seeing the sights of the sacred city and the striking spectacle which it presents from the river, the Prince, on Wednesday, took part in an important public function, laying the foundation stone of the new water and drainage works. The scheme, which owes its inception in a great measure to the liberal subscriptions of several Native chiefs, is intended to convert the dirtiest and most unhealthy city in India into one of the most salubrious. Thursday and Friday were devoted to shooting with the Maharajah of Benares. Yesterday the Prince arrived at Lucknow, where he is now staying as the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Calcutta with Prince Albert Victor, and proceeded to Poonah. In consequence of the Duchess being slightly indisposed, they were unable to carry out their intention to go to the cavalry camp at Muridki. The Duke proceeds to Quetta on inspection duty this week. It is believed that on finally leaving India he and the Duchess will go home *via* Japan and America.

In the Legislative Council on Thursday the Hon. Mr. Hutchins introduced an important Bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals. There are already some twenty Acts on this subject passed by various local councils, but owing to limited power or defective wording they have operated very ineffectually. The need of having some wider and more stringent measure must be obvious to any one who has ever driven through an Indian town and seen hackney carriages drawn by half-starved ponies or carts by bullocks with open sores, while the merciless floggings inflicted by the drivers show how callous they are to suffering. Lately public attention has been drawn more strongly by the conviction in a Calcutta police-court of some butchers charged with flaying goats alive. Mr. Hutchins's Bill is intended to strengthen the arm of the Executive in dealing with these and similar cruelties, but, as the hon. member pointed out, it is necessary in a country like India to go to work cautiously, so the local administrations will be consulted before the Bill is made one of general application.

Meanwhile the Bombay Legislature is attempting to reform public morals in another direction. Sir Raymond West has introduced a Bill for the more effectual suppression of gambling, especially that gambling which takes the form of betting on the rainfall, which is said to be very prevalent among the Marwari merchants of the Western Presidency. Mr. F. L. Latham, the Advocate-General, in his remarks on the Bill, expressed approval of the general principle, but pointed out that the subject was one of great delicacy, as it opened up several very wide questions, such as betting on racecourses and the use of that implement of betting, the totalizator.

At the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, Sir Frank Forbes Adam, the retiring president, delivered an address referring to various subjects of mercantile interest. The Merchandise Marks Act, he said, operated admirably, now that the initial friction had been overcome, and he suggested that the Government should appoint a public officer to prosecute offenders under the Act. Turning then to the bankruptcy law, he said they had waited long and patiently for new legislation. The most important points requiring attention were—first, to give increased facilities for adjudicating a debtor before he had time to look at his books or conceal his assets; secondly, to give Courts greater powers to investigate the conduct of an insolvent debtor; and, thirdly, to make diplomatic arrangements with the native States to enable the decrees of the British Courts to become operative within their territories and provide for the surrender of fraudulent absconding debtors. He next spoke of the question of postal and telegraph charges. He did not attach much importance to the former, but he urged that early steps should be taken to procure a reduction of the telegraph rates. Seven-eighths of the import and export business of India, he said, was done by telegraph. A reform in that direction would be of the greatest advantage to the foreign trade of the country.

Convocation of the University of Calcutta took place yesterday. The Viceroy, as Chancellor, opened the proceedings with a short address. He congratulated the University on its new Vice-Chancellor, Justice Bannerji, whose appointment, he said, was hailed with satisfaction by the University, the Government, and the public. After referring briefly to the advisability of conferring degrees instead of fellowships as an honorary academical distinction, he went on to say that he was now considering whether, in filling vacant fellowships, it might not be feasible to ask the University itself to select a certain number of names for submission to him. A proportion of the vacancies must continue to be filled by nomination as heretofore, but he thought it might be possible to allow Masters of Arts to submit some names among themselves for the remainder of the vacancies. The Vice-Chancellor spoke at some length. He alluded, among other things, to the fact that the percentage of examination failures was high last year. This had given rise to much thoughtful criticism, and also to a mass of what he described as thoughtless talk and senseless abuse. The Senate had appointed a committee to inquire into the causes. Their report had not yet been submitted. But although he would not say that their University system was perfect, at least he believed the fault was not with it.

Yesterday's Government *Gazette* contains a note on the progress of education for the year which ended in March last. The following figures are interesting. The number of institutions referred to declined from 132,125 to 131,709. The decrease was entirely in public institutions. The number of pupils on the registers increased from 3,460,844 to 3,544,257. The percentage of pupils to population of school-going age was 11·2, against 11·0 in the previous year. The number of pupils studying English rose from 325,425 to 342,953. The number of boys attending school was 3,253,996 or 20·3 of the male population of school-going age, as compared with 3,182,643 in the previous year. The number of girl pupils was 290,261, against 278,201, and their proportion to the female population of school-going age was 1·8. The year's results are described as satisfactory, especially as regards the increased attendance and the growth of private contributions towards education.

The cavalry camp of exercise at Muridki is now in full operation. The various regiments assembled are going through a number of useful exercises. Sir F. Roberts has gone on a visit to the camp. He will spend a few days there before proceeding on his inspection tour.

A Bombay telegram states that it is now an undoubted fact, though hitherto it has been only rumoured, that the question of constitutional law whether the corrupt Judges and magistrates might be retained in office was referred by the Secretary of State to the Lord Chancellor, whose opinion was substantially the same as that of the three protesting Judges of the local High Court.

For some time past there has been considerable uneasiness among the Kols, a rude aboriginal tribe in Chota Nagpore, and it has even been said in some quarters that there was danger of a rising. It is difficult to arrive at the truth, but it appears that much discontent has been caused by the manner in which the landlords have enforced their rights of *bethbegari*, or gratuitous labour, on the Kol tenants. A large number of the Kols are Christians, but it has been said, rightly or wrongly, that with the majority of these Christianity is purely nominal, the change of faith having been made simply because they thought it gave them a better chance of winning cases in Christian courts, and the ceremony of conversion consisting solely in cutting off the topknot worn by the Pagan Kols. However this may be, the fact remains that several Kols were recently tried before the Deputy-Commissioner on such charges as rioting and attempting to rescue prisoners from the police. They were convicted and severely punished, and the magistrate, in passing judgment, made some very strong remarks upon the Jesuit missionaries and their converts. The Jesuits strenuously deny the justice of these remarks, and assert that the magistrate has been proceeding throughout on an entire misapprehension of the facts. They maintain that the Kols are a peaceful, law-abiding people, that they have been driven to desperation by the exactions of the landlords, and that the strictures passed upon themselves are absolutely groundless. It is understood that the convictions will be carried, on appeal, to a higher Court, and that the Roman Catholic Archbishop has taken up the cause of his subordinates and made representations to the Bengal Government. It is therefore too soon to pronounce definitely on the merits of the case. Meanwhile the district appears quiet.

Within the last few months a new trade has arisen in India, and has attained extraordinary dimensions. About two years ago a German chemist, Dr. Schlunk, discovered that excellent butter could be made from cocoanut milk. It is, according to a Bombay newspaper, pleasant to taste and smell, of a clear, whitish colour, singularly free from acids, easily digestible, and an incomparably healthier and better article of diet than the cheap poor butters and oleomargarines of European markets.

The manufacture is carried on in Germany, where one firm turns out from 3,000 to 4,000 kilogrammes daily. The cocoanuts required are imported from India, chiefly Bombay, in large and increasing numbers, and the trade seems likely to attain still greater importance.

It is proposed to have manœuvres early next month for the purpose of testing the defensibility of Calcutta against attack from the sea.

A Madras telegram states the collector of Malabar has returned from the Island of Minicoy, in the Maldives, whither he went for the purpose of inquiring into the recent *éméute* there. The islanders were fined 1,179 rupees, and nine of the ringleaders were deported to Calicut.

Sir R. Sandeman's mission to the Zhob country continues to progress successfully. The Mahsud Waziri and Zalle Khel Jirgahs have come in and expressed willingness to serve the Government. As these tribes hold the Gomal Pass their loyalty is important.

A Lahore paper mentions as an instance of the gradual advance of civilisation that Akbar Khan, Chief of Lalpoora, who recently sent for a photographer from Peshawur, has signified his intention to learn photography, and has detained the photographer for the purpose.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 18.

The match between Mr. Vernon's team and an eleven of the North-Western Provinces was concluded to-day, and resulted in a victory for the visitors. The second innings of the home team, whose overnight score was 152 for eight wickets, closed this morning for 160. The visitors thus had 68 runs to get to win, and, owing to the admirable bowling and fielding of their opponents, a close and exciting finish was witnessed, the English team winning by only three wickets.

On Monday next Mr. Vernon's team will play an eleven of Northern India.

LUCKNOW, JAN. 19.

Prince Albert Victor and party arrived here yesterday. A loyal address of welcome was presented to his Royal Highness by representatives of the province, and the Prince afterwards opened a new female hospital in connection with the Dufferin Fund. His Royal Highness then proceeded to visit the principal sights in Lucknow, and subsequently attended a garden party in the park. In the evening he was present at a grand *fête* given in his honour by the Talookdars, at which there were brilliant illuminations and a display of fireworks.

#### THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

RANGOON, JAN. 18.

The health of the Chin-Lushai field force continues very bad. The *Rangoon Times*, which has a correspondent with the expedition, states that of 150 sappers only 40 are able to work. A reinforcement of 90 King's Own Scottish Borderers left Kan on January 1 for the front. Seventeen of them were disabled by sickness in the first three days' marching. The Europeans and Goorkhas have suffered more severely from sickness than the Madras sepoys, and the Punjab coolies have suffered most of all. It is alleged that their sickness is largely due to the exposure and hardships they underwent in Calcutta. The troops have no tents, as, owing to the difficulty of transport, it is impossible to carry tents. At present the force is advancing through the territory of the Boungshe tribe. The movement against the Tashons has been suspended. On the 10th a deputation from the Yokwas, a branch of the Boungshes, met Brigadier-General Symons and accepted his terms. According to the *Rangoon Times* the deputation was informed that if the General's terms were not accepted every village in the Yokwa territory would be burned, the crops destroyed, and the inhabitants hunted down like wild beasts. Moreover, if a single shot were fired hereafter at the troops, the nearest village would at once be burned without further inquiry. On the 12th inst., Second Lieut. Foster, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, was shot dead from a Chin ambushade. The nearest village, Kumlok, was destroyed the same evening. Brigadier-General Symons telegraphs, in reply to an offer of further assistance from General Gordon, that the expedition was so well found before starting that nothing is now needed, and that he cannot employ more fighting men, owing to the difficulty of feeding them. Owing, also, to the fact of the senior officers being invalidated, Major Storey, King's Own Scottish Borderers, is now second in command.

Lieut.-General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., commander-in-chief of Madras, has arrived at Rangoon, and will proceed with General Gordon and Brigadier Prothero to visit the Chin field force. The Tushon column has had a skirmish with the insurgents at Manilon. Captain Sewell, of the 1st Battalion of the Norfolk Regiment, was severely wounded.

The Pagan and Myingyan districts are in a somewhat unsatisfactory condition.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 19.

The Lushai force continues to push on. The health of the troops has much improved and the cholera has disappeared.

Two months' supplies for the northern column are now collected at Lower Lungleh. A reconnoitring party has advanced to Lakbere and captured Lalthuama, a chief implicated in the murder of Lieutenant Stewart. A fine of 100 pigs, ten goats, twenty fowls, thirty muskets, and 100 baskets of grain has been inflicted. The chief will be detained at Fort Lungleh till the fine is paid.

#### BURMA.

RANGOON, JAN. 18.

It is announced that the concession of four square miles of oil-producing land in Upper Burma has been granted to a syndicate, consisting of Sir Lepel Griffin, Captain Patton, Mr. Keely, and Mr. Robert Gordon, chief engineer to the Siamese Government.

The Siam Boundary Commission has arrived at Tasangh, on the Salween river. The commission has met several Siamese outposts, by whom it was civilly received. The commission has now divided into small working parties.

#### AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 19.

Various items of news come from Afghanistan, but none of any interest or importance. The Ameer's movements are still doubtful, as also is his choice of a new envoy to the Indian Government.

#### SIKKIM.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 19.

The Chinese Amban is now at Darjeeling with a large following, and negotiations for the settlement of the Sikkim difficulty are proceeding satisfactorily. It is possible that the Amban may visit Calcutta shortly.

### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

#### ABKARI IN BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

The Minute on Abkari which Lord Reay has recently drawn up in response to a paragraph in the address of the Presidency Association is too long to be reprinted in full, and perhaps too technical to be read with ease by any but those who have made a special study of the question. It will almost suffice here to say that the Governor wrestles vigorously with Mr. Caine's statistics, shows serious flaws in his data of comparison, and invites to the conclusion that the increase in the recorded consumption of country liquor during five years was ten per cent. only, and not forty per cent., as Mr. Caine had calculated. We must leave the Member for Barrow to justify his own arithmetic, and pass on to refer to at least one important declaration which Lord Reay makes in the Minute before us. The declaration is that the farming system must be improved until it can be wholly abandoned. The phrase is not perhaps happily chosen, for abandonment scarcely seems to come in the most natural succession to improvement. His Excellency evidently means that such reforms in the farming system as are effected must have as their ultimate aim to "reform it altogether." It is necessary to point out that, partial and inconclusive as certain changes that have lately been made in the department may be, they certainly point the way to radical changes which when they come will be welcomed. The districts affected by these changes are the districts round which criticism and censure have so freely played during the past three years—those namely of Thana and Kolaba. Some salient points in their Abkari history have been frequently referred to in these columns. It will be remembered that two years ago a sudden change was made in the conditions under which the spirit farms in these districts were let. It was found that under the system which then prevailed it would be impossible for the contractors to sell honestly at the price fixed by Government without making a loss. The system was therefore altered, and in the new contracts nothing was said about the price at which liquor was to be sold, nor was the vicious principle of a minimum guarantee adhered to. The principal feature of the new plan was that the farms were given to the approved tenderers who offered the highest percentage over and above the still-head duty on the spirits issued to them from the public distillery.

#### THE LAST OF THE PECCANT MAMLUUDARS.

(*Times of India.*)

We have now, it may be hoped, heard the last of the peccant Mamludars. The Government of India have sent a final reply to the last appeals for redress. These appeals were forwarded to the Government of India by the Government of Bombay. There is "no reason," writes Mr. C. J. Lyall, "given

in your letter why they have been forwarded. They have, however, been considered by the Governor-General in Council, and I am to communicate the conclusion at which he has arrived." The Governor-General, then, is "not prepared to reopen the case of Shankar Balchundra Bapat, or to reconsider the case of Venkatesh Krishna Dravid. There was no pressure used to induce this latter to pay. He paid money to secure an office for which he had been deliberately held to be not eligible until he had given proof of fitness in a subordinate post. In other words, he volunteered a payment 'to escape the results of previous misconduct' or mistakes." The devil is said to quote Scripture when it suits his purposes, and in the same way the Government of India have been venturesome enough to quote Sir Raymond West's Minute against the Mamlutdars. Sir Raymond, we are told, describes the case of Yeshwant Ballal Tambe as one in which "mere acquiescent connivance verged into active complicity." Mr. Lyall, however, is instructed to add:—"If, notwithstanding these expressions of opinion, the Government of Bombay thinks that there are any special reasons for reconsideration of this case, those reasons should be stated clearly and fully for the information of the Governor-General in Council." Balwant Narayan Dabir has, it seems, addressed a copy of his memorial direct to the Governor-General in Council, which memorial the Government of India are unable to entertain. This, then, settles the whole matter with the possible exception of Yeshwant Ballal Tambe, whose punishment may perhaps be modified if the Government of Bombay are able to put forward any special reasons for the reconsideration of his case. We trust that we have now heard the last of that famous Statute 49, George III., cap. 126, by which the penalty of dismissal was from the first rendered absolutely necessary.

#### THE RUPEE.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The persistence with which people appear to cling to the belief in some remedy for the appreciation of gold, other than the natural and commonplace one of reducing the demand for it, is unreasonable, but it has a pathetic side to it. The distress that is experienced is dimly felt by the sufferers to be connected with this appreciation of gold and the consequent depreciation of silver and all other commodities; and the sufferers seek blindly for heroic remedies. They will not look patiently for the causes, but cry out for any method of release from the effects, however empirical. Hence a movement like that we are told of in America, for enhanced coinage of silver, when if people would reflect they would understand that to further gorge the State treasuries with silver, which no one will use, cannot in the slightest degree affect the constant demand for and appreciation of gold. From the same cause comes faith in quack nostrums, like that of which we have lately heard, some mysterious scheme which shall restore the rupee to a value of one-and-ninepence off-hand, presumably by some juggling in the money market. Undoubtedly, there may arise temporary causes which shall for a moment arrest the depreciation of silver, or even raise it considerably in value for a time. As in 1866-60, there may be a great increase in the output of gold, consequent on the discovery of new gold-fields. Or there may come a great demand for silver in India, consequent on sudden and large expenditure—say upon railways, or on a great war. Such movements, however, can only be spasmodic. It cannot be too often repeated that the appreciation of any commodity is a matter of demand, and so long as the whole world demands gold as the only commodity which it will use for currency purposes, so long must gold continue to be appreciated, at the expense not of silver only, but of all other commodities the production of which is not restricted in the same degree as that of gold. But it is only of such commodities that the price must continue to fall. Gold will not become appreciated in respect of ivory, for instance, because the production of that commodity is even more restricted than the production of gold. An extensive outburst of the vine disease, or of the potato disease, would have the result of arresting the appreciation of gold as regards wine or potatoes. A failure of the output of coal would cause coal to become dearer instead of becoming continually cheaper. However valuable the sovereign might be, measured in silver or in corn, it would become less valuable than hitherto, measured in coal, in wine, or in potatoes.

#### THE HEALTH OF BRITISH SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

There can be no doubt that the ratio of deaths from enteric fever amongst the British troops in India has been slightly on the increase during the last two or three years, and we should be glad to see some endeavour being made to successfully combat this great evil. It is possible that the increase is in some measure due to the augmented strength of the British Forces in India since 1885, which necessitated a larger proportion of young men being sent out; but, even if this be the

case, it is evident that the evil is none the less great, and still requires every effort being made to mitigate the causes which act so unfavourably on the health of the British Army in India. Experienced medical officers have given it as their opinion that the present dietetic system is a predisposing cause of enteric fever, and we think their opinion is entitled to the fullest consideration. We do not say that the soldier's diet in India is not sufficient or of good quality, but the manner of preparing it for the table, and also the hours for its consumption, seem open to objection. In addition to the rations supplied by Government, we would strongly recommend the compulsory issue, at the men's own expense, of a ration of cocoa to all soldiers going on parade in the early morning, or on sentry at night-time. The expense would be little, and hardly felt by the soldier, especially now when he is paid his shilling at the current rate of exchange. The good results to be obtained from the introduction of such a ration would speedily be made apparent, even to the soldier himself, who is, we regret to say, generally very careless about his own health. If, however, the soldier will not take care of himself, it is to the interest of the State to step in and preserve his health by regulations.

#### THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER TRIBES.

(Pioneer.)

We have long held that it is of the utmost importance, in connection with the scheme of defence along our North-West Frontier, to extend British influence as much as possible over the independent tribes that hold the border land. They do not, as a rule, acknowledge the authority of the Ameer of Kabul, whose methods of government they resent, and they are numerically strong enough to resist any attack which he might make upon them. In the Khyber the Afridis and their neighbours have been quietly won over to our side; the Urakzais, further to the south, have been fairly amenable since the Jowaki Expedition; the Zaimukh clans north of Thull have not forgotten the punishment administered by General Tytler; the Kurram Valley is held by friendly tribesmen; and the Mahsud Waziris are on their best behaviour. Between the Waziri country and our outposts to the north of Beluchistan lies a large tract of country drained by the Zhob and Gomal rivers, and this is now claiming attention. Sir Robert Sandeman has been deputed to open it out from the south and to arrange for the safeguarding of the Gomal Pass on lines somewhat similar to those adopted so successfully in the Khyber. The Zhob river rises in the hills to the north of the Peshin plateau and runs due east for about 100 miles, when it takes a sharp turn northward, and some 80 miles further on falls into the Gomal river. The southern and Central part of the valley are already under the control of the Beluchistan Agency, and during the present cold weather our influence will be extended right up to the Gomal. The Mando Khel and other clans along the route have already promised give every assistance, and the plan of operations is to raise among the tribesmen a small body of men who will garrison certain posts and be responsible for the safeguarding of any roads which may be made. In traversing the country Sir Robert Sandeman will take with him a strong escort, more with the purpose of impressing the people than of overcoming any opposition, for it does not seem likely that the least hostility will be shown. The movement will be carried out in connection with the annual reliefs, and can thus scarcely be said to partake of the nature of an expedition. A mountain battery, a regiment of cavalry, and one of infantry under orders to return to India will march by way of the Zhob Valley and the Gomal Pass to Dera Ismail Khan, and the force relieving them will in their turn enter the Gomal and proceed southwards up the Zhob river. The tribesmen will thus be familiarised with the passage of troops through their country, and they will realise that our communication with Quetta and Peshin is not confined to the southern routes through Loralai, the Harnai, and the Bolan. The districts immediately to the west of the Suleiman Range will thus be dominated, and it may hereafter be possible to open a good alternative route to Peshin. The handling of tribes along the Gomal will be a delicate business, as so far our attempts at exploration of that important Pass have not met with success; but Sir Robert Sandeman's is a name to conjure with all along the border, and he is not likely to fail in any negotiations which he may enter upon. With the whole of the Zhob Valley under our control and the Gomal Pass held by tribal levies another great stride will have been made towards establishing the complete safety of the North-West Frontier. The Tochi route from Bannu to Ghazni will then alone remain to be dealt with, and this will doubtless be taken in hand in due course.

#### A VISIT TO THE HYDERABAD GOLD-FIELDS.

"J. R.," an English traveller at present touring in India, has sent the *Times of India* an account of a visit paid to the Hyderabad Gold Fields:—



Bodinni is about thirty miles from the frontier of the Madras Presidency, which is divided from that of the Nizam's Dominions by the river Toongabudra, and is situated in a cup-like hollow of the Downs: not, however, soft and velvety as at home, but stony and rugged, with but scanty covering of spear-grass, and the metamorphic schistose rocks cropping out in well-defined strata running mostly north and south. On inquiring I found that the principal work that is at present going on is that of clearing out the *debris* from the old irregular shafts or pits that had been excavated by the ancient gold-seekers; but at what period is not known. The varying depths of these shafts would indicate that, proceeding without reference to the seasons, they were often driven out and had to abandon the work when the rains commenced, and, having no knowledge of hydraulics, preferred commencing *de novo* to baling out the water with their primitive appliances.

We commenced at shaft No. 1, which we descended to a depth of 80 feet, the quartz lode being plainly visible on the north and south wall, gradually increasing in width from one to four feet, or an average of three from top to bottom. At this depth a winze or shoot had been driven, going below shaft No. 2, about thirty yards' distant, and then again another winze back towards No. 1, the total depth of shafts indicating about 160 feet: scoping had also been freely carried on, evidencing method as to the extractions of paying ore when found. Myriads of bats were flying about in these subterranean passages, threatening to extinguish our candles, and cockroaches innumerable, giving rise to the conjecture as to whether the bats lived upon them, or *vice versa*. Shafts 3 and 4 upon the same line are cleared out to a depth of 60 to 80 feet, and no doubt continue to the same depth as indicated in shafts 1 and 2. Some very good assays have been obtained from the quartz from each of these four shafts.

A short distance (about a mile) from these workings is a small stream or sprut, and upon it is erected the trial battery capable of crushing and washing 100 tons a day, and near it the assay house, presided over by a gentleman from the London School of Mines. The following afternoon we again saddled *en route* for the most important workings at Wundulli, distant across country about twenty-five miles.

We stopped on our way at "Joopdore," where we examined some old workings, the deepest, however, up to the present only having been cleared fifty feet; but some very good quartz with pyrites is being taken out.

At Wundulli the most extensive working is being conducted, some forty-five pits having been more or less opened out, some to a depth of 120 feet, and most as much as fifty. The quartz reefs vary here very much in colour and density—from white vitreous, amethystine-blue vitreous, to dark blue, close and hard; all have, however, assayed fairly well, some giving as much as 3 oz. to the ton. There is no water here or at Bodinni in any quantity during the dry weather, but the ground in both places is so situated that with comparatively little expense in bunding sufficient could be secured during the rains for all purposes of "slicing" and washing any quantity of ore.

At Wundulli the formation of the rocks is much the same as at Bodinni, except that here the lodes, after dipping north and south, come suddenly to a break and dip east and west, showing considerable convulsions in nature, which, however, is in strict conformity with the general strike of the country.

In this neighbourhood have been discovered a number of *mullackers* or mortars from 6 to 18 inches diameter, made of porphyric granite, together with *mullars* or beaters, which were doubtless used by the ancient workers to pound the quartz previous to washing or blowing in order to leave the ore. Some of these *mullars* are of immense size, and must have been brought from a considerable distance, and would indicate having been used as rollers. Sometimes, on the face of the Native hard trap rock are found a considerable number of these basins or hollows varying from six to twelve inches in diameter and from three to six inches deep, worn quite smooth by the constant pounding. Leaving Wundulli early the following morning we went to Joopadoor, about four miles distant, where again some more works are being carried on, twenty or more pits being opened out, from some of which specimens of quartz carrying small nuggets of visible gold have been found. Should the quartz in bulk from these various fields only bear out a favourable comparison to the assays, the Government of his Highness may before long look to receive a very important addition to their revenue, and the shareholders of the Hyderabad Deccan Company good dividends.

Nothing has, I believe, been yet settled as to Royalty between the Company and the Government; but, in the interests of both, I would suggest that it would be impolitic to "weight the horse that has to run the race." The company have about 1,000 coolies daily at work upon these gold-fields; and as soon as the old workings are cleared out, and the deeper and hitherto untouched quartz is brought about to the surface, and the mill, some interesting discoveries may be looked for.

## THE AFGHAN ARMY.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The whole of the Amir's army at present numbers about 50,000 men, and for these the workshops in Kabul have so far been able to turn out annually about two cartridges for each man, each cartridge having to be made by hand. Mr. Thomas B. Pyne has succeeded in creating in Kabul two machines for making solid drawn Martini-Henry cartridges, which are capable of turning out 10,000 cartridges per hour. He has also got from one of the very best firms in England the whole of the plant for making Martini-Henry rifles, and the whole of this machinery is set up in Kabul at the present time. Not only this, but there are two English mechanics in Kabul now, both specialists, one in cartridge making and the other in the manufacture of rifle barrels. The whole of these works are in Kabul to-day, but so far not a single cartridge or a single rifle barrel has been turned out. Mr. Pyne has just gone now to England to bring out some more plant; he is due in Kabul a month after the next Moslem fast of Ramzan. When he returns the workshops will be put in full swing without delay. Afghanistan has for a very long time past been a most important factor of consideration in the foreign policy of India up to the present time, when ammunition has been made by hand, and 100,000 rounds has been the maximum that could be turned out annually. Surely, when once the workshops are opened in Kabul, and are making solid-drawn cartridges at the rate of 20,000 per hour (two machines), then, as a factor in our foreign policy, the Afghan army will be of greatly-enhanced value.

## BENGAL.

(Jan. 1.)

PROFOUND sorrow, says the *Englishman*, has been caused in Calcutta by the death, under very sad circumstances, of Mr. Donald Alex. Dickson, of the firm of Messrs. Norman Brothers. The deceased, it is believed, had been suffering from morbid mental excitement, and on Friday last he drove out to Ballyganj in a ticca gharry, and there shot himself with a pistol which he had procured in the course of the day at a shop in Calcutta. Needless to say the tragic event has cast a gloomy feeling over local sporting circles, in which "Donny" Dickson has been of one the best known figures for several years past. He was a skilful rider, and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. He was only thirty-one years of age.

A CALCUTTA paper says:—Mr. Stuart proposes to run a special train from Calcutta on an early date, to be agreed upon by a majority of those subscribing. This train will consist of thirty cars of the East Indian Railway, each to contain goods and samples of any firms who desire to push their business in the North-West Provinces. In order to counteract the influence of Bombay, the train will stop at all large stations on the line, remaining for two days at the larger stations, and one day at the smaller ones; at less important stations it would stop a few hours only. The time occupied in running the train and halting at stations would amount to about twenty-one days. Firms dealing direct with the public may send two European assistants in charge of each car to effect sales at the railway station. Mr. Stuart recommends those firms whose system of business is of a wholesale nature to send two assistants likewise, one to remain in charge of the car and the other to canvas among the local dealers. Mr. Stuart, who puts forward this scheme, is an officer of an Indian railway who has obtained leave of absence.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Statesman*:—It is now upwards of a month since three leopards have been infesting the village of Somrah and the adjacent places under the jurisdiction of thanna Balagurh in the district of Hooghly. These villages abound in jungles, which are not in the outskirts, but in the very heart of them, and the tigers have taken shelter in some of these jungles. The inhabitants of the villages are very much terrified. Some cows and goats have already been carried away, but the tigers have not tasted as yet human blood.

## MADRAS.

(Jan. 1.)

H.E. LORD CONNEMARA, on tour, held an open-air durbar at Bezwada on Dec. 30th, and afterwards visited the mission bungalow where he expressed his great interest in mission work. He received deputations from the inhabitants of Masulipatam, Guntar, and Bezwada. His Excellency made a long speech, going into great detail about the Kistna Bridge and the East Coast Railway, with extensions to Masulipatam and Madras. He hopes the Madras extension will be a broad gauge, connecting the Madras Railway with the east coast at Bezwada without utilising the Tirupati-Nellore branch. The Madras Railway has applied for this part of the scheme.



THE British India steamer *Java*, which had put to sea, returned on the afternoon of Dec. 30th, and anchored outside the harbour. She signalled that she experienced a heavy cyclone to the northward after leaving Madras, and was unable to proceed on her voyage. The captain was injured.

THE Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank pays a dividend for the past half-year, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum in addition. It is expected that the reserve funds will be raised to 3½ lakhs.

DR. CLARKE, in the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*, Vol. IX., says rubies are found in Mysore, and coarse specimens were brought to him from Corundam Mines of Banavar and Goribidnur. Messrs. Streeter and Co., the celebrated jewellers of New Bond-street, London, have, a Bangalore paper learns, applied to the Dewan for the exclusive privilege of prospecting for five years in certain selected areas in Mysore territory.

THOUGH there have been some very good showers of rain lately, apparently Government is not satisfied that this has averted the chances of scarcity of grain in the southern parts of this Presidency. Collectors and other Revenue officials have just received orders directing those, who during the Christmas holidays are away from their stations, to return to Headquarters at once, and to inspect and report personally upon the present state of the crops in their districts, and what they estimate will be the outturn.

#### BOMBAY.

(Jan. 3.)

SURGEON K. H. MISTRY has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Broach.

THE Bank of Bombay on Saturday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper to 6 per cent.

MISS ANNIE WALKER, L.M. and S., House Surgeon, Kama Hospital, has been allowed a month's privilege leave.

THE *Poona Observer* says that Colonel Beecher, Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, has been offered and has accepted the post of Military Secretary to Sir George Greaves, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

THE following telegram, dated Dec. 26, 1889, from the Government of India, Foreign Department, is published:—"Following telegram received from Ambassador, Constantinople, dated Dec. 23. Begins—Quarantine on arrivals from Persian Gulf reduced to five days.—Ends."

THE VERY REV. FATHER CALLEJO has been nominated Vicar-General of the Diocese of Damaun, and Vicar of the Portuguese Cathedral at Mazagon, an appointment which, it is said, reflects credit on the Bishop of Damaun, and will give general satisfaction, for it was for a long time past wished that a European priest should be placed in charge of the post.

THE season reports of the Bombay Presidency during the past week are summarised in the following general remarks:—"Rain wanted for late crops in parts of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country. Jowari in parts of Bijapur and late crops generally in one taluka of Nasik and Poona and in parts of Khandesh and Belgaum suffering for want of moisture. Jowari in two talukas of Poona blighted and in one of Sholapur diseased, and crops in one taluka of Upper Sind Frontier slightly damaged by locusts. Standing crops otherwise good except cotton in three talukas of Broach. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops continue in several districts. Opium sowing progressing in Baroda. Fodder scarce in one taluka of Khandesh, Nasik, and Dharwar. Agricultural stock poor in one taluka of Nasik."

THREE or four tigers have been sighted by shikaries in the hills around Lanowli. Good tiger shooting is to be had at Dewgor behind the well-known hill of Sakhorpathar. Shikaries have been bringing in information for the last day or two of raids made on cattle in the villages in close proximity to Thorn Jamboli, Lowgar and the Curunder Jungle. On Friday a party went out after one at Lowgar, but they were unfortunate as stripes broke through the beat and made off towards Curunder Jungle. Pig, Bakeri and Sambhar are very plentiful in the jungles about the hill.

THE *Bombay Guardian* is delighted that the medical students of the London hospitals have been taken in hand, and that 2,500 invitation letters have been addressed to them in November:—"The importance of getting sound medical men cannot be over estimated, considering the powerful influence they have upon the life of the community. The danger of a materialistic race of doctors is well illustrated by the strong entrenchments the horrible doctrines of the necessity of vice, and the benefits of alcoholic liquor have found in their midst."

A new hotel, the Belle Vue, has been opened at Lanowli on the Poona road, not far from the railway station, which will supply for that locality a want which has been met at Khandalla by the well-known Khandalla Hotel. The building is

new and commodious, and furnished in a style far superior to anything hitherto to be met with in an hotel on the Ghauts. The wines and other supplies have been procured from well-known Bombay houses as a guarantee of quality. The hotel is well situated on an elevation which secures air and ventilation.

MR. CHARLES BRADLAUGH was on Tuesday morning presented with an address by the members of the Bombay Secular Society. The address was presented in the name of the "Freethinkers of India," and congratulated him on expunging from the English Statute Book the oaths test and removing the last shackles of the English Press laws. Mr. Bradlaugh replied very briefly, saying that it would have been impossible to have carried the Oaths Bill in the English Parliament if there had not been a general disposition to recognise a higher measure of civil and religious liberty. In England he had to fight because there were laws hostile to his opinions, but in India the laws were reasonably fair to all.

#### THE INDIA OFFICE RECORDS.

LORD HARRIS presided, on Friday evening last, at a meeting held at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, on the occasion of a Paper being read by Mr. F. C. DANVERS, Registrar and Superintendent of Records in the India Office, on the results of his examination, during the last six years, of the records relating to India and the East India Company, now in the possession of the Secretary of State for India. Those present included Sir Owen Burne, Sir W. W. Hunter, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Charles Bernard, Sir Halliday Macartney, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Mr. Seton-Carr, and Sir J. Danvers.

MR. DANVERS began his paper by saying that the careful custody of public records was an unmistakable sign of advanced civilisation. Measured by this standard, the boasted civilisation of the nineteenth century would seem to be little in advance of what was now known to have existed in Nineveh thousands of years ago, and he described the pains which were taken, as was shown in the carefully-preserved libraries at Koyunjik, by inscriptions in baked clay, ascribed to Sennacherib and his grandson, to hand down records of historical events, and he also referred to the Egyptian records on stone, papyrus, biblos and waxen tablets for the same end. To the durable nature of the materials used by the ancient writers might be attributed the existence of these records, and similarly it might be said of some of the earliest records of the East India Company now extant that their preservation was in a great measure due to the excellence of the paper on which they were written. It would, he said, require no prophetic vision to enable one to assert that the materials employed in recent years, under the influence of economical motives, would require the greatest care in handling to insure their existence for the use of quite an early posterity, and but for the extension of printing and binding the records of the latter part of the Victorian era would have but little chance of being preserved beyond a comparatively moderate number of years. He insisted that, as it could not reasonably be claimed that public records were the absolute property of any generation, who were the trustees for the time being of an entailed estate, it was the duty of the public to preserve that property and hand it down enriched by the records of each period. Dealing then with the Indian records he quoted Mr. James Grant Duff ("History of the Mahrattas") that the "records of the East India Company's governments in India are, probably, the best historical materials in the world; there we find the reasons for every undertaking, the steady rules intended for conduct, the hurried letter from the scene of action, the deliberations of the council, the separate opinions of the members composing it, and their final judgment. The scrutiny, censure, or approval of the court of directors from a remote situation, and after a long interval, bring to recollection all that was done and all that was speculated, what has occurred in India in the meantime, and what opinions have stood the test of events." It might reasonably have been expected, Mr. Danvers said, that, with such exceptional materials at hand, the authors of histories of India would have availed themselves of the opportunity open to them of obtaining exact information for themselves at first hand; but this did not seem to have been the case. The first historians evidently wrote from very defective or incorrect information, and subsequent writers had plagiarised from one another without acknowledgment, and without testing the accuracy of the statements thus adopted by them. It was scarcely to be wondered at that, as had been observed by an eminent Anglo-Indian, there did not exist, at the present day, any history of British India which is trustworthy and complete in its facts, and which at the same time possesses the essential quality of literary excellence. The materials necessary for the compilation of a history of the East India Company, however, existed in the India Office records, and although there were

some serious defalcations amongst those of early date, they would be found to contain almost everything that might be required for that purpose as soon as they had been properly classified and arranged. This was being done, and, although the work was only being commenced, sufficient insight had already been obtained to enable a fairly comprehensive account to be given of the extent and deficiencies of the records. When taking in hand the classification of the India Office records it soon became apparent that those of earlier date had previously been but very imperfectly catalogued. Some, indeed, seemed never to have been catalogued at all, while in the case of others no attempt had been made to assign them their true place in the list of these archives. An important step towards classifying and arranging some of the miscellaneous old records relating to the East India Company was taken by Sir George Birdwood, in 1878, in connection with which work he drew up a concise and interesting memorandum on the history of the Indian trade and the early proceedings of the East India Company. This report has been recently reprinted, and further valuable information had been added to it by its author. To the examination then made of these old records might, no doubt, be in a great measure attributed the fact that they were still in existence, while the classification and arrangement then effected had proved an invaluable aid to their incorporation in proper order with the other early records still extant. The earliest records of the East India Company dated from 1596, and referred to the period immediately preceding the establishment of the company. There were copies of two documents dated in that year, one relating to the expedition fitted out by Sir Robert Dudley, and others, in 1596, consisting of three ships under the command of Captain Benjamin Wood, who took letters from Queen Elizabeth to the Emperor of China, but "not one of the company ever returned to give an account of the rest." The other was an account of the first successful enterprise of the Dutch in the Eastern seas, set on foot in the year 1595 by certain private merchants in Amsterdam. This latter document was from a compilation by a committee specially appointed in 1877, just previously to closing the affairs of the British Government in Java, to examine the treaties between the Dutch Government and the Chiefs and Princes in the Eastern Islands from the first establishment of their connections and powers in those seas. After this followed the records proper of the London East India Company, and the earliest of these consisted of court minutes, the first volume of which, extending from the 22nd September, 1599, to the 10th of August, 1603, was printed, by permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council, by the late Mr. Henry Stevens, under the title of "The Dawn of British Trade to the East Indies." Of the earlier records of the East India Company there was an evident deficiency in the documents now existing. For the first few years of their enterprise they had no very efficient mode of keeping their papers, for at a court of committees held on the 6th of July, 1607, "It was thought fit that all letters from and to India, and all answers thereof, be entered into a book and coated for future memorie as occasion may fall out"; and at a court held on the 6th of October, 1609, it was further resolved as follows:—

"And for as much as it is esteemed very needful that all letters to and from the company, and also material writings, be coated and kept in a register ready for every occasion, and that some fit man may be given for that business, or for any other employment of the company about his Maties. Court or otherwise. It was now ordered and agreed that Mr. Eadmd. Doe do confer and agree with some fit and faithful man for the doing and effecting of this, or any other the company's affaires wherein he shall be employed."

Accordingly, on the 17th of the same month, "Francis Sadler was admitted and sworn servant of the company for the registering of sundry letters and other writings fit to be coated, registered, and kept for the use of the company. And further to doe such other their services upon which they shall think good to employ him." Mr. Francis Sadler was not a good record keeper, for in 1614 "certain journals" were wanted which could not then be found, and it was consequently ordered that all journals should first be written in the company's books before being lent to any man, and that none were to use them without the consent of the committees. The missing journals, which had been lent, and could not be found, were to be searched for. Some months later, in August, 1615, a further resolution was passed that none of the company's journals were thereafter to be lent "before copies of them be entered in their books, whereby the journals themselves have been lost to the great prejudice of the company, and some things known which are not fit to be published." After being entered they were to be "delivered only to some principal persons of the company that shall desire the same;" but all other persons wishing to inspect them were to be "satisfied with coming and seeing them in the offices or otherwise a copy of them in the books." In 1618, Mr. Ellam, a bookkeeper in the company's

service, who appeared to have also had charge of their records, was "ordered not to allow any letters or journals to be carried out of the house without special permission, but those belonging to the company to have leave to read them in the counting-house." Thus it was to be seen that precautions were from time to time taken to prevent the loss of the company's journals and records; but notwithstanding these precautions, when the union was effected between the London Company and the new or English East India Company the records of the former were found in great disorder, and many were missing. An endeavour was made to collate these, and they had been collected under many heads, many without date, and some imperfect. In 1858 the then registrar stated that there were vast quantities of books and papers of no use; 21 tons were sold as waste paper, and realised £158. The papers had suffered from removal, as at the time of the Fire of London in 1666 books, papers, and treasures were removed to Stepney and Mile-end and were brought back when the danger ceased. In 1859 when the warehouse in New-street, where the bulk of the papers were kept, was required by the Storekeeper-General 31 loads of 20,000 volumes were removed thence to Leadenhall-street, and in the same year there was a further sale of nearly two tons of documents as waste paper. These sales were added to in 1860 by Sir Charles Wood, then Secretary of State for India, who gave directions that "all useless records in the India Office in Cannon-row and in Leadenhall-street were to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, and in consequence 317 tons of books and papers of these Indian records were sold, and the sale realised £3,095 16s. This destruction was due, to some extent, to the circumstance that duplicate copies of most documents existed subsequently to 1784. This was not the end of the destruction of records, for the act was repeated in 1877 on the removal of the records from Victoria-street, and Mr. Danvers said that it was much to be feared that in the endeavour to get rid of only useless records those destroyed, especially in the earlier years of destruction, had not been sufficiently examined before being condemned, and that thus documents of great historical interest shared the fate of others which had ceased to possess any sufficient value to justify their preservation. Mr. Danvers appealed to the Press to make it known that the India Office now desired to make the records as complete as possible, and that it was desired to learn where documents were—a remark which was received with Cheers. He then proceeded to deal at length with the history disclosed by the papers in hand, remarking that it had been customary to date the commencement of English trade with India from the beginning of the 17th century; but the first direct trade of Eastern produce to England was conducted with the Levant, whither as early as 1511 ships used to sail from London and Southampton, whence there was "an ordinarie and usual trade to Sicilia, Candre, Chio, and somewhiles to Cyprus, as also to Tripolis and Baratti into Syria," bringing back "pepper, cinnamon and some other spices," as well as general merchandise. The speaker traced out the increase of English trade with India, the granting of letters patent and charters from that of Queen Elizabeth in 1581 to Sir Edward Osborne, Thomas Smith, Richard Steper, and William Garrett, "for the trade into the dominions of the Grand Turk," and gave the dates of the different interesting events which occurred over the centuries in the consolidation of British power in the East. The history thus given was so voluminous that Mr. Danvers asked to be excused from reading all he had prepared, and in conclusion he called attention to the maps and charts possessed with these records, and said that the first land surveys of India were no doubt made in connection with military operations, and the land survey and mapping of British India advanced with the acquisitions of territory. Major Kennell was the first to give practical shape to these surveys and had rightly been called the father of Indian geography. It was not, however, till the end of the last century that a trigonometrical survey was generally allowed to be the only accurate basis for the mapping of the country, and this work was commenced by Major Lambton, whose labours were recorded in manuscript volumes deposited in the geographical branch of the India Office Record Department. In 1823 a commencement was made with revenue and topographical surveys. The publication of the great trigonometrical and topographical surveys was executed in this country by Mr. John Walker, to whom also was entrusted in 1836 the custody of all the geographical records. In 1869 it was determined that for the future the engraving and publication of maps should be undertaken by the Surveyor-General of India, and a geographical department of the India Office was also formed for the purpose of receiving, analysing, and arranging for general reference and use all geographical and geological documents, for the distribution of maps in this country, and for transacting all business connected with the surveys and other scientific branches of the service. The maps and records handed over to the geographical department were found to be in a state of indescribable confusion and undergoing rapid deterioration,

while many maps and memoirs had entirely disappeared which could never be replaced. Steps were immediately taken for repairing, classifying, and arranging what remained, and a most valuable collection of manuscript maps and other documents were now open for reference and inspection. He added that steps were being taken to make complete the records, and he described his work as the scaffolding of the monument which he trusted would be erected to the memories of those who had founded and established our Indian Empire—(cheers).

During the lecture pictures were thrown on the white sheet, showing the old and new companies' arms and the portrait of General Lord Harris, an ancestor of the chairman, holding an important command in one of the many wars which have been necessary to uphold the position held by the British against French, Dutch, and others. A picture was also shown of the old India House.

Sir WILLIAM HUNTER remarked that the very interesting lecture appeared peculiarly interesting at the present moment, when Indian affairs were becoming more and more frequently subjects of discussion in Parliament and in the public Press. He was delighted to hear that so much had been done in recent years in the India Office towards the preservation of most valuable heirlooms. The East India Company had failed in the preservation of its records, because it started as a commercial monopoly and maintained to the close of its existence the principle of relying upon the security of secrecy in preference to what it regarded as the perils of publicity. In the end, however, the Company had paid very bitterly for the adoption of that policy. He moved a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer for an admirable paper.

Sir OWEN BURNES seconded the motion, which was carried amid cheers.

Mr. SETON KARR proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Harris for his presidency.

Sir GEORGE BIRDWOOD seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously.

Lord HARRIS, in responding, remarked that from his point of view he sincerely joined in the vote of thanks passed to Mr. Danvers for the exceedingly interesting lecture which he had delivered, and the very valuable paper for purposes of reference which he had laid before the public. The poor East India Company had been a little hardly treated, for, after all, they should judge of the East India Company by the circumstances that affected the company and not by the circumstances which affected the public at the present time. They were in the position in which many thousand people were in London at that moment—they were merchant adventurers; and it was not the custom nowadays for merchant adventurers to be very anxious to make public all their plans. He was, therefore, inclined to gloss over a little weakness of the East India Company in keeping private the records of some of their proceedings, and perhaps in surreptitiously destroying a few records which might be awkward under certain circumstances when they knew that there was considerable commercial competition coming into the market against them, not only from private adventurers, but from Government itself—(hear, hear). These things might therefore be overwhelmed by the pride and gratitude which the country owed to the few men who had the pluck years ago to start and to carry on with great success what had proved to be the most magnificent national undertaking the world had ever seen—(cheers). It was a great pleasure to him to find himself, after more than three years, once more taking part, and not officially at present, in discussions which affected India. The subject was one in which he had a right to take an hereditary interest.

The proceedings then terminated.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT.\*

Mr. James Samuelson, barrister-at-law, has gained for himself an honourable reputation as a literary politician by his well-informed works on Roumania and Bulgaria. His industry is undeniable, and he strives to be impartial. Unfortunately, however, he is addicted to forming his conclusions before he has collected and arranged his premises. That is to say, he starts with a ready-made faith, and then casts about for proofs and illustrations. It is a very common complaint, but one that should be carefully avoided by all who are sincerely desirous of arriving at the truth, and especially by those who propose to impart their own knowledge to their neighbours. At the same time, Mr. Samuelson has set a good example to the ruck of Globe-Trotters and Travelling Gents who hurry-scurry through India, from station to station, taking sweet counsel with low-born, half-educated, and wholly discontented Natives, who

\* "India: Past and Present; Historical, Social, and Political." By James Samuelson. (Trübner and Co.)

earn an unwholesome livelihood by stirring up strife and disaffection among the ignorant peasantry and artisans. These ill-omened visitors to India—a country devoid of pumps and horseponds—take no trouble to verify their supposed data, and accept as unquestionable the railings and ravings of irresponsible chattering—Bengalee graduates and undergraduates, sprung from the menial classes, and disappointed that the Government should estimate them at their true worth. To Mr. Samuelson's credit, it must be confessed that he has descended to no such ignoble arts. In too many instances, indeed, he has listened with too ready credulity to the statements of discontented Indian gentlemen, without logically collating them with the exactly opposite representations of Englishmen who could not possibly be mistaken. But praise is due to our author for his elaborate and fairly accurate delineation of India in the olden times. His materials, of course, lay ready to his hand. The work has been done again and again, until it has become even more familiar than the history of the Saxon Heptarchy previous to its passing under the patronage of the leader of a great party that hesitates to follow. Mr. Samuelson, however, is all at fault when he attempts to reflect the social system of India at the present day. To begin with, he fails to understand the notable position held by the independent Princes, whose influence over the entire peninsula is happily increasing year by year, and has, thus far, been exercised in favour of British interests. Neither does he rightly appreciate the splendid example that is now being set by Indian nobles, chiefs, landed proprietors and opulent gentlefolks, in the path of genuine civilisation and permanent progress. In India useful social instruction must permeate the population downwards, beginning from the upper strata and slowly percolating through the *sauches inférieures*. This is not the system that commends itself to Mr. Samuelson and men of his stamp. They would bring the dregs to the surface, and, in like manner, lower the ancient leaders of society to the grade of an English-gabbling *bourgeoisie*—we might almost say *proletariat*, except that the agricultural classes ask only to be left to themselves, as little molested by political demonstrations as by defective monsoons and withering crops. Mr. Samuelson, by the way, has rendered his substantial volume highly attractive by means of numerous woodcuts and collotype views, portraits and archaeological and ethnological presentments. He may be said altogether to have produced what promises to be a successful work of its kind. It is not original, nor does it display a wide scope of vision, but it is honest and well-meaning, and is evidently intended to do good rather than harm. So far, it differs from the generality of the pretentious labours of ordinary Radical politicians, who read little and think still less, and are only impatient to advertise themselves and their fatuous incompetence.

### ENGLISH VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.\*

Anglo-Indians, who have or desire to have gardens to make glad a little the weariness of Indian exile cannot do better than obtain a copy of Mr. Donald McDonald's excellent little book just published, which gives full information concerning every vegetable and flower worth growing in India and Ceylon. The information is concise but full, and is arranged in a handy and useful form easily understood and mastered. Whether the ambition be to raise vegetables or to rear flowers, all that the dwellers in bungalows require to know is told in this excellent compilation, which is just the sort of handy book required by them. Mr. McDonald's work deserves a large and speedy sale.

THE Viceroy's Silver Medal, in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, has been awarded to Miss Kate Fernandes, daughter of the late Mr. Nicholas Fernandes, of Bombay, J.P. The letter conveying the intelligence contained very complimentary expressions on the part of Lady Lansdowne.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—The prevailing dullness extended on Saturday to this department. Nundydroog Shares receded 1-16, and Mysore Reefs 6d. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5 5-16 to 5 7-16, Nundydroog 1½ to 1½, Indian Consolidated 3s. 6d. to 4s., Balaghat-Mysore fully paid (£1) 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., Ooregum Ordinary 2 1-16 to 2 3-16, ditto Preference 2½ to 2½, Devala-Moyar 3s. to 4s., Nine Reefs New (16s. paid) 9s. 3d. to 9s. 9d., Mysore Reefs (19s. paid) 11s. 3d. to 11s. 9d., Mysore-Wynad (18s. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d., South-East Mysore 1s. 6d. to 2s. x new, Indian Glenrock 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d., Gold Fields of Mysore 13s to 14s., New South-East Wynad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d.

\* "English Vegetables and Flowers in India and Ceylon." By Donald McDonald, Associate of the Royal Horticultural Society. London: John Haddon and Co., 3, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street; H. M. Ferguson, Colombo; Addison and Co., Madras; W. H. Allen and Co. and H. C. Gangooly and Co., Calcutta; and D. D. Gilder, Fort, Bombay.

# WINTER SALE

OF

## SYKES, JOSEPHINE & CO.

TEA GOWNS, TEA JACKETS,  
HOSIERY, AND CHILDREN'S COSTUMES, &c.,  
AT LESS THAN COST PRICE.

IMPORTANT.—A Few Soiled COMBINATIONS, SPENCERS and VESTS, of their Special Make, are on Show at a Great Reduction to Clear.

280, REGENT ST., LONDON, W.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (*which are payable in advance*), should be sent to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

#### TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year... ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1890.

### NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

By the death of Lord Napier of Magdala the Queen loses a tried and trusted servant, the army a gallant soldier, and many an Anglo-Indian a true and noble-hearted friend. He has died full of years and full of honours in the service of his country to the last, for as Constable of the Tower he was still regarded as on the Active List. He had reached an age beyond the common limit of that allowed by the Psalmist to the lives of men, and the evening of his days had brought to him the calm and repose—grateful after days of storm—but so often denied to those who had to do the rough work of England, as he had, on distant fields of trial and turmoil. But he reached his Ithaca over no summer seas. From the time he first landed in India as a subaltern to the time he left it for ever on the expiration of his office of Commander-in-Chief his life had been one of work, and often of difficult and thankless work too. He had to labour and to wait. The sudden opportunities which come to some men, and which wisely availed of lead them suddenly to fame and fortune, were not for him. For many years it was his fate to do good and great service to the State, and yet to find the State seemingly ignorant

of it. He had fought and bled for his country, and promotion and staff employ came to him, as it came to others, in ordinary course; but nothing came, as it were, to take him "out of the ruck," in which dull peace in India seemed at length to have placed him. Indeed, so cheerless did the prospect seem that he seriously contemplated at one time of resigning the service altogether. With this half-formed intention he took furlough to England, but the bursting of the Mutiny storm recalled him, and then the golden opportunity came. He found his friend Outram about to take the field, and he became chief of his Staff. The good work, he did then, and afterwards with Lord Clyde in the relief and capture of Lucknow, and subsequently with Sir Hugh Rose in the Central India campaign and the pursuit and capture of Tantia Topi, need not be recapitulated here, for they are told in the brilliant pages of Malleson's history, in which the name of Napier is enshrined with those of the many heroes whom those days of storm brought to the front—names which will be for ever held sacred in the memory of Englishmen. No knight ever won his spurs on battle-field more deservingly than did Robert Napier then. In the China Expedition, which followed after the Mutiny, he was the right-hand man of the Commander, the gallant Sir Hope Grant; but even then he had still to content himself with "second place." It seemed to be his ill-starred fortune always to be in that position—never to be given the chance of being trusted with supreme command. At length the chance came with the Abyssinian Expedition, the conduct of which was given to his care. How he fulfilled the trust reposed in him by the country is on record. It has been the fashion in some quarters to sneer at that Expedition as having been a "warlike picnic," and in other quarters to condemn it as having been an extravagant waste of the taxpayers' money, for the cost, it was reported, came to some twenty millions' sterling. It was, however, no picnic trifling; it was a most difficult and delicate duty, ably and satisfactorily carried out against obstacles which were generally deemed insurmountable. The "waste" which brought down Radical censures has no right to be laid to the account of the Commander, but John Bull was at first nonplussed at learning that a great success had been obtained without what the Duke of Wellington called a "butcher's bill." The despatches told of the capture of the almost impregnable stronghold of Magdala, the release of the captives, and the complete success of the Expedition without recording a great loss of officers and men in battle. This was, no doubt, a surprise to the pugnacious, bucolic Briton; but the merit of the deed was fully recognised by the Continental Powers, amongst whom England's prestige had before been anything but high. They never believed that this country was in earnest in undertaking such an expedition, and they never believed that, if attempted, success would follow. The moral effect in Europe of Sir Robert Napier's victory was incalculable.

Raised to the peerage a further honour awaited him—that of the chief command of the Indian armies. This, must, to him, have been the crowning triumph of his life. Cavillers were found at the time to doubt the fitness of an engineer officer for such a command. It was "without precedent," said the red-tapists. But the result justified the country's choice. In all the eulogistic notices which have appeared in the English papers since his death we have been surprised to find so little said of Lord Napier's fulfilment of this trust. Some of the journals say that he "was nothing if not a soldier." This is not the case.



He had on many a hard-fought field proved himself to be,—

“A soldier firm and true  
As any one above whose head  
Old England's lion banner flew.”

And he had “honourable scars” of severe wounds to show that he had taken his place in the front of the fight. But he was more than a mere soldier—he was an able and far-seeing administrator. The Supreme Council of India, during the time he was a member of it, was indebted to his sound and calm judgment, his ripe experience, and his patient insight into all matters brought before it for much valuable advice and aid. And the armies which he commanded during the peaceful tenure of his office found him as devoted to their well-being and comfort in camp and quarters as he was jealous of their honour as soldiers ready to do battle against any foe. It was certainly said that he brought old friends and acquaintances forward for places of responsibility or for promotion; but the men whom he thus favoured were men worthy of the honour, and not the least among them is now the present Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Frederick Roberts. Modest and diffident ever regarding his own merits, he was always anxious to advance those who, in his opinion, deserved to be pushed forward. He was the soldier's friend, however humble the soldier's rank, and his memory as such will long be cherished in India. “He was one,” said Canon Fleming, speaking yesterday from the pulpit of the church which he was wont to attend, “who through a long and splendid career built up his character and wrought his achievements by the maxim of the text, ‘As the duty of every day required.’ Caring much for others and little for himself, he lived a very pattern of modest merit.” It is right and fitting, however, that with roll of muffled drums and all the pageantry of a soldier's funeral, his remains should be taken to-morrow to find a resting place in England's great cathedral amongst those of others of her sons who have “tried to do their duty,” and who have given proof of the truth of her poet's lines that:—

“Not once or twice in our old island story  
The path of Duty was the way to glory.”

COLONEL SIR HENRY YULE, K.C.S.I., C.B.  
DEC. 30, 1889.

IN MEMORIAM.

MEN's lives are mostly measured by their length,  
The ultimatum being that they die.  
The truer standard is the work they do,  
Whereby they are enshrined in grateful hearts,  
Or, higher still, whereby they live to God.  
In very truth, such men do never die;  
The accident of death, so called, is but  
The turning of the key that opens wide  
The gate of larger life for evermore,  
Where faithful servants see their Master's face.  
As man may judge, so this true worker lived,  
And, as he closed his eyes in child-like faith,  
While the weak body rests a little while,  
The patient spirit waits the hour of glad reunion.

We have no room to-day to do more than call the attention of our readers to the report of the very valuable and interesting Paper read by Mr. F. C. Danvers, Superintendent of Records at the India Office, at the Society of Arts on Friday evening. We shall return to the subject, which created a somewhat animated discussion, in which Sir W. W. Hunter and Sir George Birdwood took prominent parts.

THE same want of space obliges us to hold over articles, reviews, and correspondence in type.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 28.)

HALLIDAY—H.E. the Governor-General has been pleased to re-nominate the Hon. F. M. Halliday, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, from the 24th inst.  
PANIGTY, Mr. C. D., barrister-at-law, has been confirmed in the appointment of reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, vice Mr. Chatterjee, resigned.  
CROSTHWAITE, Sir C. H. T., K.C.S.I., resumed charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of Burma from Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I., on Dec. 9.

#### MILITARY.

The officers of the Military Accounts Department are graded as follows, from Sept. 11, 1889:—

CAUTLEY, Colonel C. G., Military Accountant, 1st class.  
SAUNDERS, Colonel H. G., Military Accountant, 1st class.  
MILBY, Major J. A., Military Accountant, 1st class.  
LEWIS, Major E. J. G., Military Accountant, 2nd class.  
SAWYER, Major G. W., Military Accountant, 2nd class.  
BURGESS, Major F. F. R., Military Accountant, 2nd class.  
MACPHERSON, Major D. A. A., Military Accountant, 2nd class.  
WOODCOCK, Lieut.-Colonel H. F., Military Accountant, 3rd class.  
LUXMORE, Colonel C. T. P., Military Accountant, 3rd class.  
ANDERSON, Captain W. R. L. (seconded), Military Accountant, 3rd class.  
MAJOR, Colonel F. W., Military Accountant, 3rd class.  
BIRD, Captain W. J. B., Military Accountant, 3rd class.  
MACKENZIE, Lieut. Colonel J. S. F., Military Accountant, 4th class.  
CADRELL, Captain H. F., Military Accountant, 4th class.  
HAWKES, Major R. T., Military Accountant, 4th class.  
FORDYCE, Major J. F. D., Military Accountant, 4th class.  
\*MELVILL, Captain H., Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.  
\*DOWNING, Captain J. G., Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.  
\*PRIOR, Captain H. M., Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.  
\*YOUNG, Captain W. H., Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.  
\*RENNY, Captain G. B., Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.  
\*RAMSDEN, Brevet-Major H. F. S., Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.  
\*PASSY, Captain H. E., Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.  
FIELD, Captain W. C. F. (seconded), Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.  
WILLIAMS, Captain G. A., Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.  
EYRE, Captain T. H., Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.  
MARDALL, Lieut. C. E., Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.  
RICHAARDSON, Captain W. St. J., Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.  
FRYER, Lieut. G. W. S., Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.  
MOSS, Lieut. T., Bombay Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, commissary department, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.  
KENNION, 2nd Lieut. R. L., King's Own Scottish Borderers, officiating wing officer 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from June 9, 1888.  
CODRINGTON, 2nd Lieut. H. W., Liverpool Regiment, wing officer (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from April 9, 1888.  
BAKER—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Nov. 10, 1881, the name of Colonel T. N. Baker, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, on Nov. 8, of Colonel H. M. Wemyss, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, whose name is borne on the list of major-generals of the Indian Army.  
The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—  
MACNEILL, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. R. D., C.B., Madras General List, Infantry, to be colonel in the army from Dec. 22.  
FAGAN, Lieut.-Colonel J. G., Bombay General List, Cavalry, to be colonel in the army from Dec. 27.  
HOME—The services of Colonel R. Home, C.I.E., R.E., inspector-general of irrigation, and deputy secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.  
FORBES, Colonel J. G., R.E., chief engineer and secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed inspector-general of

\*Note—These officers will continue to hold the rank of Military Accountants until absorbed in that grade.



irrigation and deputy secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department, vice Colonel R. Home, C.I.E., R.E.  
**HARRISON**, Lieut.-Colonel C. W. I., R.E., officiating engineer and joint secretary to the Government of Bengal, is, on the return of Colonel J. M. McNeill, R.E., from special leave, is retransferred to the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, and appointed to officiate as chief engineer and joint secretary to that Government.  
**MCNEILL**, J. M., R.E., chief engineer and joint secretary to the Government of Bengal, P.W. Department, having vacated his appointment, is reappointed to that post, from Feb. 26.

#### FURLONGS.

**MACKENZIE**, Lieut.-Colonel J. S. F., Madras Staff Corps, military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, pay examiner, Bombay (p.a.), for one year and 234 days.  
**POWELL**, Lieut. S. H., R.E., Military Works Department (m.c.), for one year.  
**MOORE**, Major F., R.E., Military Works Department, for one year, out of India, on private affairs; pension service, 20th year, commenced Feb. 11.  
**GORDON**, Major J. F. C., Bengal Staff Corps, 6th (the Prince of Wales's) Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year, on medical certificate; pension service, 21st year, commenced Nov. 10.  
**WILLIAMS**, Mr. W., superintendent, Class IV., 2nd grade, is allowed special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from Nov. 22.  
**SPOONER**, Mr. G. P., district locomotive superintendent, Class II., 4th grade, is granted one year's furlough.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Dec. 19.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**BIRDWOOD**, Lieut. W. R., squadron officer 11th Bengal Lancers, to be adjutant, vice Macartney, resigned.  
**RENTON**, Lieut. R. R., wing officer 18th Bengal Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Fraser, appointed adjutant.  
**TOMKINS**, Lieut. W. E., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 38th Bengal Infantry, on probation.  
**LAMBERT**, Captain W., 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as assistant judge advocate-general, 5th Circle.  
**PALMER**, Surgeon-Major E., 9th Bengal Lancers, is appointed principal medical officer of the Cavalry Camp of Instruction at Muridki, vice Brigade-Surgeon J. R. Greenhill, M.S., who has been reported unfit for duty owing to illness.  
**LAYE**—The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Major J. H. Laye, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, is extended to Feb. 14.  
**NOEL**—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Captain the Hon. E. Noel, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, is extended to March 21.  
 The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—  
**HAMILTON**, Lieut. and Adjutant H. I. W., 3rd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, for one hundred and ten days, on private affairs.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 25.)

**MONAHAN**, Mr. F. J., assistant magistrate and collector, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrate and deputy collectors, and to have charge of the Serajgunge sub-division.  
**VOWELL**, Mr. C. H., magistrate and collector, Midnapore, is allowed furlough for nine months.  
**DOUGLAS**, Mr. S. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the sudder station of Gya.  
**BOMPAS**, Mr. C. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Burdwan, is transferred to the sudder station of Midnapore.  
**FISCHER**, Mr. F. N., is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Patna division, and is posted to the sudder station of Gya.  
**TEMPLE**, Mr. J. H., is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Burdwan division, and is posted to the sudder station of Burdwan.  
**HARRIS**, Mr. E. B., is appointed to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of Mozufferpore.  
**LEE**, Mr. H., officiating magistrate and collector, Burdwan, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector, Midnapore.  
**MACGUIRE**, Mr. H. F. J. T., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act temporarily as magistrate and collector of Burdwan.  
**TAYLOR**, Mr. H. G., assistant superintendent of jails, is appointed to be superintendent, Darjeeling Jail.  
**ODLING**, Mr. C. W., superintending engineer, is placed on special duty in the office of the chief engineer, Bengal.  
**BUCKLY**, Mr. R. B., is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, Sone Circle, during the absence of Mr. C. W. Odling.  
**FRASER**, Mr. L. R., assistant engineer, is posted to the Arrah division.  
**MACONOCHEY**, Mr. G. C., assistant engineer, has been granted an extension of eight months' furlough.  
**THOMPSON**, Mr. A. S., executive engineer, Arrah division, is transferred to the Eastern Sone division.  
**STAWELL**, Mr. G. C., assistant engineer, Gunduk division, is transferred to the Arrah division.  
**GREGORY**, Mr. J. M., assistant engineer, Eastern Sone division, is transferred to the Gunduk division.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Dec. 26.)

**RENOUF**, Mr. W. C., who has been appointed to the Bengal Civil Service, and attached to the Province of the Punjab, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, and posted to Hissar.  
**COOKSON**, Mr. H. C., assistant commissioner on special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab.  
**WILLIAMS**, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Umballa to the Sirsa Sub-Division of the Hissar District.  
**BAINES**, Mr. H. M., assistant engineer, is posted temporarily to the office of the superintending engineer, 3rd grade.  
**ROSE**, Mr. C. F. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred to the 2nd division Bari Doab Canal to the Chenab Weir Division.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 28.)

**LAING**, Mr. J. J., district superintendent of police, on return from furlough, is posted to the Etawah district.  
**KAVANAGH**, Mr. H., officiating district superintendent of police, Hamirpur, is transferred to Jaunpur in the same capacity.  
 The undermentioned officers, on completion of their term of duty with the survey party operating in Jhansi, are transferred to the districts noted against their names:—  
**GREEVEN**, Mr. R., assistant magistrate, Benares.  
**CHAPMAN**, Mr. R. A. B., assistant magistrate, Shahjahanpur.  
**ALLEN**, Mr. P. U., assistant magistrate, Allahabad.  
**PERT**, Mr. F. J., assistant magistrate, Muttra.  
**LYLE**, Mr. H. W., assistant magistrate, Jhansi.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Dec. 28.)

**PATTERSON**, Mr. W. C., who has been appointed to the Bengal Civil Service and attached to the Central Provinces Commission, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 4th class, and is posted to the Saugor district.  
**DRURY**—On being relieved by Surgeon-Major B. Evers, M.D., on return from leave, Surgeon F. J. Drury, M.B., officiating civil surgeon and superintendent of the jail, Raipur, is transferred to Betul.  
**LANE**, Mr. W., inspector of police, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, B Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Aderjee Shapurjee.  
**LOSACK**, Captain W., deputy conservator of forests, is granted furlough for three months, in extension of the nine months' furlough granted to him.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(Burma Gazette, Dec. 21.)

**LEVESON**, Mr. H. G. A., Bengal Civil Service, who has been appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma, is posted to the headquarters of the Thayetunyo district.  
**TEMPLE**, Captain R. C., deputy commissioner, is placed on special duty, from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as cantonment magistrate of Mandalay.  
**STANDEN**, Mr. B. P., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Meiktila district.  
**BRIDGES**, Mr. J. E., C.S., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, is appointed to be an additional sessions judge to exercise jurisdiction in the Courts of Session of the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions.

### BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 2.)

**BEVILLE**—The services of Lieut. F. G. Beville, S.C., 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.  
**GRANT**, Colonel J. P., S.C., is permitted to retire from the service from Jan. 1, on a pension of £783 5s. 0d. per annum, payable in England, subject to H.M.'s approval.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Dec. 27.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**STEVENSON**, Captain F., wing commander 19th Bombay Infantry, to be 2nd in command and to remain seconded, vice Colonel W. Jacob, vacated on attaining the age of fifty-two years.  
**PHILLIPS**, Captain C. R. (sub pro tem., 2nd in command 20th Bombay Infantry), to be wing commander and to be sub pro tem. 2nd in command, vice Stevenson, seconded, continuing to officiate on the District Staff.  
**BAILLIE**, Captain R., wing commander 20th Bombay Infantry, to be

2nd in command, sub pro tem., vice Captain Phillips, who rejoins the 19th Bombay Infantry, on appointment as wing commander, and Captain Thatcher, seconded.

SAULEZ, Capt. P. H. (attached), wing officer 16th Bombay Infantry, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Captain Baillia.

HILL, Lieut. J. R., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to be quartermaster.

RICKETTS, Surgeon W. S. P., 26th Bombay Infantry, Indian Medical Service, on general duty, Poona district, to officiate in medical charge, during the absence of Surgeon-Major K. A. Dalal, Medical Service, in civil employ.

THOMPSON—HUDSON—Surgeon R. G. Thompson, Medical Staff, and C. T. Hudson, Indian Medical Service, on general duty, Bombay district, are transferred to general duty, Aden district.

## INDIA OFFICE.

JANUARY 16.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major R. C. B. Lawrence, King's Dragoon Guards; Major C. G. Mansel, S.C.; Colonel D. Macdonald, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—V. Rigny, Surgeon W. W. Webb.

*Madras Estab.*—W. C. F. Leggatt.

*Bombay Estab.*—C. B. Pritchard (Cov.).

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. J. T. Evatt, S.C., two months; Colonel R. E. K. Money, S.C., till Feb. 17, 1891; Lieut.-Colonel W. V. Ellis, S.C., six months; Colonel J. B. Smith, S.C., six months; Lieut. H. E. Boileau, S.C., three months; Major G. L. R. Richardson, S.C., one month.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut.-Colonel H. T. H. Baber, Inf., three months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surgeon-Major B. C. Keelan, nine months; Major R. Simpson, S.C., six months.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—W. Barry (Cov.), four months' furlough; W. F. Meres (Cov.), twelve months' furlough; H. N. C. Oloete, three months' furlough; S. G. Wood, nine months' furlough; S. Jacob (Cov.), one week's furlough, and to return; D. H. Hunter, furlough commuted to leave, on m.c., for eighteen months.

*Bombay Estab.*—C. B. Pritchard (Cov.), three months' m.c.; W. E. Pedley, fifteen months' extraordinary leave.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Captain E. G. Nicolls, S.C.; Surgeon-Major E. R. Johnson; Lieut. A. W. Warden, S.C.; Lieut. A. J. H. Vanrenen, S.C.; Major J. F. J. Miller, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Brigadier-General G. B. Wolseley, C.B., A.D.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Colonel F. W. M. Spring, R.A.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—A. R. Sutherland, C. C. Quinn, H. H. G. Robton, W. Macdonald, D. Morris.

*Madras Estab.*—G. D. Irvine (Cov.).

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### HOME.

#### BIRTHS.

DEMPSTER—Dec. 10, at Portobello, Scotland, the wife of F. R. Dempster, Government Telegraph Department, of a son.

ELLIOT—Jan. 14, at Plymouth, the wife of Lieut. C. S. Elliot, R.N., of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—ADAIR—Jan. 15, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Samuel Allen, LL.D., of Lisconnan, county Antrim, to Florence Mary, daughter of General Sir Charles William Adair, K.C.B.

GILCHRIST—HATHORN—Jan. 14, at St. George's Presbyterian Church, Croydon, the Rev. Edward James Gilchrist, M.A., of the Presbyterian Church, Ipswich, to Lily, youngest daughter of the late Major James George Hathorn, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

MUNDY—MUNDY—Jan. 15, at St. Augustine's Church, Queen's-gate, Lieut. Godfrey H. B. Mundy, R.N., eldest son of the late Major-General Pierrepont Mundy, R.H.A., of Thornbury House, Gloucestershire, to Rose, daughter of Major Sir Robert Miller Mundy, K.C.M.G., of Hollybank, Emsworth.

STANTON—PUMFRET—Jan. 14, at St. Stephen's, Bayswater, Hugh Stanton, of 31, Blessington-road, Lee, son of W. F. Stanton, of Natal, to Amy Winifred, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Pumfret, of Derwent House, South Wimbledon.

#### DEATHS.

ATKINSON—Jan. 7, at 17, Ledbury-road, Mrs. H. E. Atkinson, widow of the late Colonel Henry Atkinson, Madras Engineers, aged 73.

CRACROFT—Jan. 14, at his residence, 28, Brunswick-gardens, Kensington, Major-General John Edward Cracroft, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 69.

HERRICK—Jan. 3, at Dorchester-place, N.W., Isabella Shaw, widow of the late Henry Baldwin Herrick, Clerk of the Crown, Bombay, aged 73.

HUNT—Jan. 13, at his residence, 32, South-villas, Camden-square, N.W., Frederick Hunt, Esq., aged 76.

JOHNSTONE—Jan. 16, at Southampton, Jane W. Johnstone, widow of James Johnstone, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., and daughter of the late Admiral Donald Campbell, aged 88.

KENNY—Jan. 12, at Ryeworth House, Cheltenham, William Shield Kenny, late Colonel of Madras Staff Corps, aged 67.

KING—Jan. 12, at Neuchâtel, after a few days' illness, Claud Hamilton King, son of Mrs. Hamilton King, Forest Hall, Hale End Essex, and the late Henry Samuel King, aged 19.

LIMOND—Jan. 14, at 85, Great King-street, Edinburgh, Matilda Marianne, only daughter of the late Major-General Alexander Limond, Madras Army.

MORTON—Dec. 30, Thomas James Morton, late East Indian Railway, aged 57.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA—Jan. 14, at 63, Eaton-square, Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., aged 79.

PEARSON—Jan. 12, at The Elms, Abberley, Worcestershire, Fanny Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Major Henry Edward Pearson, H.E.I.C.S., and granddaughter of the late Rev. Thomas Pearson, formerly Rector of Great Witley, aged 46.

RICHMOND—Nov. 27, Captain Henry Fullerton Richmond, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, and of the Colonial Service, West Coast of Africa, eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Archibald Fullerton Richmond, C.B., aged 60.

RICHMOND—Dec. 31, at 31, Abingdon-villas, Kensington (formerly of 4, Phillimore-gardens, W.), Mary Anne Frances, widow of the late Lieut.-General Archibald Fullerton Richmond, C.B., aged 87.

SWETE—Dec. 1, at Fort Royal, Worcester, from illness contracted on active service in Upper Burma, John Crawford Swete, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and eldest son of Horace Swete, M.D., of Worcester, aged 30.

## INDIAN.

### BIRTHS.

BECKER—Dec. 28, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain C. T. Becker, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, of a son.

BELLI-BIVAR—Dec. 22, at Rangoon, the wife of Lieut. C. E. Belli-Bivar, 7th Bombay Cavalry, of a son.

BOLTON—Dec. 27, at Calcutta, the wife of C. W. Bolton, B.C.S., of a son.

DEANE—Nov. 27, at Pakhoi, China, the wife of Surgeon A. Sharp Deane, Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service, of a son.

GILCHRIST—Dec. 29, at Trichinopoly, the wife of W. G. Gilchrist, M.I.C.E., P.W.D., of a daughter.

HESTERLOW—Dec. 23, at Salem, the wife of Mr. A. J. Hesterlow, Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter.

MACGREGOR—Dec. 21, at Nowgong, C.P., the wife of Surgeon-Major A. Macgregor, 8th Bengal Cavalry, of a son (stillborn).

MAJOR—Dec. 26, at Ahmedabad, the wife of W. T. Major, Station Master, of a son.

MCINTYRE—Dec. 27, at her father's residence, Captain MacDonal, Ripon-road, Byculla, the wife of Campbell McIntyre, Chief Engineer, of a daughter.

OZANNE—Dec. 29, at Baroda, the wife of E. C. Ozanne, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

PRICE—Dec. 23, at 46, Lansdowne-row, Calcutta, the wife of J. A. Price, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Myingyan, Upper Burma, of a son, who survived his birth seven hours only.

ROBERTS—Dec. 26, at Punjab, the wife of Captain C. J. Roberts, 16th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

BEAUMONT—BEAUCHAMP—Dec. 27, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Edward Jackson Beaumont, H.M.'s Indian Marine, to Ellen Mary Beauchamp, youngest daughter of the late Willoughby Beauchamp, of Hampden, Bucks.

MACTAGGART—BEATSON—Dec. 20, at Calcutta, C. Mactaggart, Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, to Mary, second daughter of G. B. M. Beatson, Helensburgh, Scotland.

MALBY—WILKINSON—Dec. 27, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, A. Maltby, Madras Survey, to Mabel, eldest daughter of Mr. Justice Wilkinson, Madras Civil Service.

### DEATHS.

DALY—Dec. 27, at the residence of Mr. F. D. Spencer, Mount-road Mazagon, Bombay, Mary, widow of Captain Charles M. Daly, aged 82.

DAVIES—Jan. 8, at Meerut, India, Brigadier-Surgeon R. W. Davies, A.M.S., aged 48.

GORDON—Dec. 23, at Madras, Edward Francis Gordon, Executive Engineer, D.P.W., aged 36.

HURST—Dec. 27, at 2, Cumballa-hill, Agnes Elizabeth Hurst, widow of W. A. Hurst, of Bombay, aged 47.

MODGET—Dec. 17, at Kasauli, Major John Modget, aged 57.

RUNDLE—Dec. 24, at Amritsar, C. S. Rundle, M.I.C.E., Associate I.N.A., aged 72.

VYALL—Dec. 27, at Sealkote, Hon. Surgeon Joseph Vyall, aged 68.

THE Lahore paper is informed that the appointment of Commandant of the Deolie Irregular Force will shortly be substantively vacant, in consequence of the retirement, under the fifty-five years' rule, of Colonel F. N. Boileau.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE 1st Royal Dragoons are the first for the Signalling Championship of the Army this year.

LIEUTENANT G. C. LISTER, 60th Rifles, has joined the Viceroy's staff as extra Aide-de-Camp.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. R. STRETT, S.C., is admitted to Colonel's allowances from the 20th instant.

THE services of Lieut. T. A. Fischer, S.C., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE name of Colonel W. H. Whitlock, Madras Staff Corps, has been placed on the list of Major-Generals on the Indian gradation list.

COLONEL C. COWIE, officiating Inspector-General of Ordnance, and Deputy Surgeon-General W. E. Cates, have proceeded to Aden on inspection duty.

A PROPOSAL has been made by the Commander-in-Chief to place the non-commissioned officers appointed permanently to the schools of musketry in this country on the same footing as regards pay, clothing, and pension, as the sergeant-majors of hill depots.

ELEVEN more batteries of 12-pounder breechloaders are expected to reach India within the next six months.

COLONEL BADCOCK, Commissary-General-in-Chief, arrives in Calcutta shortly on return from leave home.

THE Maharaja of Patiala has allotted seven lakhs of rupees for barracks for his selected troops now being organised.

COLONEL BECHER, Equerry to the Duke of Connaught, has been appointed Military Secretary to Sir George Greaves.

ENTERIC FEVER has again broken out amongst the troops at Bareilly, chiefly in the camps of the South Wales Borderers and Munster Fusiliers. There are at present about fourteen cases in hospital, including one of an officer of the former regiment.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA has sanctioned the extension to riding-masters on the Indian establishment of the privilege of free passages for their families allowed to quartermasters by paragraph 274 of Army Regulations, Vol., Part 1, on first appointment.

BRIGADE-SURGEON R. W. DAVIES, of Meerut, whose critical condition was announced a short while ago, has passed the dangerous stage of his illness. The abscess has burst favourably, and his complete recovery is now, ordinarily speaking, only a matter of time.

THE Executive Committee Association of the Bengal Presidency Rifles are enabled to increase the value of their prize programme to the extent of Rs. 1,560, which will be distributed in bronze medal aggregate prizes to British and Native soldiers.

THE territorial centre of the Bombay Rifle Regiment, composed of the linked battalions of the 4th, 23rd, and 25th Bombay Infantry, has been transferred from Bombay to Poona, where the efficiency of the corps can be ensured, the station being well suited for field practices and training.

THE rules laid down for the instruction of young officers of Pioneer regiments of the Bengal Army have been extended to the Madras Presidency, and the Government of India have sanctioned the instruction of young officers of Pioneer regiments in the Madras Presidency in field work with the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners at Bangalore.

## THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

The column under Brigadier Symons, numbering upwards of 2,000 fighting men, appears to be meeting with but little opposition. According to the plan of the campaign, it was to advance westwards to Yokwa, the chief village of the Southern Baungshe Chins, where it was hoped a junction would be effected with Brigadier Tregear's column. Yokwa is seven marches, though only about thirty-five miles in a straight line, from the camp at Kan. According to a telegram published recently, news had been received from Rawvan, one march from Yokwa, stating that the Yokwa Chins had submitted unconditionally. On being joined by Brigadier Tregear, whose advance, however, from the west side seems to have been delayed, Brigadier Symons proposed to send a force northwards against Ywama, the chief village of the Tashon or Northern Baungshe Chins. It may be explained that the Southern Baungshes consist of various tribes, of whom the Yokwa, Haka, and Thatta are the most important. These three tribes or villages are said to possess 280 muskets. The Northern Baungshes or Tashons are under the authority of a chief named Sonpek. Tashon Ywama, their capital, is a place of some consequence, containing over 2,000 houses. Somewhere in the village there is said to be a large cellar filled with valuables belonging to the chief—elephants' tusks, gongs, *daos*, and presents received from

the Burmese. Higher up the hill three large figures have been cut out of the rock; two representing a woman being shamed by a man, and the third a Baluma, or shedevil. This, at least, is the story told by the Chins; but possibly some other explanation might be suggested by accurate drawings. The figures are held in great awe by the Tashon tribe.

## OBITUARY.

### FIELD-MARSHAL LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

After three days' illness from influenza, Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, Constable of the Tower, died on the afternoon of the 14th inst. at twenty minutes past four, at his town residence, 63, Eaton-square.

Robert Cornelius Napier was the son of Major C. F. Napier, of the Royal Artillery, and was born in Ceylon in 1810. He was educated at the Military College, Addiscombe, entered the Bengal Engineers in 1827, and served with distinction in the Sutlej Campaign, at the conclusion of which, having attained the rank of Major, he was selected by the late Sir Henry Lawrence for the post of Engineer to the Durbar of Lahore. In this capacity he acquired a special knowledge of the Punjab and its resources. He was constantly referred to when Moolraj rebelled, on all questions connected with the reduction of Mooltan, at the siege of which he was present as sapior engineer. At its fall Major Napier, as he then was, accompanied the force commanded by General Wish to the fords of the Chenaub. Here, after a junction had been effected with the main army under Lord Gough, he served as one of Sir John Cheape's right-hand men at the battle of Goojerat.

His promotion to the rank of Colonel followed, and he was named Chief Engineer under the new Punjab administration, when he was enabled to carry out the plans which he had cherished for a long time, for covering that country with arteries of military and commercial highways, after constructing magnificent canals, destined to fertilise the arid Doab, and eventually to cause the construction of numerous public buildings, barracks, &c., requisite to the efficient administration of the province. These duties occupied him for some years, until summoned to Calcutta to assume the post of Chief Engineer of Bengal.

During the Mutiny of 1857 he served in the capacity of chief engineer with the army of Sir Colin Campbell, and the part he took in assisting in the suppression of the rebellion greatly increased his already acknowledged high reputation. At the siege of Lucknow Colonel Napier planned the bridging of the Goomtee river, which exercised so great an influence on the operations for the overthrow of the enemy. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the force employed to destroy the rebels reunited under Tantia Topee; but as Sir Hugh Rose claimed the execution of this task, Colonel Napier took the position of second in command.

The Chinese war in 1860 next engaged his services, and in that campaign he commanded a division under Sir Hope Grant, when he was present at the surrender of Peking. For his services and valour on that occasion he received the thanks of Parliament, and he was rewarded by being made a Major-General. After serving from 1861 to 1865 as military member of the Indian Council, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army in succession to Sir W. Mansfield.

It was, however, by the services he rendered in the Abyssinian War of 1867 that he achieved the greatest distinction. He was at this time made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. King Theodore of Abyssinia was thoroughly routed in an engagement on the heights of Islamgie in April, 1868, and it was not long before the British captives whom the potentate held were released. The storming of his capital, Magdala, followed three days later, on the 13th, and King Theodore, in despair, then committed suicide. Returning to England in July, he received the thanks of Parliament, and £2,000 per annum was settled on him and his next heir for his services. His elevation to the peerage, with the title of Baron Napier of Magdala, took place on July 14 of that year; a week afterwards he was presented with the freedom of the City of London and a sword valued at 200 guineas.

In December, 1869, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and the next month he was appointed to succeed Sir William Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India with the local rank of General, and in May following he was nominated fifth ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. He was appointed Governor of Gibraltar in June, 1876; in February, 1878, when a war with Russia was expected, he was selected by the Government to be the Commander-in-Chief of the British expeditionary force. The war, however, was averted by the Treaty of Berlin. In 1886 he was appointed High Constable of the Tower

On Saturday, after further conferences between the family of the late Lord Napier of Magdala and the headquarters staff at the War Office, it was decided to make an important alteration in the arrangements for the funeral to-morrow. The deceased Field-Marshal being Constable of the Tower, it was regarded as fitting that the funeral in its more public character should start from the ancient fortress; and with this object the body will be taken from Eaton-square to-morrow morning at half-past eight. The coffin will be placed on a gun-carriage, as previously arranged, and, escorted by the 12th Royal Lancers, will travel to the Tower by way of Birdcage-walk, Great George-street, Bridge-street, the Thames Embankment, Queen Victoria-street, Cannon-street, Eastcheap, and Great Tower-street. At the Tower the coffin will be received by a guard of honour of the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, and will be borne into the Tower Church—St. Peter ad Vincula—by warrant officers of the Royal Engineers, sixteen of these officers of the late Field-Marshal's service being in attendance for this purpose at the Tower and the Cathedral.

The body will remain in the church till half-past 11 o'clock, when the funeral procession will start for St. Paul's, going through Great Tower-street, Eastcheap, and Cannon-street, to the great west door, where it is to arrive at noon. The funeral service will be concluded under the dome, as there will be no ceremony at the actual graveside, and the coffin will be lowered from under the dome into the crypt at the conclusion of the service. The gravediggers were engaged on Saturday in preparing the grave, which is situated on the south-west side of the crypt, in the centre of which Lord Nelson lies buried. The graves of Lord Collingwood and Lord Northesk are close by, and a few yards further away are those of George Cruikshank, Sir Bartle Frere, and Lord Mayor Nottage. The chief mourner will be Major the Hon. R. W. Napier, son, and formerly aide-de-camp of the deceased (who now becomes the second Lord Napier of Magdala), and the military following will consist of the Royal Engineers from Chatham, 500 strong, and a strong body representing the Corps of Commissionaires (in which Lord Napier took a great and active interest), but, as at present arranged, no other troops, except the Lancers, the full Field-Marshal's escort being thus to some extent curtailed, to prevent the necessity, at one time contemplated, of bringing troops from Aldershot to fill up the required number. The streets along the route are to be kept by the 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the 1st and 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the 1st Battalion of the Scots Guards, and the 3rd London Rifles, who, with the 1st Grenadiers, will also form a guard of honour at the Cathedral, where the Yeomen of the Guard will also be on duty. On the arrival of the *cortège* at St. Paul's the battery at the Tower will begin to fire the seventeen minute-guns of the funeral salute, as the body is borne in by the Royal Engineers. The Commander-in-Chief has intimated his desire that the whole of the headquarters staff shall be present, and shall meet his Royal Highness in the Cathedral at half-past eleven, and amongst those who will attend are Lord Wolseley (Adjutant-General), Sir Redvers Buller, V.C. (Quartermaster-General), Lieutenant-General Brackenbury (Director of Military Intelligence), Sir George Harman (Military Secretary), Major-General Godfrey Clerk, Major-General Lyon-Fremantle, Major-General Moncrieff, Major-General Markham, R.A., Major-General Grant, R.E., Major-General Roche, Major-General Ravenhill, Lieutenant-General Sir R. Biddulph, Surgeon-General Mackinnon, Surgeon-General Reade, and Major-General Alderson. Besides these a large number of other officers are expected to be at the Cathedral, the number of applications for tickets being very great.

The Lord Mayor (Sir Henry A. Isaacs), who will be attended by his chaplain, the sword and mace bearers, and the City Marshal, and accompanied by Colonel and Alderman Sir Reginald Hanson, representing the City of London Militia Regiment, and Mr. Sheriff Harris, will be present at the funeral to-morrow.

Out of respect for the memory of the gallant Field-Marshal, who was a citizen of London, the honorary freedom, with a gold sword, having been conferred upon him in 1868, the Lord Mayor's banquet to the Court of Aldermen, which had been fixed for Tuesday evening, has been postponed.

Seats will be reserved in St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday for about 800 persons. The pall-bearers will be Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, Governor of Chelsea Hospital; General Sir L. Nicholson, Inspector-General of Fortifications; General Sir F. E. Chapman, R.E., General Sir P. Lumsden, General Sir D. Stewart, General Sir A. Taylor, Lieut.-General Sir G. Higginson, Lieut.-General Sir M. Dillon, General Sir D. Probyn, General Sir C. Brownlow, General Sir W. Olpherts, and one other general officer not yet selected.

Among the numerous letters of condolence which have been received by Lady Napier is one from the Queen, in which her Majesty says "the death of her late husband is a national

loss." Similar expressions of condolence have also been received from the Prince of Wales, the German Emperor, and the Empress Frederick from Berlin; the Empress Eugénie, the Princess Mary and the Duke of Teck, the Princess Frederica of Hanover, Lord Tennyson, the Duke of Cambridge, and most of the distinguished soldiers of the Army. The Duke of Cambridge, having been informed of the serious nature of Lord Napier's illness, was among the last by the bedside of his old friend and comrade.

One of the last acts of Lord Napier was to write an appeal on behalf of the Gordon Boys' Home, in which he states:—"One hundred and eighty-two boys are at the present time in the Home, and an extension of the buildings, nearly completed, would enable us to receive fifty-eight more boys, if our income would permit of it. The present income of the Home, derived partly from annual subscriptions and partly from the interest on funded property, amounts to about £3,000 only; an addition of £3,500 to this income is urgently needed. The sad anniversary of Gordon's death, the 26th January, falls this year on a Sunday; may we plead earnestly, in Gordon's name, to all, and may we hope that from many pulpits on that day our appeal on behalf of the Gordon Boys' Home may go forth to Gordon's countrymen? Will not many, to whom Gordon's name and Gordon's worth are dear, pay a visit to the Home, and see for themselves the work we are doing in memory of the man who laid down his life for the weak and the oppressed?" The appeal has received the full approval of the Prince of Wales.

On Saturday morning SIR ROBERT ANSTRUTHER DALYELL, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., was found dead in bed in the New Club, Edinburgh. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death. He had arrived from London the previous night, apparently in good health, on his way to Elie, Fifeshire, to attend the funeral of an aunt. Sir R. Dalzell, who was born in 1831, was a son of the late Lieut.-Colonel John Dalzell, of Lingo, St. Andrews, and of Ticknevin, county Kildare. He was educated at Cheltenham and Haileybury Colleges, and entered the Madras Civil Service in 1851. He was, in 1868, promoted to the Secretaryship of the Madras Government Revenue department, and in 1873 he was made Chief Secretary to the Madras Government. In 1875-76 he was Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and represented Madras in the Legislative Council of India from 1873 to 1877. In the latter year he was appointed a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and was Vice-President of the Council in 1883-84. He ultimately resigned in 1887, and was created a K.C.I.E. in recognition of his services. He took a prominent part in launching the Health-Exhibition of 1884, and was Royal Commissioner to the Colonial Exhibition of 1886. In 1885 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews. Sir Robert, who was unmarried, was a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant of Fife.

SIR MICHAEL ROBERTS WESTROPP, late Chief Justice of Bombay, who died on the 4th inst. at Cannes in his 73rd year, was the eldest son of the late Captain Henry Bruen Westropp, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and a magistrate of Cork, by Maria, daughter of Mr. Edmund Armstrong, of Lismohr, county Clare. He graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1838, was called to the Bar in Ireland in 1840, and to the Bar at Bombay in 1854; acted as Advocate-General of the presidency in 1856 and 1857, and again in 1861-2; was remembrancer of legal affairs from 1860 to 1863, and was a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay in 1862 and 1863. In the latter year he was raised to the Bench as puisne justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and in 1870 was made Chief Justice and knighted by patent. He resigned in 1882. Sir Michael Westropp was twice married—in 1857 to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John William Anderson, of Fermoy, who died in 1861, and in 1865 to his cousin Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Lionel Westropp.

It is said that the Field-Marshal's bâton, vacant by the death of Lord Napier of Magdala, will be offered to General Sir Donald Stewart, who was a Brigadier-General in the Abyssinian campaign, and subsequently commanded in Afghanistan, then becoming Commissioner-in-Chief in India.

THE *Pioneer* describes Sir William Wedderburn's inaugural address at the National Congress as a piece of sophistical impertinence, rarely equalled and never surpassed in the annals of political claptrap.

THE New Club building at Simla is progressing apace, and it is anticipated that it will be ready in March next. It promises to be a most handsome structure, and well worth the money to be expended on it. Every detail has been carefully considered and provided for, with due regard not only to comfort but elegance.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 10, Navigator (s), Calcutta; 10, Merton Hall (s), Bombay; 11, Legislator (s), Calcutta; 13, Asia (s), Calcutta; 14, Bengal (s), Calcutta; 14, Clan Macarthur (s), Calcutta; 14, City of Carthage (s), Bombay; 17, Goorkha (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 11, Clan Forbes (s), Liverpool; 13, Sheikh (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 14, Dorunda (s), London; 15, City of Canterbury (s), Clyde; 17, Electrician (s), Liverpool.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 10, Engineer (s), Calcutta; 11, Haverton (s), Calcutta; 11, Clan Matheson (s), Calcutta; 11, Hispania (s), Bombay; 16, India (s), Calcutta; 16, Pekin (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 14, Henzada (s), London; 14, Europa (s), Dunkirk; 16, Clan Macdonald (s); 17, City of Dublin (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 11, Clan Sinclair (s), London; 14, Clan Drummond (s), London; 14, Pongolu (s), Natal.

MADRAS.—Jan. 11, Rewa (s), London; 16, Clan Sinclair (s), London; 16, Clan Drummond (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Jan. 23; from Naples, Feb. 1.

For Colombo: Mr. F. M. Marshall, Mrs. and Miss Swabey, Miss Harten, Mr. C. C. and Miss Bowring, Mr. R. and Miss Beck, Mr. H. M. Middows, Mr. and Mrs. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. W. Mackenzie.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. D. Low, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Nelson and two infants, Mr. Andrew Glen, Mr. H. J. Click, Mr. J. M. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Berrieff, Mr. A. Elliot, Miss Frost, Sister Mary Christine, Mr. R. O. Wales, Mr. C. W. Tosh, Mr. J. E. Robertson, Mr. G. Seaton, Mr. J. Webster, Mr. T. Davies. *From Naples*: Mr. Boustead, Mr. Harper.

For Naples: Mrs. and Miss Kays, Capt. Kays, Miss Hardman, Miss Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bennett, Miss Donnell, Marquis de Saliceto, three Misses Gibbs.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Millard, Mr. H. F. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Reid and infant, Miss J. Hay. *From Naples*: Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen.

For Ismailia: Mr. Cross, Hon. Mrs. A. B. Lesiger, Mrs. Benn, Miss Wray, Mr. P. J. Hood, Miss Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Pickering, Lieut. W. J. Scullard, Mr. and Mrs. Raines, Mr. Chirol, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. G. Laing, Mr. Mallia. *From Naples*: Mrs. Le Sage, Mr. Bilbrough, Miss Bacon, Miss Holmes, Mr. Turner and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Garnett, Mr. J. Marsden.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. A. Sanders, Miss East, Mrs. Murrow, Capt. W. H. Bent, Lieut. R. H. Pitcairn, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Jarvis and two infants, Mr. W. Bowden, Mr. Henderson.

For Aden: Commander B. R. Bradford.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. W. G. Kirkman.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Jan. 24; from Brindisi, Feb. 3.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. B. Von Bock, Mr. E. C. Buckland, Mr. L. F. Robertson.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Edgelow, Mr. and Mrs. L. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Carpimael.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Sampson-Hanbury, Mr. H. J. Barrett, Mr. D. S. Browne.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers, Miss C. B. Bethune, Mr. Learke, Mr. Hacking, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Tanner, Miss M. Arnold, Mr. H. and Miss N. Falk, Mrs. Pretty, Miss Southern, Miss Paton, Miss McAndrew, Mrs. C. Bell and child, Col. Townshend, Mr. Pym, Miss Alderson, Mr. and Mrs. Chataway and two children, Mr. R. Wells, Mr. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Wall and two children. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. T. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Armstrong, Mrs. and Miss Morison Duncan. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker, Mr. H. Nash, Mr. A. W. Stiff, Mr. and Mrs. Blair, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Maclure, Sir W. and Lady Farrer, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Misses E. and L. Stansfield, Mr. Gianetti.

For Brindisi: Sir J. Campbell Ord and party, Mr. H. Rhodes.

For Malta: Mrs. Sheil, Mrs. Noel and family, Miss Tindal, Mrs. Head, Miss Barnard, Mrs. Hamilton, Lieut. Pack Beresford, Com. R. C. Prothero.

For Port Said: Rev. — Macdale.

For Kurrachee: *From Brindisi*: Lieut. T. Quin.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Jan. 30; from Brindisi, Feb. 10.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Burns, Miss Kelly, Mr. G. Gregory, Mr. Hogarth, Miss Wells, Mrs. Neville Chamberlain and infant, Miss Haldane, Mr. Babington, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Barnett, Mr. C. E. Johnson, Major J. A. Fergusson, Miss M. Kitchen, two Misses Graham. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Sutherland, Mr. M. Urquhart, Hon. L. M. St. Clair, Col. T. and Mrs. Graham, Col. Macnaughton, Hon. and Mrs. Spinner, Mr. J. L. Sidey, Rev. W. E. Scott, Col. C. E. D. Branson, Lieut. Brett, Mr. C. Brown, Mr. H. W. Lewis, Mrs. Rose and child, Miss Wilson.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. A. Macduff, Mrs. Boyne Rankan and friend, Mrs. J. S. and two Misses Harrison, Mr. Hugh Bright, Mrs. Maine, Miss Pemberton. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Harrison.

For Malta: General Mequick, Mr. and Mrs. McFerran, General and Miss Brooke, Com. and Mrs. Pretymann, Major and Mrs. Mundy, Col. and Mrs. Homby Bullen.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Maidment.

For Gibraltar: Col. and Mrs. J. Evans, Miss Pilkington, two Misses Elsdale, Messrs. R. J. and T. Balston, Mr. Gallon, three Misses Balston. For Port Said: Miss Cartwright. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Tunison and family.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Feb. 6; from Naples, Feb. 15.

For Port Said: Dr. Carson and party.

For Bombay: Capt. G. F. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Mitchell Innis, Mr. Spicer, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Simmons, Mr. H. J. Gin. *From Ismailia*: Mr. and Mrs. R. Boyle.

For Ismailia: Mr. E. Joy.

For Colombo: Capt. John Hope, Col. Lonsley, Mrs. and Miss Lonsley.

For Calcutta: Rev. J. and Mrs. Hewlett, Mrs. Macready, Mr. C. J. Sharpe, Miss Higginson. *From Naples*: Mr. Harrison.

For Naples: Two Misses Troughton, Mr. and Mrs. Bowring, Mr. Wimple.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hunter.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Feb. 6; from Brindisi Feb. 17.

For Bombay: Sister Katharine. *From Brindisi*: Col. W. H. Wilson, Col. M. M. Bowie, Lieut. Archer.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Duncombe, Rev. Mr. Preston, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Mee.

For Malta: Admiral Sir E. Fanshawe, Dr. and Mrs. Cresswell, Mr. Langdon.

S.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, from London, Feb. 13; from Brindisi, Feb. 24.

For Bombay: Major-General Sir John Macneill, V.C., Col. and Mrs. Graham Smith, Mrs. Newton. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bright, General G. B. Wolseley, C.B., Mrs. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. C. E. Day, Major and Mrs. Miller.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. MacCredy.

For Kurrachee: Col. and Mrs. Cave, Miss E. Cooke.

For Port Said: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Tremlett.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Feb. 20; from Naples, March 1.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Clark. *From Naples*: Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mrs. A. Allen.

For Colombo: Mr. Brabazon.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Feb. 21; from Brindisi, March 3.

For Bombay: Mr. Spencer Follett. *From Brindisi*: Major W. Riddall, Col. and Mrs. Spring, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, Mr. W. Fryer.

For Malta: Dr. and Mrs. Brewster.

For Port Said: *From Brindisi*: Princess de Scey, Miss Molesworth.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, Mr. J. B. and Miss Meredith. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Feb. 27; from Brindisi, March 10.

For Bombay: Lord and Lady Harris and child, Hon. Mr. Jervis, Surg.-Maj. Findlay, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and infant, Mr. Macdonald. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy, Mr. and Mrs. L. Warner, Mr. D. Irvine.

For Kurrachee: *From Brindisi*: Col. and Mrs. Molloy.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, March 6; from Brindisi, March 16.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Harricks.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, March 14; from Brindisi, March 24.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: C. I. C. J. O. Chambers.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, March 20; from Naples, March 29.

For Naples: Hon. W. W. and Mrs. Vernon.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, March 21; from Brindisi, March 31.

For Malta: Mr. J. Kenyon.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail Jan. 18.

For Bombay: Miss E. Pruca, Mrs. F. S. Martin, Miss Martin, Master Martin, Miss Corneah, Mrs. and Miss Pennock.

For Kurrachee: Miss M. Lunam, Mrs. Oman and child, Miss Oman.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail Jan. 19.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Warren.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. M. Mason, Mr. R. W. Cole, Mrs. Mackay, Mr. J. H. Fowler.

For Madras: Two Misses Robinson, Miss Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Bowden, Mr. S. Smith.

Per Austro-Hungarian Line s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Feb. 8.

Capt. Daniell, Mr. A. J. H. Vanrenen, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Rumsby.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. W. J. Webber, at Bombay, Dec. 29.

From London: Mr. Valpy, Mrs. Gray and infant, Mr. R. Baumbach, Mr. and Mrs. MacCallum, child and infant, Rev. S. L. and Mrs. Lye, three Sisters, Rev. C. Gorz, Rev. H. Wakeman, Major and Mrs. W. H. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Dittmas, Rev. and Mrs. Dyer and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bozdel, Miss Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Burges, Dr. and Mrs. Silcock, Mr. and Mrs. Galton, Miss Galton, Colonel Sedgwick, Lieut. Ranken, Mrs. Clogstoun and child, Mr. and Mrs. Borrodale, Mrs. Hickson, Miss Hall, Miss Bates, Mr. Grant, Miss Farrer, Mrs. Lonsdale, Mrs. Wyatt, child, and two infants, Miss Beale, Mr. Davis, Capt. G. J. Shaw, Mrs. Merriman, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. O. Lloyd, Mr. H. Gifford, Mr. L. C. Porter, Capt. Moncier, Mrs. J. Nicholls, Mr. Sloss, Col. Hughes-Hallett, Mr. Raikes, Miss Macintyre, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. Doherty, Miss Harris, Mr. Connal, Mr. and Mrs. Cox and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. Dancraft, Dr. J. Henderson.

From Malta: Mr. W. Cotesworth.

From Brindisi: Dr. Parker, Mr. H. R. Stephen, Mr. J. Agelaste, Mr. J. Pulitzar, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. Gibson, Mr. H. Cayley, Dr. A. Allan, Mr. E. Rule, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Dr. and Mrs. McConaughton, Hon. Justice Birdwood, Mr. S. G. Sargent, Miss Snell, Mr. Symons, Mr. Morrison, Mrs. S. Bosanquet, Mr. H. W. Buckland, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Mr. E. M. Murray, Sir R. Harvey, Mr. R. Walter, Mr. W. B. Wright, Rev. Father Edward, Rev. Father Desiderius, Rev. Father Antominis, Rev. Father Leonard, Rev. Father Ardenius, Rev. Father Theodore, Rev. Father Leopold, Rev. Father Edmund, Capt. and Mrs. Kelly, Capt. Taylor, Mr. P. H. Chergeward, Mr. Phillips, Mr. H. R. Cooke, Mr. C. Gray, Mr. B. Hart.

From Port Said: Baron and Baroness Henry King and two children.

From Ismailia: Mr. Lamerinnidi.

From Aden: Major Paterson, Mr. Smith, Colonel Cowie.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, at Brindisi, Jan. 10.

From Bombay: Col. Wise, Mr. G. Anderson, Lieut. C. A. Gibbon, Mr. F. N. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Pollen, Mr. Mackenzie, Brig.-Surg. Höjel, Mr. and Mrs. G. Knox, Mr. Cook and son, Mr. C. S. Jarvis, Mr. H. Thompson, Mrs. Steward, Miss Butchart, Mr. J. P. Sneyd, Mrs. Lucas. For London: General Sir F. B. Norman, Mr. Molloy, Rev. H. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Hutt and infant, Mr. Dredge, Mr. Burgess, Mr. T. Owen.

From Suez: Mr. Vizetelly, Mr. A. Fry. For London: Mrs. Fry and family.

From Ismailia: Mr. Lauder Bumton, Mr. B. Kilbarn, Mr. Niewitt, Mr. Kinglake, Mr. L. H. Douge. For London: Mr. R. G. Hood, Mr. H. O. Stuard, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Smith.

From Aden: For London: Hon. H. L. Hood.

From Port Said: For London: Mr. Stainton.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Brown, from Bombay, Jan. 3.

For London: Mr. A. M. Lawson, Mr. Chas. Bradlaugh, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., Miss Seynour, Mr. James Holt.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. Reed, Sir William Wedderburn, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. V. Hamilton.

For Marseilles: Hon. G. R. and Mrs. Vernon, M.P., Mr. A. Tilley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Keyser and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Glenn, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Home and two children, Capt. A. G. H. Gardner, Mr. J. Bernard Hall, Major C. S. Collin.

For Aden: Capt. Thatcher.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, from Bombay, Jan. 10.

For London: Mrs. Oldham and child, Miss Haig, Mrs. Montgomerie Mr. Spencer Charrington, M.P.

For Brindisi: Lieut. A. Beale, Surg.-Major D. N. Parakh, Rev. H. Grey, Lieut. Philloth.

For Ismailia: Mr. J. Harris Browne, two Misses Browne, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Boulton, junr.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. R. Harvey, from Bombay, Jan. 17.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Pearson.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. Harris, from London, Jan. 16; from Brindisi, Jan. 27.

For Ismailia: Mr. H. R. P. Lomas, Mr. F. Lee, Mr. P. C. Hansen, Bishop Selwyn, Mrs. Selwyn and child, Dr. Julian Evans, Major-Gen. and Mrs. Walker. From Brindisi: Mr. W. G. Ainslie, M.P., Mrs. Ainslie, Mr. and two Misses Miller, Mr. C. J. Swears, Mr. Forbes, Miss Buxton, Messrs. R. C. and H. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Haigh, Mr. F. Mück, Mr. and Mrs. Rolls, Mr. and Mrs. Wadhain, Dr. and Mrs. Jex. Blake, two Misses Blake, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lafone, Mr. and Mrs. L. Phillips, Mrs. Whitham, Miss Lane, two Misses Geddes.

For Bombay: Mr. MacNair, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and two infants, Miss Thomson, Miss Plumbe, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. C. L. Swaine and child, Mr. D. Pringle, Rev. Mr. Dumbarton, Rev. Mr. Winter, Mr. D. E. MacIntyre, Mr. J. Harnack, Mr. and Mrs. Merriman, Mr. F. M. Francis, Major and Mrs. Radford, Miss Fade, Lieut. M. Coutts, Mr. Stringfellow, Mr. S. J. Edmonds, Mr. J. Lancaster, Mr. D. J. Macdonald, Mrs. Hugh and Miss Macdonald. From Brindisi: Mr. F. E. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Hirschorn, Mr. D. F. Mackenzie, Mr. P. Playfair, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. J. Nugent, Mr. S. Vlasto, Mr. N. Cooper, Mr. Wm. Scott, Mr. S. Cutler, Mr. Hayes, Mrs. Stuart, Mr. Henriot. From Ismailia: Mr. O'Flaherty.

For Kurrachee: From Brindisi: Mr. Guillet.

For Gibraltar: Major-General and Mrs. Stewart, Lieut. C. G. Birch, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hewitt and family, Mrs. Watt, Miss Stuart, Major G. S. Carr, Mrs. and two Misses Carr, Mr. Regeser, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Frisk and son, Mrs. H. J. and Miss Montgomerie, Mr. C. H. Montgomerie, Mr. Sancho, Mr. and Mrs. Rawson.

For Malta: Capt. R. N. Custance, Mrs. Tulby, Mr. Grisewood, Mrs. Brotherton, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Com. J. R. Prickett, Lieut. O. B. Pritchard, Miss Richardson, Capt. A. G. Tatham, Mrs. Hawkins and infant, Mr. S. F. Stow.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, sailed Jan. 16.

For Colombo: Mr. C. M. Harbord, Mr. E. C. Byers, Mr. W. Whitham, Miss Whitham, Miss J. R. Whitham, Mr. R. Meadon, Capt. and Mrs. Lapham and family.

For Madras: Mr. R. V. Plumer, Mr. L. G. Mayers, Miss MacCartie, Mr. W. K. Best.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. Gardiner, Mrs. D. Graham, Mr. S. B. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Weatherall and two infants, Miss Batcheler, Mr. Mandy, Mr. H. B. Fox.

For Port Said: 2nd Lieut. G. M. H. Sterling, Dr. P. Gilmour.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Hispania*, from Liverpool, Jan. 16.

For Bombay: Mrs. H. Bromley, Major and Mrs. More-Molyneux, Miss Pearson, Mr. Edward Harley, Mrs. Holmes and infant, Rev. R. Henderson, Rev. and Mrs. Fitzsimons, Mr. A. C. Byrne.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, from Liverpool, Jan. 17.

For Bombay: Two Misses Conway-Gordon, Major and Mrs. Dacres Thomas, Col. A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Edge, Miss Thomas, Col. B. G. Humfrey, Miss O'Brien, Mr. Beatson, Mr. J. Pascol, Mr. McClay. For Kurrachee: Lieut. G. F. Dillon, Mrs. Dillon and two children, Mrs. Arnot and three children, Miss Chester, Surg.-Major J. T. B. Booke, Lieut. J. Rutherford Clark, Lieut. W. G. Moon, Col. D. W. Inglis, Mr. H. D. Vansittart, Mr. F. Swinnerton, Mr. C. J. Cole, Mr. C. H. Smith.

For Port Said: Mr. Oscar W. Rayner, Mr. C. H. Brancker.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. T. J. Alderton, from Bombay, Jan. 24.

For London: Col. E. Maude, Mrs. Blathwayt and infant.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. S. Morgan, Mr. M. Betagh.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Jan. 31.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Potter, Miss Potter, Miss Ward, Mrs. F. A. Brown, Miss M. J. Roe, Mr. Robert Kolisch, Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. Chas. J. Gillis, Mr. J. O. Norris, Mr. J. O. Hutchinson.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Macfarlane.

Per s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, from Bombay, Feb. 7.

For London: Mrs. W. Siddons, Capt. T. C. Francis, Mr. A. S. Hamilton, Mr. A. Walter, Mrs. Eardly Norton, Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Spilsbury and two infants, Rev. and Mrs. A. Gilruth, child and two infants.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. A. Negroponte, Mr. H. S. King, M.P., Mr. L. W. Alexander, Mr. J. Hennessy, Mr. Thos. Grant, Mr. Gregor Grant, Mr. F. Q. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chisholm, Mr. H. Holland Burne, Mr. McKie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lambrinondi, Viscount Marsham, A.D.C., Mr. J. Holms.

For Suez: Mrs. R. H. J. Townsend, Miss Nichols.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Feb. 14.

For Marseilles: Mr. W. Birkmyre.

For Brindisi: Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. W. D. Chase.

Per s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, from Bombay, Feb. 21.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Frizelle, Miss Frizelle, Canon and Mrs. Wilberforce, Miss Wilberforce, Lieut. E. Milner, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bayne, Lord Radstock, Mr. and Mrs. Sykes, Miss Sykes.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Feb. 28.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Gilbert and child, Mrs. M. C. Turner and child. For Brindisi: Miss Kennedy and companion.

Per s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, March 7.

For London: Mrs. Ross Scott, Miss Imerson, Right Hon. H. and Mrs. Childers, Mr. T. K. and Miss Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mereik and child, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, Mr. C. Kindersley, Mrs. Slaughter and infant, Rev. R. Kennedy, Miss Francis Sharp, Miss Harris, Mrs. A. G. Cane and child, Mr. W. Thom, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Roberts and two infants, Master Hawker.

For Brindisi: Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Maling Grant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carille, Mr. and Mrs. Scaramanga, Mr. H. Calthorpe, Mr. H. Miller, Countess of Strathmore, two Ladies Lyon, Mr. Jesup, Mr. J. T. Petrockino, Mr. M. M. MacDonald, Mr. L. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilts, Col. and Mrs. D. Henning, Miss Langworthy, Mrs. Durst, Major and Mrs. Humfrey, Mr. V. Schlager, Mr. and Mrs. S. Britain, Mr. E. Solano, Mrs. and Miss Chardon, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Miss Peason, Miss Hargreaves, Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Milne, Rev. Charles Gore, Mr. Henry O. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Frizelle, Miss Frizelle, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wace.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, March 14.  
For Marseilles: Col. W. R. Bunbury.

Per s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. R. Harvey, from Bombay, March 18.

For Marseilles: Mr. Savage, Mrs. Candy, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Robert H. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hulton, Mr. H. T. Brown, Mr. Rudston Brown, Mr. G. H. Morrison.

Per s.s. *Sulej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, March 21.

For London: Mrs. Crawley-Boevey and child.

For Brindisi: Col. A. F. Laughton, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gray, Col. R. Thyme, Col. Hon. H. Eaton.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, March 28.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Washburn.

Per s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. C. Fraser, from Bombay, April 4.

For London: Mr. E. C. Baker, Miss Baker, [Miss Chavasse, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Herbert Wright, Mr. Arthur Jones, Mrs. Amy Jones, Mrs. and Miss Harwood and infant, Mrs. Ward, Mr. A. Priestley.

For Brindisi: Col. A. G. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. F. York-Smith, Mr. F. Sessions, Miss Nainby.

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

##### OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P <sup>m</sup> am'th.	Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Euphrates..	—	—	—	—	—	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	Q <sup>n</sup> stown	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

##### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
Malabar .....	—	—	—	—	23 Jan.
Crocodile .....	—	22 Jan.	24 Jan.	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis .....	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates .....	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar .....	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr
Crocodile .....	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis .....	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

## Correspondence.

{The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

### SALT FISH.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In countries where the populations have to subsist almost entirely on rice, the addition of a few ounces of fish makes tasteless food very palatable. The Burmese, consequently, are very fond of fish; imperfectly cured fish soon emits a disagreeable odour, and Europeans are offended that men, women, and children should delight in it.

The construction of a railway from Rangoon to Mandalay would have greatly assisted and promoted the fish trade, if Government had not taken it into its head to multiply the tax on salt by more than 5. The salt tax was suddenly raised from 3 to 16 annas by British statesmen who did not understand Burmese wants.

The result has been disastrous. Fish-curing in Burma has been almost stamped out, and well-to-do Burmese have been compelled to import salted fish from the Straits of Malacca, but this supply also smells strongly.

If Government be determined to keep the tax on Burmese salt as high as 16 annas, it surely can imitate the measures of the Madras Government in setting apart fish-curing yards, where fish can be cured with untaxed salt. In the Calicut district on the West coast of India thousands of tons of fish are cured with untaxed salt, to the great benefit of our poor subjects.

Compare our recklessness in ruining the manufacture in Burma with the enormously-increased consumption of fish in England and in all civilised countries owing to the facilities for carriage offered by railroads.—Your obedient servant,  
Jan. 17th.

T.

### THE FIRST ENGLISH MOSQUE.

[Then the people came from every side and submitted to his (the Mahdi's) rule, and said they submitted to God and His Prophet and to him; for there is only one God, and He is supreme; and they promised they would abstain from all evil, and that they would neither steal nor commit adultery nor do anything which was forbidden by God. They would give up the world and strive only for God's Word, and make war for their Holy Belief for ever,—OMAR SALEH to EMIN PASHA.]

Dr. G. W. Leitner, the well-known savant and Orientalist, whose researches have done so much to stimulate public interest in those branches of learning for which he is renowned, is about to confer a great benefit upon his co-religionists in this country by completing what has been in course of construction for some time—a mosque. Though there are many Mahommedans in this country, they have not hitherto had a properly constituted place of worship. The Mahommedans in Russia have places set apart for religious assemblies, but these are only rooms used for the purpose and not in any sense mosques as understood by the orthodox believer. How many Mahommedans are there in the United Kingdom? Nobody appears to know; and until the last visit of the Shah to this country it was generally believed there were hardly any. But the voting of an address of welcome from the Mahommedan residents in Liverpool to the King of Kings has done something to remove an erroneous impression. But though there may be doubts as to the number of believers, there is none as to the number of their places of worship. The building now approaching completion at Maybury, in Surrey, is the first of its kind.

The surroundings of the new mosque are entirely in consonance with its character. The heavy green foliage, almost tropical in its density and luxuriant undergrowth, combines with the glinting of sunshine on the dome of the building to revive in the mind of the visitor half-forgotten memories of distant lands.

Entrance into the courtyard which surrounds the mosque at Maybury is gained by passing through the main gates. These are composed principally of curiously carved lattice-work, collected by Dr. Leitner during an Indian tour. The building itself may be described as "composite"—that is, its general structure comprises different types of architecture. The front is Mogul, the dome is Deccan, and the parapets are copied from those of the Kaidbay Mosque at Cairo. As seen from the front the building represents a square, or nearly so, with minarets on the two top corners, between which is seen the dome. Attached to the sides of this building, and reaching to about half its height, are smaller buildings identical in shape, having a minaret apiece in the outside upper corner. The flanking minarets are connected by a zigzag stonework of uniform design with the centre building. The porch, or doorway, takes up most of the centre square; but the curves of the arch ascending meet at a point, and leave at each top corner irregular three-cornered spaces. These spaces have been delicately decorated with blue and gold of arabesque design. As in the most famous mosques, so also in this, the greatest possible care has been taken both in selecting the materials and workmanship and in deciding upon the general plans. Standing on the verge of the outside court, beyond which the unbeliever must not pass, the visitor sees on the right a gilt pulpit approached by several steps and surmounted by a cupola. The pulpit is composed of beautiful woodwork brought from India, so delicate in its general outline as to require the word "wood-tracery." On the left is the reading-bench, having at one end a double book-rest, the surfaces of which inclined inwards form the shape of V. On the rest is placed the Koran. Opposite the observer is the central niche, not yet completed, which is so constructed that worshippers have their faces towards the holy city. Great care has been taken to make the bearings of the mosque exact.

The building stands in a turf-covered courtyard, across which is a mosaic pavement from the entrance-gates to the porch. In the centre of this pavement is the square well for the ablutions of the Believers. When the weather is inclement provision has been made for these ablutions in one of the side-chambers. The whole is surrounded by a low circular wall, on the top of which have been planted shrubs, which in time will form an impenetrable barrier. It may be added that as it will not be possible to admit visitors without disturbing worshippers, entrance to the public will be denied.—*St. James's Gazette.*

MR. ALEXANDER ATKINSON, who had been engineer on the Kashmir cart-road for the last nine years, has received a bonus of Rs. 12,000 and a "no demand" certificate from the State Council, on leaving the State service. The statement, which appeared in a Calcutta paper to the effect that Mr. Atkinson was a victim to political considerations on account of his friendship for the Maharajah, is said to have been groundless.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—December 27.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 98½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	102½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	107½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	97	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	104	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	106	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	6 pr.ct.	925
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct.	990
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr.ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr.ct.	175
National Bank of India ...	£12½	6 pr.ct.	—

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr.ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nrl.	265
Bellary ...	1,100	nrl.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	135
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,380	25	385
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	—
East India ...	1,000	130	1,120
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,325
French ...	all	50	535
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	40	405
Mercantile ...	125	7½	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	415
Mummar M. ...	all	25	210
New Berar ...	500	45	500
New Indian ...	125	11	82
Prince of Wales ...	400	43	340
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,150
Sind ...	750	50	475
Volkart ...	all	60	595

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	800
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	500
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	20	800
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	80
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	—	—
Bh. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Byronnagar Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25	680
Central India ...	500	45	1,120
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	40	490
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhru Mills ...	1,000	50	900
Empress Co. ...	all	25	640
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	500
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	127
Hindustan ...	1,000	80	780
Hingringhat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	630
Imperial Cotton ...	500	35	480
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	925
James Greaves ...	500	25	60
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewras Baloo ...	1,000	45	885
Khandalah ...	1,000	50	580
Khatno Mackunjee ...	1,000	40	610
Leopold ...	110	5	160
Madras United ...	1,000	100	1,950
Mahalukmee ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,145
Mazagon ...	250	5	120
Morari Goudass ...	1,000	75	1,625
Naigam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	675
Oriental ...	625	10	365
Parall ...	400	—	—
P. & P. of India ...	250	—	55
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,300
Soondardas ...	1,000	80	430
Southern India ...	500	15	140
Southern Maharashtra ...	250	12½	270
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	385
Western India ...	1,000	25	505

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

J. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	—
R. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	190-5-6	—	465

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	80
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,450
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	1	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	800	70
Kemp & Co. ...	175	860
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,270
Thacker and Co. ...	15	130

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

## CALCUTTA.—December 30.

P.c.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Ra.	97 12 to	—
4	Promissory Notes ...	—	0 to	—
4½	of 1870 (1885) ...	—	102 8 to	102 12
4½	of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	102 8 to	102 12
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	—	—
4½	of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	105 0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	103 0 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	103 8 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	103 12 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	99 12 to	100 4

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to
Allahabad ...	100	200 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	170 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	1,005 to 1,007½
Do. of Upper India ...	100	142 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	160 to 165
Himalaya ...	100	180 to
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12½	175 to 180
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	110 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore ...	100	25 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Ra. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	182 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	102 to 103
Bengal Coal ...	170	1,780 to
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	17s. 6d.	13½ to
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	4 to
Bengal Mills ...	£10	170 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	890 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	67 to 68
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	90 to 91
Burrakur Coal ...	100	175 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	106 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	124 to 125
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	115 to 116
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	90 to 91
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	189 to 140
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	70 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	165 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	72 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100	203 to 205
Gouropore ...	100	181 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	82 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	100 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	123 to 124
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	87 to 88
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	150 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	80 to
Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	230 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	150 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	144 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	102 to 103
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	106 to 198
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	86 to
Ranasegung Coal Association ...	100	65 to
Riverside Press ...	100	79 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	92 to 91
Strand Bank Press ...	100	84 to 85
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	104 to 105

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amulucke ...	100	62 to
Acruttipore (Cachar) ...	100	45 to
Assam ...	£20	600 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	82 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	62 to
Do. contributory ...	80	86 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	200 to
Do. contributory ...	100	100 to
Burkholah (Cachar) ...	100	80 to
Central Cachar ...	200	106 to 107
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	20 to 22
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	82 to 83
Chota Nagpore ...	100	25 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	—
Coocheals (Cachar) ...	100	15 to
Darjiling ...	100	180 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	100	61 to
Dehra Dun ...	100	45 to
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	100 to
Dhunsiri ...	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	51 to 52
Eastern Cachar ...	100	80 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	80 to 37

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to 56
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	200 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	25 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	42 to 43
Hoolmarce (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	80 to
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	—
Jhesri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	—
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	12 to 13
Kangra Valley ...	100	per
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	66 to 68
Kunehunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	—
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	85 to
Do. contributory ...	200	65 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	200 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	43 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	54 to 55
Loobah ...	100	105 to
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	6 to
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 12
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	—
Do. contributory ...	125	—
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	Nominal.
Nutanpoore (Cachar) ...	—	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	—
Sapakati ...	100	103 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	65	4-5 diect.
Seemah ...	—	—
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	86 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	103	133 to 103
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	195 to 200
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to

## LONDON.—January 20.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd ...	100½ to 101
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	107 to 107½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	—
4 India Enforced Paper ...	—
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	—
4 Do. do. 1393 ...	—
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	105 to 107
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	106 to 108
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	102 to 104
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

## RAILWAY DEBENTURE

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	119 to 12
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	184 to 13
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	121 to 123
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	123 to 132

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lim. ...	—	94 to 96
Bengal Central, Lim. Sha. ...	5	5½ to 5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	183 to 186
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	24 to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	24½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	28 to 29
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	109 to 111
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	183 to 170
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	146 to 148
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	133 to 140
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	131 to 133
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	— to —
Rohikd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	110 to 112
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	100	24 to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1953 ...	5	28 to 29
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	131 to 133
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd. ...	20	113 to 115
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	118 to 120
West of India Port, Ltd. ...	20	113 to 115



## ADOPTED AS A PRIZE BOOK BY THE SCHOOL BOARD.

In Six Volumes. Each Volume complete in itself. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. each volume, or £1 1s. the set,

**The Parents' Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction.**

BY

MARTHA HILL and FRIENDS.

NEW EDITION.

EDITED BY

CONSTANCE HILL.

The *School Board Chronicle* says:—"It is a library of bright, lively, wholesome reading in short pieces—about twenty separate tales, fables, poems, articles, and sketches to the volume. Now that the work has been so handsomely and happily revised, no school library will be quite what it should be without it."

The *Guardian* says:—"We hope that the children of the present generation will welcome, as we remember doing, 'The Parents' Cabinet.' So much did we love the book that the sight is a real refreshment."

The *Englishwoman's Review* says:—"The work will be prized, we believe, by a new circle of readers for its own sake, as well as by those who re-read it to recall the impressions of their childhood."

The *Scotsman* says:—"All the articles are written in popular language, being well brought within the capacity of those for whom the work has been compiled. . . . Will prove one of the most popular productions of the season for the rising generation."

The *Daily News* says:—"Each book is complete in itself, in token of which the order is indicated, not by figures, but by stars. . . . Mrs. Hill was the inventor of this convenient method. . . . May be separated without assuming the appearance of odd volumes."

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.

**W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S ORIENTAL MANUALS.**

## TWO ADDITIONS TO THE SERIES JUST PUBLISHED.

Fcap. 3s. 6d.

**ANGLICISED  
COLLOQUIAL BURMESE;**

OR,

**How to Speak the Language in  
Three Months.**

BY

Lieut. F. A. L. DAVIDSON,  
Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Fcap. 10s. 6d

**A CHINESE MANUAL**

COMPRISING

**A Condensed Grammar with Idiomatic  
Phrases and Dialogues.**

BY

ROBERT K. DOUGLAS,

Assistant Keeper in the Library of the British Museum,  
and Professor of Chinese at King's College, London.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

NOW READY, POST FREE, NINEPENCE.

**THE LAW ALMANACK.**

CONTAINING FULL

Information concerning Terms, Returns, and Valuations,  
Stamp Duties, List of Law and Public Offices,  
Transfer and Dividend Days,  
&c., &c.

LONDON: T. SCOTT &amp; CO., 1, WARWICK COURT, HOLBORN.

Crown 8vo, with maps, 6s.

**"FOUR FAMOUS SOLDIERS."**

(SIR CHARLES NAPIER, HODSON OF HODSON'S HORSE,  
SIR WILLIAM NAPIER, SIR HERBERT EDWARDES).

BY

T. R. E. HOLMES,

Author of "A History of the Indian Mutiny."

London: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, Waterloo Place S.W.

**W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S  
NEW BOOKS.**

**AD ORIENTEM.** By A. D. FREDERICKSON. Demy 8vo, with Illustrations from the author's Sketch-book and 2 Maps. 21s.

**REMINISCENCES OF SPORT AND LIFE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.** By Colonel HEBER DRURY, late Madras Staff Corps, Author of "The Useful Plants of India," &c. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**SIR JOHN LOGIN and DULEEP SINGH.** By Lady LOGIN. With an Introduction by Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. Demy 8vo, with Portrait and Map. 18s.

**THE YOUNG SOLDIER IN INDIA. His Life and Prospects.** By H. S. Crown 8vo 8s. 6d.

**THE MILITARY CAREER. A Guide to Young Officers, Army Candidates, and Parents.** By Lieut.-General Sir W. BELLAIRS, K.C.M.G., C.B. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE RIVER KARUN: An Opening to British Commerce.** By WILLIAM FRANCIS AINSWORTH, Ph.D., F.S.A., &c. Author of "A Personal Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition." Crown 8vo, with Map. 5s.

**KAYE AND MALLESON'S HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.** Edited by Col. G. B. MALLESON. Cabinet Edition. In 6 vols. Crown 8vo. 6s. each. Vol. 6, with Index completing the work.

**THE ROMANCE OF MODERN IN DUSTY.** By JAMES BURNLEY, Author of "The Romance of Life Preservation," &c. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**CHRISTINA, QUEEN OF SWEDEN.** By F. W. BAIN, B.A., late Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. Crown 8vo, with Portrait. 7s. 6d.

**AN ACCOUNT of the NEW CHAPEL at MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, WILTS.** By the Rev. NEWTON MANT, M.A., with Introduction by Archdeacon FARRAR, and Reminiscences of the Rev. J. S. Thomas, M.A., Bursar of the College. Crown 8vo, with Illustrations. 6s.

**FAMOUS ELIZABETHAN PLAYS.** Expurgated and Adapted for Modern Use. By H. MACAULAY FITZGERBON, M.A., Editor of "Early English and Scottish Poetry." Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**CHARLOTTE CORDAY.** By Mrs. R. K. VAN ALSTINE. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE SOUTHERN SKIES: A Plain and Easy Guide to the Southern Hemisphere. True for every Year.** By RICHARD A. PROCTOR. Fcap. 4to. 6s.

## TWO NEW NOVELS.

**WITH THE HARRISES SEVENTY YEARS AGO.** By the Author of "The Subaltern," &c. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**THE THREE GEOFFREYS.** By M. M. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE SILVER WHISTLE.** A Novel. By "Naseby." 2 vols. crown 8vo. 12s.

**STATESMEN SERIES.**

Edited by LLOYD C. SANDERS.

New Volumes, crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**THE PRINCE CONSORT.** By CHARLOTTE M. YONCE DALHOUSIE. By Captain L. G. TROTTER.

**WELLESLEY.** By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I.

**EMINENT WOMEN SERIES.**

Edited by JOHN H. INGRAM.

**JANE AUSTEN.** By Mrs. MALDEN. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Popular Edition.

**GEORGE SAND.** By BERTHA THOMAS. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.

**MARY LAMB.** By Mrs. GILCHRIST.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO.,  
13, Waterloo Place, S.W.

## DR. SPENCER'S ASTHMA CURE



### ASTHMA CURED.

No matter of how long standing, or how severe, by Dr. SPENCER'S ASTHMA CURE; Price 4/6 and 10/- of Chemists; or free by Parcels Post from us.

Our illustrated book, "ASTHMA, ITS TREATMENT AND CURE," by E. Edwin Spencer, M.A., M.D., &c., &c., will be sent post free by us.

MRS. FLORENCE STONE, Montague Villa, Queen's Road, High Wycombe, says:-

"I have received great benefit from taking Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. For many months I have had an attack come on four nights out of seven, and lately in the day time as well; but since taking your medicine I have only had one slight attack in a month."

MRS. MARY PRICE, Gronant, near Holywell, says:-

"I had suffered for four years with Asthma. I have been now nine months without any attack. I have been cured by Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. I can never praise it enough."

\* THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING CO.,  
249, High Holborn, London.

\* In no way connected with any other person or firm.

PILES "PILANTRA," Pile Cure. Immediate relief and a permanent cure guaranteed. Sample Free. Address—THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 249, High Holborn, London.

**HENRY S. KING & Co.,**  
65, CORNHILL, and 45, Pall Mall,  
LONDON.

### BRANCHES.

KING KING & Co. ... BOMBAY.  
KING, HAMILTON & Co. ... CALCUTTA.  
KING, BAILLIE & Co. ... LIVERPOOL.

AGENTS AT MADRAS—ARBUTHNOT & Co.

MALTA AGENCY AND READING ROOMS,  
20, STRADA REALE, VALETTA.

CONDUCTED BY MESSRS. TURNBULL, JUN., AND  
SOMERVILLE.

WITH AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL THE  
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

### BANKING AND AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for the convenience of Constituents at home and abroad upon the terms usually adopted by London Bankers.

DEPOSITS of £100 and upwards received for fixed periods, and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. if for 12 months; 4 per cent. per annum if for 6 months.

SALES and PURCHASES are effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Loans, and in every description of Stocks dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on India, Europe, the United States, and Canada are purchased and sold at the best current rates, and telegraphic remittances of Money made to all parts of India.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT are issued for the use of Travellers.

The Agency of persons connected with India and the Colonies, or holding Foreign-office appointments, is undertaken on the usual terms, and includes the collection of Pay, Pensions, &c., the realisation of Dividends and Coupons, the receipt and forwarding of Letters, and information regarding the rules of the Services, with advice upon general subjects when required.

### SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Orders are executed for every description of NAVAL and MILITARY APPOINTMENTS and CLOTHING, MESS SUPPLIES, including Wines, Provisions, Plate, Glass, China, Cutlery, Arms, Accoutrements, Band Instruments, &c., and all kinds of household and personal requisites, at the lowest prices. A comprehensive ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE will be forwarded on application. No orders for goods will be executed at Catalogue prices unless accompanied by remittances for their cost.

Special attention is given to the regular despatch of Newspapers and Periodicals, a Price List of which will be furnished to applicants.

New and Second-hand Books are supplied to Clubs and private individuals on advantageous terms; also Stationery for office and private use.

### PASSAGE AND FORWARDING DEPARTMENT.

This Department undertakes the selection of Berths by mail or other steamers, suitable vessels being recommended and passages secured at owner's rates, without charge for Commission.

Intending passengers are invited to send their addresses to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND Co., who will forward free of charge a copy of their "Traveller's Guide." Personal baggage Collected, Shipped, and Insured.

Passengers leaving England receive the personal attention of MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND Co., or their representatives.

Passengers Homeward are received on arrival at the various docks by the representatives of MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND Co., and especial attention is paid to Ladies, Children, and Invalids.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND Co.'s clerks meet the steamers of the P. and O. and other Lines, on arrival at Plymouth, Gravesend, and the Docks, to receive instructions and render such assistance as passengers may require.

Passengers' Baggage and Packages not immediately required may be stored in a dry Warehouse kept for that purpose, at a moderate rent, and facilities are afforded for examination when desired.

Goods, Baggage, and Parcels of every description are received for despatch to all parts of the world, or cleared and forwarded to their destination, in accordance with instructions.

Forms of Declaration for Customs and Insurance are furnished on application.

## EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,

PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

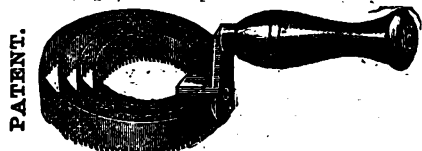
Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.

155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

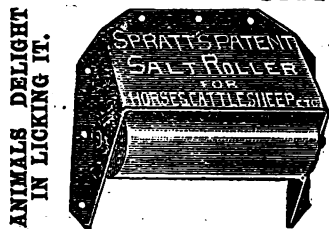
## SPRATT'S PATENT SPRING CURRY COMB.



Combines the Strength of Metal with the Elasticity of a Brush.

Japanned Black, 1/- each.  
Nickel Plated, 1/6 each.

## PATENT SALT ROLLER FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.



In Galvanised Iron, complete with Bracket, 1s.  
In Enamelled Iron, 2s. complete each.  
In Grey Enamel, 1s. 6d. complete each.  
Extra Rollers, 8d. each.

Of all Merchants and Sporting Goods Dealers.

SPRATT'S PATENT, LIMITED, LONDON, S.E.

## N. THIERRY, MILITARY BOOT MAKER BEST QUALITY HAND SEWN BOOTS AND SHOES EASY & ELEGANT 30 PER CENT LESS THAN WEST END PRICES

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER  
IN A FEW DAYS

LONDON: 70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W  
and 48, GRESHAM ST., E.C.

### SPECIALITY—

The K and CHAMPION SHOOTING BOOTS, WATER-  
PROOF THROUGHOUT, 27s. NETT

Illustrated Price Lists Post Free

An old boot is sufficient guide for size to ensure a good fit. 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT to Members of the Army and Navy G. S. S. A. and C. S. C. S. Stores.

Just Published, fcap, 5s.

## An Arabic Reading-Book.

CONSISTING OF

Useful Words and Phrases,  
Sentences and Dialogues, Extracts  
from Arabic Newspapers, &c.,  
with Translations, Manuscripts,  
Letters, &c.

BY

ALAN R. BIRDWOOD.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, Waterloo-  
place, S.W.

# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show him!! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons Justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human  
pair?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**

*You can change the Trickling Stream, but not the  
Raging Torrent.*

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," to check disease at the onset!! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm! The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?

"I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life."—  
J. C. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E. (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)**

## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, their action is as simple as a tomato, whole meal bread or porridge (with scalded milk); you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced life they are everything you could wish. Read Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other disastrous diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each Bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

THE  
**BROAD ARROW**  
AND

**NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE**  
ESTABLISHED 1838

EVERY SATURDAY. PRICE SIXPENCE.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" has acquired a reputation for early and exclusive intelligence as to Appointments and other service News, for the high character of its articles, the independent character of its staff of writers, and for its earnest support of all measures for the good of the Services. Articles on especially interesting subjects appear from week to week written for the most part by officers of rank and experience, or by men of note in literature who have made the Naval and Military affairs of the country their special study. A series of Illustrated Articles is appearing weekly on Regimental Badges and History. Illustrations with descriptions are also given of new Service Inventions.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" freely opens its correspondence columns to all grades in the Services. By this means an opportunity for interchange of opinion is afforded, such as is offered by no other Service Journal. Its ordinary weekly issue contains fully one-fourth more matter than the other Service Journals, even with their frequent "supplements."

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" circulates largely throughout India and the Colonies. It is supplied direct to the Army and Marine bureaux of the French, Russian, and other Governments, and it is read extensively by Officers of Foreign Services, especially of the German, French, and American Armies, who desire to acquire a true impression of facts and public opinion in England regarding Military affairs.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

	Yearly.	Half-yearly
Including postage to any part of the United Kingdom...	21 8	0 14 0
Including postage to any of the Australasian Colonies, America, France, Germany...	1 10 6	0 15 0
Including postage to India, China, &c.	1 12 6	0 16

Subscriptions may commence at any date.  
A Thin Paper Edition is Issued for Foreign Postage.

## GOORG SAUCE.

The Universal Appetiser,  
**PRICE ONE SHILLING.**

This delicious Sauce is prepared from the receipt of a Nobleman, whose perfect knowledge of the culinary art has obtained for him the *nom de plume* of the "Modern Lucullus."

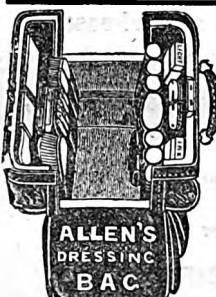
The name of this celebrated Sauce—The UNIVERSAL APPETISER—has been given to it because, in addition to its remarkable flavouring qualities, it possesses the singular property of CREATING or RESTORING the APPETITE; in fact, it practically realises the French saying—"L'appétit vient en mangeant."

Since the introduction of THE UNIVERSAL APPETISER it has been said, both in Society and at the Clubs, how rarely is the *mauvais quart d'heure* noticed, every one being so much interested in discussing and inquiring about the new Sauce—

THE UNIVERSAL APPETISER.

Sole Proprietor:

ARBUTHNOT PAGE, 31, Lupus St., London, S.W.



Silver Fittings,  
25 5s. and upwards.

Prize Medals for General Excellence.

**ALLEN'S  
PORTMANTEAUS.**

37, Strand, London.  
STRONG DRESS BASKETS  
Overland Trunks,  
GLADSTONE BAGS, &c

New Illustrated Catalogue  
Free.

**CASH DISCOUNT  
10 per CENT.**

**SMITH, KAY & CO.,**

Late JEREMIAH SMITH & CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS).

**MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT  
STATIONERS,  
PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND  
LITHOGRAPHERS.**

**ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR.**

**SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.**

42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

**EPPS'S  
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.  
COCOA**

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER  
70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES  
EDWARD JOHNSTON, 13, Waterloo Place, Pall  
Mall, S.W.—Jan. 20, 1890.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.]  
No. 1,942.]

LONDON, JANUARY 27, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.]

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	75
NOTES OF THE WEEK ... ..	76
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ... ..	77
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
Mobilisation of the Indian Army ... ..	79
'Sir Madhava Row' ... ..	79
Art in India ... ..	79
Sir William Wedderburn at the Congress ... ..	79
The Pay of the British Soldier in India ... ..	80
Bengal, &c. ... ..	80
NATIVE PRESS ... ..	82
LEADING ARTICLES—	
The Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition ... ..	84
The Late Lord Napier ... ..	85
OFFICIAL GAZETTE—	
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	85
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	87
INDIA OFFICE ... ..	87
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	87
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	88
CORRESPONDENCE ... ..	88
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ... ..	88
OBITUARY ... ..	89
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ... ..	90
Programme of Movements of Her Majesty's Indian Troopships ... ..	92
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	93
ADVERTISEMENTS ... ..	94

### OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—

Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected. Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities.

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

### CIVILIANS AND MILITARY

OFFICERS proceeding abroad can effect ASSURANCES and LOANS in connection therewith on moderate terms, with the

### STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

by applying at the Offices of the Company.

EDINBURGH (Head Office)—3 and 5, George-street  
LONDON—88, King William-street, and 3, Pall Mall East  
DUBLIN—66, Upper Sackville-street.

Accumulated Funds, upwards of £7,000,000.  
Annual Revenue, over £980,000.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI,  
EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY,  
every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS,  
and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND,  
and TASMANIA, ALEXANDRIA, and  
NAPLES, every alternate week.

CHRAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices,  
122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur  
Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

#### LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

City of Cambridge ... J. Marr ... Saturday, Feb. 8  
City of London ... J. Black ... Tuesday, Feb. 18

#### LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

City of Dublin ... J. Swan ... Wednesday, Feb. 26

Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE AND WORKMAN, 36, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS AND CO., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVI- GATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta. Kurrachee and Bombay.  
\*Manora ... Jan. 30 Kangra ... Feb. 15  
\*Goorkha ... Feb. 13 Henzada ... Mar. 15  
\*Taroba ... Feb. 27 Huzara ... Apr. 12  
\*Rewa ... Mar. 13 Kerbela ... May 10

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

\*Africa ... Feb. 20 \*Ethiopia ... April 17  
\*Katoria ... Mar. 20 \*Kaputhala ... May 15

\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or lock-outs.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES AND CO., 13, Austinfriars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL AND CO., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall, S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO and RUBATTINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is requested.

a.s. SINGAPORE, 5,000 tons, Jan. 20.

a.s. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, 5,500 tons, Feb. 10.

a.s. DOMENICO BALDUINO, 5,500 tons, March 1.

Passengers should embark the previous day.

Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 88, Fenchurch Street, London

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

BOMBAY via TRIESTE and BRINDISI.—NOTICE to PASSENGERS.—Monthly Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

Feb. 8 ... Imperatrix ... 4,070 tons.  
Mar. 8 ... Posidon ... 8,900 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,

127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.

Clan Grant ... Feb. 1  
Clan Macarthur ... Feb. 15  
Clan Macpherson ... Mar. 1

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, via Suez Canal.

Straits of Magellan (late City of Carthage) Feb. 8  
Clan Graham ... Feb. 22  
Clan Sinclair ... Mar. 18

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUIR AND CO.; or to CAYZER, IRVINE AND CO., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO., 23 Regent Street, S.W.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK COR- PORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Authorized, £2,000,000 Subscribed and Paid up, £567,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Bushire, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Kobe (Yokohama), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Beyrout, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tabreez, Tarnatave, Teheran, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, Secretary.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 1833

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches.

INDIA ... Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon

IN CEYLON ... Colombo, Kandy, Galle.

IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ... Singapore, Penang, Malacca.

IN JAVA ... Batavia.

IN CHINA ... Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

Bankers ... Bank of England.

London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agents business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

### ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.— PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full particulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases excepted.





## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 10th Jan.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 8th Jan.; and from Calcutta to the 9th Jan.

AT Calcutta, on the morning of Jan. 9th, Prince Albert Victor received a deputation, consisting of eight members of the Permanent Memorial Reception Committee, headed by Mr. Stevenson, of Messrs. Graham and Co., who asked permission to call the leper asylum which it is proposed to build the Albert Victor Asylum. The Chairman in making this request said the gentlemen who formed the deputation represented a numerous and influential portion of the local community of all classes who had resolved to raise a permanent memorial in honour of the visit of his Royal Highness to Calcutta, and had subscribed a large sum of money for the purpose. In considering the matter of a memorial preference had been given to the idea of a leper asylum of a charitable and philanthropic kind, because such an institution, they thought, would commend itself to his Royal Highness, and because they had not failed to be impressed with the noble work which the Prince of Wales had been doing in England for the benefit of lepers throughout the whole Empire. His Royal Highness, in a few words, acceded to the request.

AT the meeting of January 3 of the Supreme Legislative Council the Bill to amend Act XXV. of 1867 (Printing Presses and Books Act) was referred to a Select Committee, and the Hon. Mr. R. Crosthwaite introduced the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act.

THE Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Indian Railway Bill have held a preliminary meeting. They settled the lines on which to work during the next six weeks before presenting their final report.

THE new Biluchistan Regulations will shortly be published. The Chief Commissioner will be given the powers of a High Court, except as regards European British subjects, who will come under the jurisdiction of the Lahore Chief Court.

THE despatch from the Government of India on the recommendations of the North-West Province Government for administrative redistribution in these Provinces and Oudh will probably be sent home in the course of the next few weeks for the Secretary of State's consideration and approval.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in Calcutta on Jan. 6 on a visit to Lord and Lady Lansdowne.

LORD CONNEMARA has returned to Madras from his recent visit to Hyderabad.

MR. CHILDERS has left Calcutta on a visit to Darjeeling. He will probably travel hereafter to Peshawur and Quetta to see the frontier.

COLONEL POLE-CAREW, the Commander-in-Chief's Military Secretary, proceeds home shortly. His place will be taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson, at present Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters.

COLONEL STEWART, who has been officiating for General Maclean at Mashad, has been appointed Consul-General at Tabriz in succession to Mr. Abbot, who has retired.

COLONEL K. A. JOFF has arrived in Calcutta to officiate

as Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways during Colonel Luard's absence on leave home.

MAJOR TRAVERS, of the 2nd Gurkhas, succeeds Lieut.-Colonel Neville Chamberlain as Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief.

MR. ROBERT KING, C.E., Superintending Engineer, Mandalay, died there a few days ago after a short illness. He was appointed to the Public Works Department in 1867.

THE Burma telegrams announce the capture of Boh To in the Sagain district. This is the man who set Mandalay on fire last year, and he was one of the few dacoits still at large with any name among his countrymen. The capture, therefore, is an important one.

THE Amban was to reach Darjeeling on Jan. 8, there to meet Mr. Hart. The Sikkim-Tibet question is now practically settled, and the terms of the agreement between England and China only remain to be formulated.

THE next work to be undertaken by the Municipal Engineer of the North-West Provinces is the construction of waterworks at Cawnpore. When this is accomplished all the great cities of the Provinces—Allahabad, Agra, Benares, and Cawnpore—will have a regular supply of good water.

THE "Presto" affair has ended in a declaration by the Calcutta Stewards honourably exonerating Lord William Beresford from any responsibility for the contradictory performances of the horse in question at the recent race meeting. At the same time the jockey Dunn is severely censured for keeping back Presto in the first race because he thought that the animal could not win.

It has been decided that from the setting in of the monsoon the day of departure of the English mail from Bombay shall be Friday during the rainy season and Saturday during the rest of the year.

THE Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1888-89 shows that, in spite of a deficient rainfall, the year was, on the whole, prosperous.

THE commerce of Bombay received a considerable expansion. Imperial necessities compelled the Government of India to apply to the local Government for a considerable contribution, in addition to the contract allotment to imperial revenue; and existing and prospective financial pressure entailed retrenchment and the most careful husbandry of resources in every department. Substantial reductions were achieved in the expenditure of the Public Works, Irrigation, Forest, and some minor departments; and the financial result of the year's administration was a small surplus from provincial revenue in place of the deficit of the preceding year.

THE commands and staff of the army were entirely reorganised. A new forest survey party was created. The post-office extended postal facilities in order to meet the growing wants of the public. In some branches of the police force some increase in efficiency was discernible.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has presented half-a-dozen handsome musketry prizes for competition by British and Native troops in the Bengal Presidency.

THE Geological Survey officers continue to make interesting discoveries in Lushailand. Mr. La Touche has just come across some marine fossils, the first ever found in the district.

It has been finally decided that there will be no Chapter of the Star of India or Indian Empire this season in Calcutta, as there are no Knight Commanders on the spot to be invested.

THE temporary appointment of a third Brigadier-General for Burma will probably be made a permanent one, as efficient control over so large an area, which will be further extended by this season's operations in the Chin country, cannot be exercised with only two districts.

## NOTES.

THE latest news from India up to yesterday will be found in the telegrams of the *Times* correspondents which we give in another column. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Daily News* confirms the information that the Chin Lushai Expedition is progressing satisfactorily, and that General Symonds should reach Haka in a few days. The great sickness amongst the troops still unfortunately continues.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S tour goes on merrily, pleasure mingled with a little serious business now and then, but the record is one of balls, dinners, pig-sticking, and "other" sports. Of the latter a London contemporary has the following, showing much knowledge of blue cows and Hindoos:—"Prince Albert Victor went on a shooting expedition at Nilghai on January 22," says a telegram of the same date. We fancy there may be a mistake. Nilghai, or "blue cow," is the name of an antelope. Anyway, the Hindoos would not like nilghai shooting, though they many not behave as the Belooches did when their beloved peacocks were potted, when the reprisals of the Natives gave occasion to Sir Charles Napier to issue a General Order in which he said: "If British officers will shoot peacocks, Beloochees will shoot British officers."

MR. BRADLAUGH has arrived safely at home again, and those who are interested in him state that his health has greatly benefited by his trip to India. He had a sensational departure from Bombay, for a correspondent writing from that city, Jan. 4th, says:—"A more madly excited throng has seldom been seen than that which assembled at the Apollo Bunder to bid Mr. Bradlaugh and Sir William Wedderburn adieu. In their enthusiasm they had little consideration for Mr. Bradlaugh, who is not yet very strong. The scene was very amusing too, though it is a question if Mr. Bradlaugh enjoyed it. When the carriage drove upon the Bunder the Natives hoisted great baskets of flowers on their shoulders, and emptied them upon Mr. Bradlaugh, nearly smothering him. After struggling to get free he had great difficulty in reaching the Bunder steps, when again he was almost buried in flowers and laden with garlands. He got off at last, and returned the cheers by waving his hat."

MR. BRADLAUGH showed considerable commonsense and command of himself when the Congress delegates wished him to commit himself altogether to their ways of thought and action. He was wise in his reticence. Sir William Wedderburn was otherwise—at least in his opening address to the delegates; but he seems to have learnt caution afterwards, for we read of him receiving a farewell address at Poona, but "disappointing that portion of his audience who understood English."

It appears that "he touched on the burning questions of the day in a very guarded manner, and his reference to the Congress itself was meagre in the extreme." All that he said was that it was a great success, and compared well with the meeting of the Scottish Liberal Federation which he attended at Glasgow before going to India. This was hardly complimentary to Glasgow; but the Natives of Poona "bedecked him with garlands, and cheered lustily."

A QUESTION which has been mooted with some interest, if not with any anxiety, as to the effect of the Congress agitation amongst the Native soldiery is thus answered by the *Pioneer*:—"It is extremely unlikely that the literature of the Congress finds its way among the Native officers and men of our Indian army, though many of them may bear vague reports of what the agitators say of the Sirkar. Those who have talked with educated men in the commissioned ranks know that they at least regard the movement with contemptuous indifference. They regard it as having its origin in Bengal, the province which does not supply a single fighting man to the army, while it reaps greater advantages than any other part of the country from the strong administra-

tion which maintains peace in India. The Bengali is a peculiarly obnoxious person to the man who is a soldier by profession. He is credited with reaping where he has not sown, with outwitting by his superior education and mental adroitness the simpler but hardier men of the north, and at the same time he is despised because of his inability to protect himself when danger threatens. Any agitation, therefore, which has its mainsprings in Bengal will certainly not find favour in the eyes of the Native soldier."

THE Duke of Connaught, it is said, is in favour of the Parsees enrolling themselves as Volunteers. From our knowledge of that interesting community of traders we do not think that the martial spirit will be found to be very strong amongst them. Mr. Bradlaugh has been encouraging them rather to push themselves forward in Legislative and Local Councils as representatives of the peoples of India, and the *Times of India* now shows how such representation might be effected:—"In rough numbers the total population of British India may be taken at 200,000,000, and the total Parsee population at 100,000. That is, out of every 2,000 representatives returned by Mr. Bradlaugh's marvellous electorate there should be one Parsee. But there would not, of course, be as many as 2,000 representatives; and, according to the present calculations, the Parsees would have about one-hundredth part of a member in the Supreme Legislature, and not more than a small fraction of a member in the Local Council."

WHAT a gathering of Anglo-Indians there was at the funeral of Lord Napier of Magdala! Not only officers "on duty," but officers retired, civilians, "uncovenanted," and men who were "out of the pale" of all the services thronged to St. Paul's to pay their last respects to one whom all honoured not only as a soldier, but as a good, noble, and true hearted man. There was no jar of discord in the many memories of him that were then and there conjured up. The common feeling was that of deep and sincere regret for the loss as it were of a personal friend. That was true fame!

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Standard*, signing himself "Z.," makes a handsome offer. The opportunity is given, he says, to fill adequately the vacant place in Trafalgar-square. A replica of the fine equestrian statue of Lord Napier, executed for Calcutta by Sir E. Boehm, could probably be obtained for a moderate price. Should a subscription be opened for this purpose he promises to contribute £1,000, leaving all initiative to those entitled to take it; but, in view of such subscription, observes that Lord Napier was, above all, the friend of those who needed help, and that many of those who would most delight to give may be unable to do so as freely as they would desire. The proposed memorial should, he holds, be a truly national one, the smallest offering being welcomed. "Lord Napier," writes "Z.," "belonged to his country alone, and on principle, as a soldier, he refused steadily to connect himself with any political party; therefore, men of all parties may conscientiously do him honour."

BUT there is another way in which Englishmen and "Anglo-Indians," as some Englishmen are proud to be called, may show their regard for the memory of a good great man. One of the last acts of the late Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala was to write an appeal on behalf of the national memorial to General Gordon—namely, the Gordon Boys' Home, at Chatham, Surrey. This appeal, therefore, has a mournful interest, which should give added weight to the desires expressed by the noble and devoted chairman of the Executive Committee. Lord Napier wrote:—"The sad anniversary of Gordon's death, the 26th of January, falls this year on a Sunday. May we earnestly plead, in Gordon's name, to all, and may we hope that from many pulpits on that day our appeal on behalf of the Gordon Boys' Home may go forth to Gordon's countrymen."

Surely such an appeal will not be allowed to go forth to England or to India in vain?

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

## INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

Prince Albert Victor has occupied the past week in visiting various places in the North-West Provinces. As Allahabad, the capital of those provinces, presents no points of special interest it was passed over, and the official welcome took place at Lucknow, where his Royal Highness was received on the 18th inst. by the Lieutenant-Governor and a deputation headed by the Chief Justice. A hospital for women was formally opened the same afternoon, when the Prince took the opportunity to testify to his interest in Lady Dufferin's efforts on behalf of the women of India. In the evening he attended a *fête* given by the Oude talukdars. On Monday he made a brief visit to Cawnpore, where he planted three willows and two cypress trees round the Memorial at the scene of the massacre, and then went direct to Bhurtpore. Tuesday was devoted to shooting with the Maharajah of Bhurtpore. The party had fair sport, including some black buck. In the evening the Prince went to Agra, where next day he presented new colours to the 4th Bengal Infantry, one of the oldest regiments of the Native Army. Thursday was spent in pig-sticking, the Prince securing his first spear with one of five pigs killed. The Taj was for the first time illuminated by electric light on Wednesday evening; the effect is described as very striking. On Thursday evening the Maharajah of Bhurtpore gave a ball at Agra, after which the Prince left for Lahore, where he now is.

A matter arising out of his Royal Highness's visit to Benares is beginning to attract a good deal of attention here. The Prince, as mentioned last week, laid the foundation-stone of a new water supply and drainage works at the sacred city. In the course of an address which was presented to him on the occasion it was stated that the municipality intended to discharge the sewage of the city into the Ganges a few miles below the town. As India has no enactment similar to the English Rivers Pollution Act there is no power to prevent their doing so nor to prevent other cities in the Gangetic valley following their example, and thus converting the river by the time it reaches Calcutta into a gigantic cesspool. It is understood that the Calcutta Health Society has taken the matter up, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will interfere before what is now only a possible danger of the distant future becomes a serious menace to all towns on the lower Ganges, and before any money is expended on costly works which may have to be closed hereafter.

Strange as it may seem, it is only within the last few months that Calcutta has had an Art Society. In this respect the capital has been outstripped by Bombay, Simla, Poona, and other provincial towns. Such a society, however, has at last been started under the most favourable auspices, and its first exhibition was opened on Monday by the Viceroy in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor and other notables. Sir Stuart Bayley, who opened the proceedings, alluded to the difficulties under which amateur artists laboured in India—difficulties due chiefly to want of leisure, lack of competent criticism, and absence of opportunities to compare their work with that of the great masters. He expressed the hope that the new society would tend to foster the growth of art, and his gratification at finding several Native artists taking part in the exhibition. The Viceroy followed with a few remarks, in the course of which he said that Calcutta should not be content with being a centre of political and commercial activity, but should strive to be a centre of artistic activity also. Several paintings in the exhibition appeared to him to possess considerable merit. He was disposed to take a sanguine view of the future of portrait-painting in this country, and he hoped that many Natives would turn to art as a profession. India, too, presented endless opportunities for subjects for amateurs. He hoped the exhibition would be the first of a long series.

Following the example of their brethren of Bombay, the uncovenanted civilians of Bengal entertained Mr. H. S. King, M.P., at a public dinner on Wednesday. Sir Alfred Croft, Director of Public Instruction, presided, and about 160 gentlemen, representing the Education, Telegraph, Public Works, and other departments of the public service, attended, while several members of the covenanted service, the Bench, and the non-official public showed their sympathy with the cause by their presence. The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, said they had met to do honour to one who had been their steadfast and intrepid champion in the face of much opposition and difficulty. He then went on to state the case of the uncovenanted service in sober, well-chosen terms. The seniors among them had come to India when a pension of Rs.5,000 was understood to be equivalent to £500. Now it was equivalent to only about two-thirds of

that sum. To all their representations the Government replied by pointing to the terms of their contract. They brought no imputations of bad faith against the Government; neither party had foreseen the present state of affairs, but they denied the justice of its position that, as guardian of the public purse, it could not go beyond the four corners of its contract. As a great employer of technically skilled labour it was bound to consider the legitimate expectations of its employés, and the content or discontent of a large and important body of public servants. Mr. King's strenuous efforts had raised discussion to the higher level and freer air of the House of Commons; that was why they were grateful to him, and not to him only but also to his brother member, Sir Roper Lethbridge, the appearance of whose name in the list of honours last New Year's Day had sent a thrill of hope through many of them. He then called on them to drink the toast with all honours.

As soon as the loud and prolonged cheering which greeted the toast had subsided, the secretary of the association advanced, and on behalf of the uncovenanted civilians of Madras presented Mr. King with an address in a handsome casket. He then read a number of telegrams of sympathy from all parts of the Presidency.

Mr. King then rose and delivered a speech of nearly an hour's length. The accident of his relations with India, he said, made him acquainted with the wrongs of one of its greatest services, and he naturally tried to get them remedied. It would be hardly possible to find anywhere on the globe a match for the body of men who constituted the Indian uncovenanted service, and this might be said without detracting in the smallest degree from the superb prestige and deathless renown of the covenanted service. One service had planted, the other had watered. To one we owed the conquest of the country, to the other the crop of prosperous civilisation. He thought that the importance which the uncovenanted service had attained was not properly appreciated by the Indian Government or the public at home—a fact which was largely due to the gradual development of that service. It was painful to him to think that such a service should be mulcted by diminished pension, for what was pension but deferred pay? His friend the Under-Secretary of State, in answering a question in the House, had put forward the poor ryot argument. That plea was evasive, flimsy, and not altogether creditable. As a mere question of business it was to the highest interest of the Government, on behalf of the public and of the poor ryot himself, to treat its servants not as a hard taskmaster but in a spirit of genial and just fairness. He had been met with the statement that any number of good men could be obtained on existing terms; that might be true to some extent, but something more than average ability was required. It was not safe in a country like India to risk experiments in cheap service. He could conceive no more foolish thrift than to reduce the rate of emolument so low as to depress the average competency of the service. In conclusion, he urged all branches of the service to remember that their interests were identical and to work together. They were conducting a manly, honourable, and just struggle, and their appeal was to the manliness, honour, and justice of their fellow Britons.

The remaining speeches call for little notice. The Chief Justice of Bengal, replying for the guests, said the grievances of the service were sufficiently severe to demand attention, and if they pressed their case moderately and temperately they were sure of success. Justice Prinsep, in proposing the health of the chairman, said as a member of the Covenanted Civil Service it was peculiarly gratifying to him to be able to express the sympathy of that service with the sufferings of their uncovenanted brethren. On the whole the demonstration was one of the most successful ever held in Calcutta. It has brought home a vivid sense of the unjust treatment of a large and deserving body of public servants to many persons who hitherto knew little or nothing of the subject, and it may be hoped that it will have the effect of inducing the Indian Government and the India Office to take a juster and more generous view of their duties towards their *employés*.

The Punjab Government is about to begin the work of protecting Dera Ghazi Khan against the encroachments of the river Indus. It will be watched with interest by engineers. The plan is thus described by an up-country paper:—A trench a mile long will be dug in the narrow strip of land that still separates the town from the river. This trench will be about the depth of the ordinary river surface and 5ft. wide, the earth taken out being used to form an inner bund or protection against overflow from unusually high floods. In this trench large blocks of quarried stones are simply to be thrown to the depth of four or five feet, while others will be piled against the inner bund and the balance kept in reserve. The river will then be left to do its worst. As erosion goes on, and the earthen bank is cut from below, it is expected that the stones will gradually drop in and slip down till they reach the bottom, and so for an earthen bank will be substituted a slope of stone, which may be overflowed but cannot be eroded.

Another interesting experiment is about to be tried by the Punjab Government. A number of young olive trees are being procured from Italy, and it is intended to test the suitability of the low hills below Murree in the Rawal Pindi district for olive cultivation.

The Bombay Government has taken prompt action in regard to the leprosy question. Instead of waiting for the legislation which is understood to be occupying the attention of the Supreme Government it has issued a notification under a local Act declaring the disease known as black leprosy to be an infectious disease, dangerous to life, and has named certain institutions to serve as sanatoria in cases of leprosy.

A Poonah telegram states that the Bombay Government, on the recommendation of the Duke of Connaught, has sanctioned the enrolment of Parsees as Volunteers in the Poonah Rifle Volunteer Battalion. This step is unexceptionable in itself, but it may afford a pretext for reopening the general question of allowing Natives to become Volunteers.

The Laccadive Islands have been attacked by a plague of rats, which destroyed the cocoanut plantations and reduced the islanders to a condition of destitution. It has been suggested to the Madras Government that it should deal with the plague by the plaster of Paris cure. Powdered plaster is sprinkled on boiled rice. The rats which eat this become thirsty, and when they drink the plaster hardens and kills them. This plan is, at least, free from the danger to human life which attends the use of arsenic.

The Chinese Amban, who is now at Darjeeling, is expected in Calcutta next month, when the Sikkim negotiations will be finally settled.

The Zhoib expedition proceeds satisfactorily, the tribes meeting Sir R. Sandeman with every appearance of friendliness. A slight exception occurred the other day, when a squadron of the 6th Bengal Cavalry was fired upon from a village. Sir R. Sandeman is now proceeding to the Gomal Pass, with all the important chiefs attending him.

Yesterday's Government *Gazette* contains a notification by the Governor-General in Council declaring what laws are in force in British Beloochistan, and extending certain provisions of the Indian civil and criminal codes to that province. This marks an important step towards order and civilisation in some of the most remote districts of the Empire.

#### LAHORE, JAN. 26.

Prince Albert Victor arrived here yesterday, and exchanged visits with the Native chiefs.

In the afternoon his Royal Highness proceeded through the city with his suite on elephants, returning after dark, when the streets were illuminated.

A large gathering of Europeans and Natives was held in the evening in Montgomery Hall, when an address of welcome was presented to the Prince, recalling the Prince of Wales's visit, and the rapid progress made in the Punjab in all directions since then.

Prince Albert Victor starts to-night for the cavalry camp at Muridki, where extensive manœuvres are to be held to-morrow and on Tuesday.

#### AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

The only item of interest from Afghanistan is that the Ameer has formally announced his intention to visit Herat after Nauroy, or New Year's Day, which occurs in the middle of March. This seems to indicate that the settlement of Afghan Turkestan, which has occupied Abdurrahman's attention for the last twelve months, is now satisfactorily concluded.

#### THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

RANGOON, JAN. 25.

The strongly stockaded village of Lwesaing has been captured and burned by the Tonhon column. Major Forrest, of the Hampshire Regiment, was very dangerously wounded during the attack.

Brigadier-General Symons, with 25 officers, 200 of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and 200 Goorkhas, has occupied Yokwa, the capital of one section of the Boungshe tribe. Brigadier-General Symons subsequently reconnoitred towards Haka for six miles beyond Yokwa. Five of the head chiefs of the Boungshe interviewed Brigadier-General Symons at Yokwa on the 19th inst. He reports that the chiefs were allowed five days to bring in their captives and pay a fine of 500 rupees. The chiefs were informed that if default were made on the sixth day ten houses would be burned, on the seventh fifty houses, and on the eighth the whole village.

The health of the troops is still very unsatisfactory, although a considerable altitude has been reached, where it was hoped they would be beyond the range of fever. Brigadier-General Symons telegraphed as follows from Yokwa on the 22nd inst.:—"Health of troops with me rather worse; nine officers sick to-day." On the 23rd inst. Brigadier-General Symons

announced that in Yokwa alone 13 officers were sick, and added that the officers suffered from fever in an unaccountable proportion. In Kan, at the foot of the hills, nine officers, 49 British and 53 Native troops, and 129 followers were in hospital. The King's Own Scottish Borderers have suffered especially severely from the climate. The troops are likely to be detained some time in the Chin country as Brigadier-General Symons telegraphed yesterday that Colonel Tregear, commanding the Bengal column, had informed him that he would not reach Haka, distant 10 miles from Yokwa, until the end of March. Brigadier-General Symons proposes to advance beyond Haka to meet Colonel Tregear.

A body of Chins has made a raid on the Kale Valley, carrying off 18 captives, including 13 women. The raiders escaped without loss.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

The latest news of the Lushai expedition is that Lalthuama has paid the whole of the fine inflicted on him except the rice, which will be brought in a few days. The health of the column is improving as it gets into a better climate, and the road and telegraph works are being carried on rapidly.

#### BURMA.

RANGOON, JAN. 25.

A band of dacoits, headed by four Bohs, is troubling the Pynmana district, and dacoits have attacked Subidi, a village 14 miles south of Bhamo.

#### SIAM.

RANGOON, JAN. 25.

The Siamese Government has decided to construct all railways of standard gauge—namely, 4ft. 8½in. The projected railway east from Bangkok to the Mekong River, about 440 miles long, has been favourably launched. Sir Andrew Clarke's syndicate offered to find half the capital and construct the line, charging 10 per cent. commission on the cost price. The first section of 55 miles to Patrew will be begun immediately. Half the capital will be found by Siam, and the company will be formed under Siamese laws.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. B. WOLSELEY, C.B., is about to return to India to resume his command. He came home some time ago from Mandalay in failing health, but is now fully recovered.

SNIPER-SHOOTERS may be interested to hear of big doings in the Calcutta district. Mr. W. B. Gladstone and Mr. E. L. Hamilton have recently had grand sport together, having on four days killed 284 couple of snipe, or an average of 71 couple a day. On one day Mr. Gladstone got 63½ couple to his own gun, which is, we believe, a record for Calcutta.

THE LATE LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.—A large and influential deputation will wait upon the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House this afternoon at half-past four o'clock to request his Lordship to raise a fund for the purpose of providing some suitable memorial in the metropolis of the late Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., Constable of the Tower.

VISCOUNT MARSHAM, 4th Bedfordshire Regiment, will, we understand, shortly vacate his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, and will arrive in England in the course of a few weeks, Captain Fowle, 21st Hussars, succeeding him as senior Aide-de-Camp.

FIBRE ENTERPRISE IN THE BAHAMAS.—In response to the recent appeal of the Governor of the Bahamas, Sir A. Shea, that British capitalists should take in hand the cultivation of Sisal-fibre in the Bahamas, to encourage which a bounty of £4 13s. 4d. per ton had been granted for a period of seven years, a powerful group has been formed in London with the object of planting 10,000 acres at once with this valuable fibre plant. For some time past there has been a great demand for Sisal-fibre on the part of the home and foreign trade, the supply of Manilla hemp being quite inadequate for the increasing wants of Europe. Hitherto it has come chiefly from Yucatan, where, in the course of a few years, an extensive export trade has grown up, making the fortunes of many planters. The plant is one of the easiest and cheapest to cultivate. It grows wild, on the poorest soils, and, save for the original clearing of the ground, and planting in regular rows, when an estate is originally laid out with it, the plant requires no further attention. In three years its leaves are large enough to be plucked, and for twenty years afterwards the plant can be stripped of them at frequent intervals without any other attention than a little pruning. Drought it does not mind, nor rain, while frost has no injurious effect on it in the least. With these advantages, and a bounty to boot, large and lucrative results ought to attend the cultivation of the fibre plants, and bring about the addition of one more to the list of valuable products of the British Empire.



## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

### MOBILISATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

(*Madras Mail.*)

This question, which has for the past four years, or since the deliberations of the Quetta Delimitation Commission, been under the serious consideration of Government, has at last been decided upon. The Indian Army is to consist of four Army Corps, each 25,000 strong, namely, three Standing Army Corps, one for each of the Presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and one Reserve Army Corps only in time of war. The three Army Corps are to have their military requirements supplied by two Grand Arsenals, one at Rawalpindi, and one at Bellary; the former meeting the requirements of the Bengal Presidency, and the latter, situated as it is midway between Bombay and Madras, supplying the wants of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Accordingly, while the present first class arsenal at Bellary is to be raised and enlarged to the standard of a Grand Arsenal, the Grand Arsenal now at Fort St. George is to be reduced to a dépôt. The Accounts Offices are also to have a change of location, and the office of the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts is to be removed either to Poona or Calcutta.

The choice of Bellary for the southern Grand Arsenal is very judicious, for Bellary occupies a central position, 210 miles in a straight line from the Coromandel, and 180 miles from the Malabar Coast, and it is in railway communication with Madras, Mysore, Goa, Hyderabad, Bombay, and the far north. The retention of the Grand Arsenal in Fort St. George is undesirable, as in the event of the bombardment and hostile occupation of Madras, the military forces in the south might be very seriously crippled for want of access to the munitions necessary for prosecuting the war. Bellary is safe from attack by sea, and it could be easily made impregnable from attack by land. The choice lay between Vellore and Bellary, and the military authorities have done well in selecting the former. Bellary has long, and deservedly, enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most sociable places in India, and the enhancement of its strategic importance, and the increase of its permanent and occasional population by the presence of the Grand Arsenal will, in all probability, make it more than ever a favourite station.

### SIR MADHAVA ROW.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

The veteran Hindoo politician, Sir Madhava Row, has thrown the weight of his influence into the scale in favour of early infant-marriage reform amongst his community. In a circular letter addressed to the President and members of the Social Conference proposed to be held at Bombay after the sittings of the National Congress convention are concluded, Sir Madhava Row strongly recommends that the Conference should concentrate its attention on what he has no hesitation in saying is "the most important, the most urgent, and happily the most practicable reforms." His plan is to discountenance the marriage of girls under the age of ten years—young enough, in all conscience: even the Hindoo conscience—and he suggests that the help of Government in the form of legislative prohibition should be invoked. Such prohibition he considers might take the form of a declaration that marriages of girls under ten will not be recognised in the Civil Courts, unless they have been consummated after that age. Thus a Rukhmabai who had been married as a child under ten to a youth or man to whom she objected as a husband when she grew old enough to judge for herself would be able to repudiate the irksome bondage, and need have no fear of a suit for enforcement of conjugal rights being decreed against her. To European ideas the thought naturally occurs that twelve years, or even a later age, would be a more desirable point at which to draw the line than ten; but Hindoo ideas on these matters do not coincide with European notions, and it is fair and reasonable to follow the advice of the leaders amongst the Hindoo community in considering reforms affecting their social customs and religious beliefs. Sir Madhava Row, a gentleman of great experience, is convinced that even by such a limited measure of reform as he suggests, "many serious evils would be got rid of or greatly reduced; health and happiness would be increased, and premature widowhoods would be diminished." These are worthy objects, and in endeavouring to attain them the Hindoo leaders may count upon the full sympathy of the European community, and also, no doubt, of the Government. In regard to the need of legislative action to give effect to the plans of the reformers, Sir Madhava Row says:—"The educated community ought to get such a law passed by making a strong application to the Legislature. It would be utterly hopeless to get the uneducated masses to consent to it, because they are incapable of forming a correct judgment in so important a matter." The

increased attention now being paid to questions of social reform is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. Discussion cannot fail to produce useful results by educating the intelligent population, and Sir Madhava Row's proposal may be welcomed as promising to give the discussion on one important point at least a practical shape. It is significant that Sir Madhava Row should regard legislation as necessary; and we see his view is cordially supported by the *Madras Hindu*. The Government is rightly averse to interfering with the social usages of the different sections of its subjects; but the objection is certainly minimised when the most intelligent men amongst the section of its subjects concern themselves, and ask for assistance in carrying out salutary reforms.

### ART IN INDIA.

(*Pioneer.*)

The Indian artist must be a hard person to please if he still complains of inadequate recognition. In addition to the summer opportunities that Simla and Poona have always afforded, it appears that we shall in future have two picture exhibitions open every cold weather—a Grosvenor at Calcutta, an Academy at Bombay. The Bombay Art Society's exhibition may already be regarded as a regular fixture. The first experiment was highly successful last year, and for this season's show, which opens on the 10th February, a colossal prospectus has been issued. The prize list is something bewildering. There are gold medals and silver medals; prizes by the Governor; prizes by the Commander-in-Chief; prizes by the Chief Justice, the Bench and the Bar; prizes for oils, water-colours, sketches, crayons, pen-and-ink, and statuary; prizes for professionals and amateurs; prizes for ladies and for Native students. The Calcutta programme is equally lavish. The exhibition there, which opens a week or two before the other, is a new thing; and evidently nothing has been spared to make it a success as far as donations will achieve that object. The only doubt that assails one, looking at these lists, is concerning the pictures that are to compete for these multitudinous rewards. Where are they all to come from? The amateur artists in India are, as we all know, a small band, very limited in numbers, and still more limited as to the time they can individually devote to art. The professionals may be counted on the fingers of a hand, and no prizes that an Indian amateur society can ever be in a position to offer will attract talent to a country where there is no market for pictures. It is hard to believe, then, that this small company can represent a production capable of maintaining two forty-prize power exhibitions at the same time, if either is to stand at all a respectable level. Would not a combination, so as to give alternative exhibitions at the two Presidencies, be a better arrangement both in the interests of art and of the prize-givers, who deserve some consideration? In the Calcutta list may be noticed several names which also appeared as benefactors of the Simla Exhibition; and there seems some fear that the rapid growth of the picture exhibition may come to signify a new tax upon high officials and open-handed Native gentlemen.

### SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN AT THE CONGRESS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

Sir William Wedderburn should have refrained from saying a word in disparagement of the public Service to which he once belonged, and with which several members of his family have from time to time been connected; but he could not resist the temptation to play to the gallery, so "he had no hesitation in repeating that the interests of the Indian Services were in a great measure antagonistic to the interest of the Indian taxpayer, whose main interests were peace, economy, and reform"; and "it could not be expected that as a class their official administrators in India would work for peace, economy, and reform." This is an absurd libel. If the administrators were what he describes them to be, how has it come to pass that the India of 1889 is in the enjoyment of peace, progress and prosperity such as were unknown to her before the British advent, and such as command the admiration of all unprejudiced foreign critics? An ex-official who stoops to allege evil things of his countrymen in office past and present in India, in the way that Sir William Wedderburn did, is a melancholy example of the degradation to which men may fall who surrender themselves to the inexorable demands of the "new democracy." Mr. Yule, who occupied the chair at the Congress meeting at Allahabad last year, is a Calcutta merchant; and it was comparatively free to him to hold the bureaucratic class of his countrymen in India up to the contempt of the delegates whom he addressed; but his knowledge of the country, his sense of fairness, and his right feeling as an Englishman proud of England's noblest achievement, combined to deter him from so flagrant an abuse of his position. Sir William Wedderburn, however, alleges that the class to which he has belonged is so strongly opposed to reform that the "national life" can only be revived, and



he material prosperity of India increased, by the people of India appealing from the selfishness, injustice, and inhumanity of Britons in India, to the "great heart of the British people." It is generally supposed, and statistics testify to the fact, that the material and moral interests of India have been wonderfully promoted by her foreign rulers; but Sir William Wedderburn holds that "the professional interests of our official administrators in India were in antagonism with the interests of the Indian taxpayer, whose affairs they administered." On the other hand, "wherever meetings of working men were addressed" in the United Kingdom, "they were found willing, nay, eager, that justice should be done to India." Mr. Hume, it appears, and a "group of Indian speakers of weight and experience" are to initiate "a systematic propaganda by addressing popular audiences at the great centres of population throughout Great Britain. They would appeal fearlessly to the highest motives, and call on the people of England to perform their trust and duty towards the unrepresented millions of India." There was a time when a mission of this sort, which addressed itself to the ignorant indifference of the masses, had a chance of momentary success; but the unsuccessful efforts that were made during the General Election in 1885 by an itinerant "Indian group" showed that the British working man is not now easily deluded. It may suit the purpose of Sir William Wedderburn to disparage his countrymen who are sustaining an enormous responsibility with honour to themselves and their race; but, happily, the average Briton has a general idea that good administration has made India the best customer that England has. No one, perhaps, supposes that the supporters of the National Congress wish "to exchange the rule of England for Russia." The Congress delegates know well enough that Russia tolerates no Congress, and has a short and sharp way of putting a stop to uncomplimentary political criticism.

#### THE PAY OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

While nearly every British military and civil officer in India views a fall in the exchange value of the rupee with something closely akin to dismay there is no doubt that the British soldier in India looks upon the same incident in quite another light. This anomaly, for we can call it by no other name, is one likely to result, however, in very disagreeable consequences, especially if in the near future, as is considered probable by many, the exchange value of the rupee is gradually raised to its old standard of 1s. 8d. To make our point clear, it would be as well, perhaps, to just glance at the variations that have taken place in recent years in the British soldier's Indian pay. In 1884 Her Majesty's Government sanctioned the pay and allowances of warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the British army serving in India being issued at the rate of exchange fixed annually for the payment of troops serving in the colonies—that is, their rates of English pay were to be converted into Indian money at a rate of exchange fixed annually by Her Majesty's Government. In pursuance of this order the following variations have taken place in the soldier's pay since 1883, or rather Jan. 1, 1884—taking the gross pay of a British Infantry private at 1s. per diem, for a 31 day month, as an example:—

Period.	Rate of Exchange	Monthly Pay,
Previous to 1884.	Fixed Rate	R. A. P.
Jan. 1, '84, to March 31, '85	at 1s. 10½d	16 8 6
April 1, '85, to March 31, '86	1s. 8d.	18 9 7
April 1, '86, to March 31, '87	1s. 7½d.	19 1 3
April 1, '87, to March 31, '88	1s. 7d.	19 9 3
April 1, '87, to Sept. 30, '88	1s. 6½d.	21 4 1
Oct. 1, '88, to Present Time	1s. 4½d.	22 8 9

In March of this year an order was issued fixing the rate of exchange for the conversion of the soldier's pay at 1s. 4d. the rupee for three months from April 1st. We pointed out at the time the loss which this low standard would entail. No harm, however, was done; for a week afterwards the order was cancelled, and no change has, therefore, taken place since October, 1888. It may thus be seen that an Infantry private's pay in India has jumped from Rs. 16-8-6 in 1883, to Rs. 22-8-9 at the present time, or an increase of 36 per cent., although his English rate of pay of 1s. per diem, or what he would receive at home, has remained stationary. It may safely be said, also, that with regard to the soldier's requirements, the fall in the exchange value of the rupee has had less effect on the local market which he patronises than on any other. Consequently, taking things altogether, he has benefited to a very great extent by the present depreciated exchange value of the rupee. Now, we should be the very last to grudge the soldier this increase of pay. We hold that even at the present time he is certainly not receiving more than he deserves. Not only do we expect more intelligence from the soldier of our day, but also the food and necessities he has to provide for himself out of his own pay are, owing to natural economic causes, dearer now

than they used to be—irrespective of the exchange value of the rupee. At the same time, we cannot help saying that we foresee great difficulties in store for the Government, if the soldier's pay is always to be allowed to fluctuate with the rupee. Hitherto the variation in his pay has been all one way, that is, advantageous to the soldier. As the exchange goes down, so the soldier's pay goes up. But, supposing the exchange goes up, as is likely, and the soldier's pay becomes suddenly reduced in consequence, what will be the result? It is useless to tell the soldier in India that his pay is 1s. per diem, and that he must receive it in Indian money at its exchange value, for this would be an argument little understood by him. He looks to what he can purchase *locally* with his pay. Nor, even otherwise, can we expect a short service soldier with little education to recognise and allow for the equity of the arrangement, although it gives him the true value of his shilling according to the market rate, when that rate takes downward steps, necessitating curtailment of his modest expenditure, below the limit which he has always allowed himself.

#### BENGAL.

(Jan. 9.)

The Maharajahs of Durbhanga, Doomraon, Bettiah, and Gidhour paid yesterday private visits to H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor. The Prince will, before his departure from Calcutta, drive through the northern portion of the town to see for himself the Native mode of life in their own quarters. The dinner at the Bengal Club last evening was a splendid success. Mr. Robert Steel proposed the toast of the evening, and the Prince and the Duke of Connaught replied very effectively, and were loudly cheered. Among the guests were the Lieut-Governor, the Lord Bishop, the Chief Justice, Sir Claud Hamilton, Lord Beresford and the Maharajah of Cooch Behar. The fête on the Maidan on Tuesday is said to have cost forty-five thousand rupees. Captain Count Rudolph Morticuculi, commanding the Austrian corvette *Aurora*, and several officers of that vessel, had a private audience yesterday at Government House with Lord Lansdowne, the Prince, and the Duke of Connaught. Last night's State ball at the Government House was a brilliant success. Close upon two thousand persons were present. On the appearance of his Excellency the Viceroy and party the dance commenced. Half-an-hour later the Prince and the Duke of Connaught came down, and remained till half-past one o'clock, evidently enjoying the dances.

No official intimation has yet reached India of Major-General Montmorency's appointment to the Bengal Division, which falls vacant in April, but he is considered the most likely man.

The Bank of Bengal pays a dividend for the past six months at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, transfers 5 lakhs to bad and doubtful debt fund, and carries forward Rs. 112,000.

The dinner given on the 30th ult. to Mr. Vernon's eleven by the Calcutta Cricket Club was a great success. About sixty gentlemen sat down at table.

Babu Ran Bahadur Singh, of Gya, has given the handsome donation of Rs. 25,000 towards providing a salary for a lady doctor to be locally employed. Babu Ran Bahadur by this act has well sustained the reputation for wise liberality which has been long enjoyed by the Tekari family.

MISS NIEBEL, who recently won the Viceroy's silver medal at the Calcutta Medical College and was posted to Naini Tal, has succeeded Madame Bhim as lady doctor to her Highness the Begum of Bhopal. The female hospital in Bhopal is likely to flourish, thanks to the keen interest taken in its welfare by her Highness.

THE Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, has forwarded to the Heads of Departments a rule on the subject of the connection of Government officers with the Press, to the effect that no officer shall, in future, become the accredited correspondent of any newspaper without the permission in writing of the head of the office in which he is serving.

An interesting ceremony took place on board the steamer *Peshwa*, of the Asiatic line, lying at Kidderpore, on Saturday, when the Mercantile Marine Service Association flag was presented to Commander Petley, of the Naval Volunteers. Only once previously has such an honour been conferred upon a naval officer in the port of Calcutta, the recipient being the Duke of Edinburgh.

SOME forty Civil Engineers sat down on the night of the 30th to an excellent dinner provided by the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta. After dinner the usual loyal toasts were proposed, and a friendly discussion then followed on matters connected with the Civil Engineers' Association, in which a number of members took part. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the party broke up about midnight.

THE casket which is to contain the address by the City of Calcutta to H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales on his

arrival is now on view at Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s. It is a splendid specimen of the perfect workmanship and uniqueness of design for which this well-known firm enjoy a great reputation. The casket is cylindrical in shape, engraved with Cutch work, with closed bands at each end, and Hindoo deities in high relief. The ends are a facsimile of the famous Temple of Juggernaut, with gold terminals. Surmounting the casket is a gold figure of the Hindoo goddess Juggodhatri, seated on a lotus flower and riding on a lion. The casket bears in front the arms of the Prince, and on the reverse those of the town of Calcutta in high relief. The whole is supported by four figures, models taken from the Jain Temple, which themselves rest on a solid tablet of silver, beautifully bordered in Cutch work.

## MADRAS.

(Jan. 8.)

LORD CONNEMARA, accompanied by Mr. J. D. Rees, Private Secretary and Viscount Marsham, A.D.C., arrived in Madras on Monday morning from Hyderabad.

THE HON. MR. J. F. PRICE, Chief Secretary to Government, will leave Madras for Australia on the 13th instant, and the Hon. Mr. J. Grose has been appointed to act as Chief Secretary until Mr. Price's return—about the end of March—or until further orders.

THE Madras Government has not, it is believed, yet received a reply from Mr. J. W. Best, C.S., now at home on furlough, to the offer it has telegraphed to him of an Acting Judgeship of the High Court, during the absence of Mr. Justice Wilkinson, who will leave Madras in the *Rewa* on the 11th instant. Mr. Justice Parker leaves Bombay in the *Peninsular* on the 7th of March.

MR. R. A. STERNDAL, the popular author and artist, and Assistant Accountant-General in charge of Currency, Madras, retires from the service early next month.

MR. CREIGHTON having resigned the tutorship of the Minor Zemindar of Kangundi in charge of the Court of Wards at Madras, Mr. R. A. Nelson, Assistant Inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, has been appointed tutor *sub pro tem.*, pending the arrival of Mr. Ker, a Professor of the University College, London, who has been appointed tutor.

THE rules laid down for the instruction of young officers of Pioneer regiments of the Bengal Army have been extended to the Madras Presidency. The Government of India have sanctioned the instruction of young officers of Pioneer regiments in the Madras Presidency in field work with the Sappers and Miners at Bangalore.

UPON the recommendation of the Finance Committee the Office of the Military Paymaster was abolished on the 31st March last, a portion of the establishment being transferred to the office of the Examiner of Military Accounts, and the duty of payments thereafter devolving upon the Civil Department (Accountant General). The Accountant General recently applied to the Comptroller General for additional clerks to enable him to carry out the work of payments above referred to, as his experience in the past ten months showed that it was impossible for him to carry out the work efficiently with his existing staff. The Comptroller General having refused sanction thereto, the Accountant General had to refuse to make payments, with the result that the work is to be transferred to the Examiner of Military Accounts, to whose office an addition is to be made of a separate section, whose duties it will be to make such payments. These arrangements will come into operation from the beginning of the official year.

## BOMBAY.

(Jan. 10.)

COLONEL J. P. GRANT, Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the Service from the 1st inst.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. G. FAGAN, Bombay General List, Cavalry, has been gazetted a Colonel.

LADY BECHERDAS VEHARIDAS died on Tuesday evening at Nariad.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay by the P. and O. mail steamer *Mirzapore* were the Earl of Kerry and Lord FitzMaurice.

LIEUT. T. MOSS, Bombay Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, Second Class, on probation, has been confirmed in his appointment.

MAJOR HUMPHREY, who has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Police until the return of Colonel Wilson from leave in Europe, took charge of his new appointment on Monday.

A TELEGRAM from Aden states that Colonel Wise, the Commissioner of Police, who left Bombay in the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, was better on arrival there. He was, however, going on to Europe.

ON Friday Baron D. Hayking, the German Consul-General for India, accompanied by Baroness Hayking, left Bombay for Calcutta.

DURING the absence of Dr. T. Cooke, Mr. S. Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E., acts as Principal of the College of Science, Poona; and Mr. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., acts in the First Grade of the Educational Department.

ON Monday afternoon, the Earl of Kerry and Lord FitzMaurice, sons of H.E. the Viceroy, paid a visit to the Parsee Towers of Silence. During their brief stay in Bombay, the Earl of Kerry and Lord FitzMaurice were the guests of H.E. Lord Reay. They afterwards started for Calcutta by the Jubbulpore mail train, which left Bombay at 9.30 P.M. Captain Phayre, A.D.C. to the Governor, accompanied them to the Victoria Terminus, and saw the distinguished persons off.

THE following is a summary of the Bombay Presidency season report for the past week:—Slight rain in one taluka of Sholapore. Rain wanted generally in the Deccan and Karnatik for late crops, which are withering in parts of Nassik, Poona, Sholapore, Bijapore, and Belgaum. Standing crops damaged by locusts in one taluka of Hyderabad; otherwise good, except early sown cotton in parts of Broach. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing in a few districts. Opium sowing completed in Baroda. Fodder scarce in one taluka of Nassik and Dharwar. Agricultural stock generally good. Prices rising in parts of Sholapore.

THE Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations met on Wednesday afternoon and resumed discussion on several amendments on clauses of the Bombay Salt Bill. The Hon. Sir Raymond West moved the first reading of a Bill to amend the Bombay Gambling Act, which he pointed out was chiefly to prevent a new form of gambling known as *Barsat ka Satta*, or rain speculation, this form of wagering having caused incalculable harm, and had had a very demoralising effect on the youths of the City of Bombay, and had even attracted gamblers from the mofussil. The Hon. Sir Raymond West afterwards moved the first reading of a Bill to amend the Law for the Regulation of the District Police in the Bombay Presidency, which he said was introduced for the purpose of rearranging the provisions of the Police Law, of revising them with a view to the conditions of the present time, and of introducing amongst them some new enactment suggested by the deficiencies of the present law. The Bill having been read the Council adjourned.

COLONEL HEYLAND'S MURDER.—At a General Court Martial held at Deesa on Dec. 7, Sowar Dhondjee Ghatke, 1st Bombay Lancers, was arraigned upon the following charges:—1st Charge.—Using criminal force to a superior officer under circumstances in which the superior officer is distinguishable as such, in that he, at Deesa, on Nov. 25th, 1889, used criminal force to Colonel Arthur Rowley Heyland, commanding the 1st Bombay Lancers, by shooting him in the body with a carbine loaded with gunpowder and a bullet, and thereby causing his death, the said Colonel Arthur Rowley Heyland being his superior officer and distinguishable as such. 2nd Charge.—Using criminal force to a superior officer under circumstances in which the superior officer is distinguishable as such, in that he, at Deesa, on Nov. 25, 1889, used criminal force to Ressaldar Major Dowlat Singh, of the 1st Bombay Lancers, by shooting him in the body with a carbine loaded with gunpowder and a bullet, and thereby causing his death, the said Ressaldar Major Dowlat Singh being his superior officer and distinguishable as such. Finding.—The Court find that the prisoner is guilty of all the charges. Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer death by being hanged by the neck until he be dead. The finding and sentence have been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

A MADRAS native paper contains the following advertisement:—"Important notice.—A Brahmin gentleman of young age, holding a decent Government appointment, desires to marry a Brahmin virgin widow. He is of Brahacharnam caste and Shatamarshana Gotram. He is not very particular that the girl should be of his division of the Brahmin caste. Apply for further particulars to the Secretary to Hindu Marriage Association, Mount-road, Madras."

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—No change took place on Saturday in this interest. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5½ to 5¾, Nundydroog 1 5-16 to 1 7-16, Indian Consolidated 3s. to 3s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore fully paid (£1) 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., Ooregum Ordinary 2 1-16 to 2½, ditto Preference 2½ to 2¾, Devala-Moyar 3s. to 4s., Nine Reefs New (16s. paid) 8s. 6d. to 9s., Mysore Reefs (19s. paid) 10s. 9d. to 11s. 3d., Mysore-Wynad (18s. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., South-East Mysore 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d. x new, Indian Glenrock 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d., Gold Fields of Mysore 13s. to 14s., New South-East Wynad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. 6d. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d.

## NATIVE PRESS.

—O—

## "THE NATIONAL CONGRESS."

The *Kossid-e-Mumbai*, a Mahomedan journal, says:—We are glad to state that no Mahomedan of any significance in Bombay joined the "National Congress." Some of the Mahomedans who came from outstations were much ill-treated, and they are now convinced that the Congress being chiefly composed of the Hindoos, the latter could say and do as they pleased, and that the voice of the Mahomedans was only like a cry in the wilderness, not being listened to. If the Mahomedans are not heard in a city like Bombay in a meeting presided over by no less a man than Sir William Wedderburn, it must be imagined what would be the state of the community in places where the Hindoos generally predominated. We very much doubt if these Mahomedans will again join the Congress. Some of them have stated to us, "We repent having come down all the way to Bombay; the Mahomedans of Bombay have exercised a wise discretion in keeping themselves aloof from the Congress." We are positive that if Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Bradlaugh had not come down to Bombay to take part in the proceedings, not even half the number of delegates would have taken the trouble to be present at the Congress.

## THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—The list of honours issued on the New Year's Day is not quite what we hoped to see. It might with fairness have been a little longer, so far as the non-official element in Bombay is concerned. The Hon. F. Forbes Adams has received the honour of knighthood, at which undoubtedly everyone heartily rejoices. The lion's share which that gentleman took in all matters and movements of public importance is too well known to be stated here. The unprecedented success of his long and useful career is in a great measure due to his readiness and solicitude to do good to all without distinction of caste or creed. He gave the benefit of his vast and ripe experience both to Europeans and Natives alike. Our only regret is that the Government did not see their way to reward his services earlier with the dignity now conferred on him. All is, however, well that ends well, and we heartily congratulate Sir Frank Forbes Adams for the honour done to him. He has richly deserved it. Colonel Merriman has been made a C.I.E., and it is a fitting recognition of his services as an officer in charge of new defence works. With the exception of these two names and that of Mr. L. P. Walsh, who has also been made a C.I.E., no Native of Bombay has been thought worthy of a Knighthood, a C.S.I. or C.I.E. It is to be hoped that the omission will be rectified when the Queen-Empress's birthday list of honours is gazetted. We should not, however, pass over without noticing the honour of Shams-ul-Ulama conferred upon Khan Bahadur Hoshangjee Jamatjee Dustoor as a personal distinction. Khan Bahadur Hoshangjee is the Professor of Persian in the Deccan College, Poona, and is held in high esteem by the Parsee community, and especially by the Parsees of Poona, and the honour conferred on him may be taken as a compliment to the latter.

The *Gujerati* says:—"The Honours' Gazette never succeeds in satisfying all parties, but some names which have been deemed worthy of honour this time may fitly be noticed here. The Hon. Forbes Adams is a distinguished member of the mercantile community in Bombay, conspicuous as well by his abilities as by the services he has rendered to the public in various capacities. The knighthood that has been conferred upon him is a well-merited honour, and we have our shrewd suspicions that Lord Reay's discerning mind had not a little to do with this appropriate recognition of merit. A distinguished representative of the Khoja community has also been honoured with the same mark of distinction, and we think Mr. Tharia Topan has been rewarded in a fitting manner for his commercial enterprise, as well as for his munificent charity. We congratulate Mr. Dustoor, the learned Persian Professor at the Deccan College, on the personal distinction of Shams-ul-Ulama gained by him. Our Bengali friends are justly proud of the learning and ability of Mr. Justice Romesh Chander Mitter, late Judge of the Calcutta High Court, and the knighthood bestowed upon him for distinguished services on the Bench will gladden many a heart throughout India.

## THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The *Gujerati* says:—The present constitution of the Social Conference is anomalous, and if its resolutions are to be taken as any genuine indications of the march of social opinion, it must be placed on a better footing. Let the leaders of advanced social thought, as well as the advocates of orthodoxy, have full opportunity of meeting each other and expressing their views publicly. As things stand at present, the Conference may consist even of ignorant schoolboys, who may vote

away any proposition in any way they like. The gathering that had assembled at the Social Conference, though memorable on account of the presence of ladies for the first time on such an occasion, was certainly inferior to that which took part in the deliberations of the National Congress. From the dubious manner in which the meeting expressed their acceptance of the propositions placed before them, it is difficult to form a correct estimate of the sentiment prevailing among those present regarding the matters taken up by the Conference, and we have no means to determine what decided opinion would have been delivered by the delegates if they had cared to attend its deliberations. The English papers have announced that the resolutions were carried unanimously, while many people entertain the belief, however wrongly, that the promoters of the Conference did not wish to ascertain the feeling of the community, but simply impose certain reforms upon the Hindoo public by the suppression of genuine expression of popular views and feelings, and thus producing an impression that the community was prepared to accept legislative interference. We are sorry such a view of the proceedings of the Conference should have got abroad, as it will ultimately hinder rather than forward social reform.

## MONKEYS IN SIMLA.

A Simla correspondent writes:—The monkey nuisance is again attracting much attention. They are everywhere, and having been reduced to only the bitter acorn and the wild medlar they have grown intrusive. "Race View" seems, by common consent, to have been turned into a council chamber by them, where they congregate in large numbers—a decided preference being shown for the "servants' entrance" and the small back verandah, the possession of which they seem to claim by right. "Blossington" is their playground, and the Lukkur Bazaar a source of delight, whence they raid the bunniah's shops with impunity, and do not in the least hesitate to help themselves unsolicited to dainties from the adjoining houses.

I was much amused the other day to see a theft committed from a breakfast-table, when a loaf of bread was speedily taken possession of, and carried away through the window. No sooner was the thief clear of the house, with a fox-terrier in hot pursuit, than he was surrounded by a horde of his fellow-raiders, who had from every tree and branch been eagerly watching the successful expedition, and all of whom forthwith claimed a share. A free fight ensued, while the fox-terrier worked himself into a fit by vainly barking at the thieves quarrelling vigorously on the tree. The struggle meanwhile grew furious, and among the many claimants the disputed prize fell to the ground. Sharp was the word, and the fox-terrier seized it and ran, with a score or so of infuriated monkeys at his heels. The terrier made straight for Symes and Co.'s shop portico, while the disappointed claimants angrily manned the roof and expended a good deal of energy on fruitlessly trying to pull up the corrugated iron and shake the railings, grinning and chattering like little fiends. But they failed to frighten the terrier into relinquishing his unexpectedly received *chota hazri*, which he demolished without the faintest regard for the noisy and angry chattering overhead.

A MADRAS paper urges, amongst other reasons, why a certain popular civilian in that Presidency should be confirmed in his acting appointment, that "he is all things to all men and all women there, and his engaging characteristics as a sportsman and a member of society are allied with a reputation as a public functionary that does him much credit."

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"If the statement that the Khan of Shahzadgi is the latest of the refugees whom Umra Khan's victories have driven to become petitioners for British bounty is true, and if his antecedents are correctly given by our frontier correspondent, he is certainly not a fit and proper person for the British authorities to countenance and assist. He is directly accused of inciting the trans-frontier tribes to one well-known outrage, and of acts of treacherous hostility towards travellers whom he denounced as British spies. His case, and that of the notorious Nur Muhammad, might be taken as proofs that the Afghans think there is no limit, at any rate, to the clemency of the British Government."

A CORRESPONDENT at Muscat states that the cordiality between their Highnesses the Sultan of Zanzibar and Muscat continues as before. The present Sultan, Syed Khalifa Bin Syed Saeed, K.C.G., of Zanzibar, has purchased a small steamer from the missionaries for presentation to the Sultan of Muscat. The present sultan Syed Fasul is greatly pleased with the new Acting Political Agent, Major Yates, C.S.I., C.M.G., who has taken charge of his office under good auspices, and it is firmly believed that his amiable disposition and tact will tend much for peace and welfare of the Native chiefs and their subjects, who firmly hope that this worthy officer may be appointed permanently to the post.

## LORD LANSDOWNE ON EDUCATION.

In the current number of the *Calcutta Review* Mr. A. C. Tute in discussing Lord Lansdowne's recent address at the Punjab University Convocation, in reference to the demand for employment in the public services, remarks :—

We are educating at a cost, which is to all intents and purposes nominal, a number of young men every year, and we are turning them out with a rooted idea that the Government which has educated them is bound to provide for them. This has not only resulted in a number of men forsaking the callings which their fathers followed before them and rushing into the race for Government employment, but so far has the demoralisation spread that men who can well afford to pay for their sons' education seek by every means in their power to accept and to claim gratuitous education for those youths. The great aim in many municipalities is to increase the facilities for English education at the expense of the ratepayers—in other words, to provide almost gratuitous education for the sons of the bettermost classes of the community. It is as though in England gentlemen who could well afford to educate their sons were to agitate for the extension of the Board-school system to save the expense of a public school education for their children. It will, of course, be answered that there are no independent schools in this country corresponding with our English public schools, and this brings me to the point which I wish to bring forward. It may have been necessary, and doubtless was necessary when education was in its infancy, to provide schools and colleges if for no other reason than to show the people how to work an education system utterly foreign to them. That necessity has now passed away. Education has taken root amongst the people. The tree needs no longer the protection of fascines. Higher education should now, as far as aid from either Government or local funds is concerned, be allowed to take its own course. It may seem strange to include local funds amongst the sources from which educational aid should not be given. But the reason is obvious ; as long as the desire to spend the money of the local ratepayer on schools which are destined to benefit those who can well afford to pay for higher education prevails, as it undoubtedly does in most of our local bodies, so long must this desire be restrained by law. Local bodies should be compelled to provide primary education, and until this and the more legitimate work of road-making, sanitation, &c., were thoroughly carried out, higher education should be paid for by those who want it, and not from the general fund contributed by the ratepayer. The present demand for education at a nominal cost is unhealthily abnormal ; compliance with it is nothing more or less than the encouragement of a system of educational pauperisation, of which men, for whom such a system was never intended, unblushingly avail themselves. The trade of the schoolmaster, like every other trade, should now be free, and be subject to the natural laws of demand and supply. There are enough educated men about the country now who could earn a respectable living as schoolmasters, and quite enough to supply the real demand for education as apart from the unhealthy demand for a chance to enter the race for Government employment. Were education to be left to fight its own battle to-morrow there would be no diminution whatever in the number of the students who seek learning for learning's sake, and who would pay a proper price for its acquisition. There would, of course, be a great falling off in the number of those who see that they can get educated for nothing and leave those pursuits in life for which they are best adapted in order to become clerks in Government offices, or get any employment under the magical term "Sirkari Naukari." I am far from advocating any system which would leave the masses in ignorance. It is the duty of every civilised Government to ensure that everyone of its subjects should know how to read and write ; my remarks therefore do not apply to primary education. I would even go further and say that, in the absence of the great Universities with which pious founders of old, and the rich men of more modern times have endowed the United Kingdom, we are more or less bound to provide Universities for the conferring of degrees on those who had qualified themselves to receive them. There must be some recognised hall-mark, and Government is, in the absence of any other recognised body, bound to support and encourage Universities for the purpose of giving that stamp to those who have worked well and honestly to earn it. I submit, however, with all diffidence, that the time is now ripe for leaving every school between the Patshallah and the University to its own resources. There is certainly not a town in Bengal where, if the zillah school were closed to-morrow, there would not, before the end of the week, have sprung up one or more educational institutions, the masters of which would be earning a respectable living. The wealthier portion of the community would, it is true, have to pay them, and, in fact, all those who desired higher education would have to obtain it, as they obtain every other luxury, by paying for it. If this were done, more local money could be spent on extending primary education ; and, perhaps, the question of sanitation might

come within measurable distance of solution. At any rate, the crowd of office-seekers would be sensibly diminished. The holders of University degrees, who had received their education as they do in other countries at their own expense, would be of a very different class to what the present men are. They would be fewer in number, it is true, but would be of the stamp of men who now ornament the various professions in this country, and many of whom are excellent public servants of the Crown. We should get rid of the masses who, having been provided with a free education, now turn round and demand State employment as a right.

## THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

## THE "PRESTO" CASE.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

The inquiry into the running of Presto in the race for the Walter Locke Cup in the second day's races at Calcutta has been concluded by the Calcutta Race Stewards. It has transpired that they entirely exonerate Lord William Beresford from all blame, and consider there is no evidence to convict the jockey Dunn of any other fault than silliness in not riding out for a place when he found he could not win. They severely censure Dunn for this conduct.

The inquiry has been most searching and patient, and the character and standing of the gentlemen who constitute the court are so high that their judgment will be received with satisfaction ; and his many friends will be pleased that Lord William's character is pronounced stainless. The full decision will be published later.

In connection with the subject of this inquiry it may be well to mention that the practice of easing off horses when their jockeys find they cannot win is common all over India and is done openly, place money thus being lost. This decision declares such a proceeding to be improper, and those who commit the act are liable to a severe penalty.

JANUARY 7.

The text of the decision of the Calcutta race stewards in the "Presto" case is as follows :—"In our opinion the running of Presto in the Walter Locke Cup was such as to excite unfavourable comment, and to call for inquiry. The substantial question for our decision is, whether Presto was or was not deliberately pulled by Dunn, in order to lose the race. We find that he was not pulled, but that Dunn ceased to persevere with the horse far too early in the race ; for which he will be severely censured. We entirely exonerate Lord William Beresford from any imputation under which he may be supposed to rest in connection with the running of Presto, of which horse he has the management." This decision was unanimous, being signed by all the seven stewards who held the inquiry.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN RAILWAY.—According to a letter from Charju, published in the *Ocraina*, a new Russian journal lately started at Samarkand, the extension of the Central Asian Railway from Samarkand to Tashkend has been finally decided on, and the work will be taken in hand, under the superintendence of General Annenkoff, in May next. The line, it is said, will cross the Syr Daria (Jaxartes) at Khojend, a town of great antiquity, and once of commercial importance, on the road to Khokand. There is a local tradition that Khojend was founded by a daughter of Adam named Khojianda.

The Cheap Passage Association is such a good thing that one feels sorry that an element of discord, or what may turn into an element of discord, has appeared among those who are promoting it. It seems to be generally realised that a cheap passage must be a slow passage. It may, of course, be a most comfortable passage, good steamer, first-rate food and wine, pleasant officers, and everything well found, but it must be slow. A high rate of speed will hardly be guaranteed for Rs. 275 or Rs. 300 per passage. The very numerous officers, both civil and military, who run home for three months, will still have to go by P. and O. They will not care to save a few rupees and run the risk of losing their appointments or their pay by being over time. It must be remembered that the military rule about privilege leave is as follows :—An officer going on three months' privilege leave, of course enjoys his full pay and allowances all the time. But let him overstay his leave by twenty-four hours, and the Pay Department is down on him at once, cutting him all his full pay allowance, converting his three months' leave into furlough, and only allowing him his English furlough pay for the whole time—a tremendous difference. So it is to be hoped that the Association won't try and do too much at first, but that they will rather aim at getting a reasonable reduction out of the large companies—those with the big, swift steamers. Otherwise, only those who have plenty of time will be able to avail themselves of the Association passages.



# WINTER SALE

OF

## SYKES, JOSEPHINE & CO.

TEA GOWNS, TEA JACKETS,  
HOSIERY, AND CHILDREN'S COSTUMES, &c.,  
AT LESS THAN COST PRICE.

IMPORTANT.—A Few Soiled COMBINATIONS, SPENCERS and VESTS, of their Special Make, are on Show at a Great Reduction to Clear.

280, REGENT ST., LONDON, W.

## INDIAN CIGARS.

McDOWELL AND CO.'S

Madras Brands.

"BAHADUR,"

MILD.

"HOWDAH,"

TRICHINOPOLY.

Prices and samples,

HAVILL AND CO.,

1, GRESHAM BUILDINGS,

London, E.C.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (*which are payable in advance*), should be sent to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN AND CO., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

#### TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year... ..	0	18	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1890.

### THE INDIAN SECTION OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE Report of the Honorary Director of the British-Indian Section of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889 to the Committee for that Section is not very pleasant reading, it being he confession of an undoubted failure. It may be remembered that when the British Government declined to take any part in the Exhibition, a Committee to administer the

British Section and a fund to guarantee the Committee against loss were formed by the Lord Mayor, Sir Polydore de Keyser, but this fund was applicable to the English exhibitors alone, and could not be used for the purposes of Indian Exhibitors. Upon this an Honorary Committee, composed of gentlemen connected with India, was formed in the interests of the latter. This Committee consisted of Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E. (Chairman), Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., M.P., Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., Mr. H. S. King, C.I.E., M.P., Mr. W. L. Watson, Mr. Robert Miller, Mr. John Muir, Mr. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., and Mr. Vincent Robinson, who undertook, at the request of the Chairman, what turned out to be the very thankless position of Honorary Director of the Section. At first matters went on excellently well. A scheme was evolved by which a sufficient sum of money was provided for the erection of a characteristic building containing twenty shops, which were to be let for £100 each, and a large central hall and verandah, with bars for the sale and consumption of tea, at a rental of £1,500, the estimated total (£3,500) for the various expenses of the Section being thus provided for. Mr. Vincent Robinson commences his Report with congratulations, on the grounds that for the first time in the history of International Exhibitions India has been represented on a strictly commercial basis, without State aid or a public guarantee of any kind; and in his second paragraph he says that he thinks the Committee are entitled to score "a marked success." This note of gladness changes immediately to one of sorrow when we get to a paragraph a little further on, for then we read:—

"So far the India Committee must be congratulated on the success of its arrangements. It had formulated a scheme, and proved its practicability by covering the liabilities involved. But at this period a weak point in the organisation developed itself—that of consenting to the Mansion House Committee assuming the controlling power. Henceforward further progress was checked, and the valuable counsels of the specialist India Committee rendered practically useless.

"The first indications of this were evident when it became a question of appointing a qualified resident manager for the Indian Section. Such aid had been found essential in all previous Exhibitions, and the India Committee agreed with the Tea District Association in the present case to share the services of a gentleman who had been engaged in the tea and silk trade in India for thirteen years. This exceedingly satisfactory arrangement was reported to the Mansion House Committee, by whom it was vetoed. It was the old difficulty of want of knowledge of Indian affairs, joined with the most perfect confidence in dealing with them, which all those who really understand India so deplore, and suffer from so much in their relations with the home Government, especially in commercial connections."

From this time everything appears to have gone wrong. We read of "misunderstandings and delays with the exhibitors and contractors," and of "much valuable time lost." The manager appointed by the Tea District Association, who rented part of the Central Hall—the verandah and tea bars—fell ill; and the Association, instead of retaining the management in their own hands, placed it in the charge of a City firm, who made it over to a well-known company of Restaurant and Railway Refreshment-Room contractors. The French Press had designated the Indian Pavilion the "Temple of Tea;" but under this new arrangement it became the Temple of Beer, which no doubt paid the contractors better. A prohibitive price was put upon the sale of tea, and the intention of the India Committee to make the Indian cup, which cheers without inebriating, popular with the visitors to the



Exhibition was thus entirely frustrated. But there was more trouble than this. Mr. Robinson complains that the Indian Section was from the first in a false position, more particularly in its relations with the French authorities. Its Honorary Director had no official standing; all important matters had, as a consequence, to pass through the English Committee; and "in the case of any claims which endangered the popularity of the latter with the French authorities—a reluctance generally insurmountable—barred any pressure to an issue."

Sir Polydore de Keyser has just been entertaining the French Ambassador at the Mansion House, and many complimentary things were said there about the interchange of courtesies and cordial feelings brought about by this said Paris Exhibition. So far as the British Indian Section was concerned, the Honorary Director has in the Report under review very little to say of courtesies or cordiality—but "contrariwise," as Alice has it in "Wonderland." He mentions that the French Administration, while it exacted Customs duties, which averaged 45 per cent., also enforced most vexatious regulations with respect to the delivery of goods for which the right to sell had been paid dearly in advance. But this was not all. Mr. Robinson goes on to detail a burden of troubles and difficulties which the British Indian Section had to meet with:—

"Pondicherry goods were smuggled into the Indian Section from the French Colonial Section, duty free, during the whole period of the Exhibition. On the other hand, the British Indian exhibitors were paying very heavy duties on precisely similar goods shipped from British ports. The French colony naturally had the sympathies of the French authorities, and nothing but the disinclination of the English delegates to press the matter on the French authorities prevented this abuse from being remedied. The latter also enforced a rule for closing the Indian Section at an early hour, which they suspended in favour of the Cairo-street, the Marocco, and other Oriental bazaars; and thus during the long summer evenings our Indian exhibitors had their shops forcibly closed, whilst their neighbours kept open until eleven. A more serious complaint was with respect to certain doors which, in defiance of the general regulations, were kept closed during the whole of the Exhibition. This diverted the stream of people coming across from the Porte Rapp, which would, but for the obstruction thus caused, have spread equally down towards the Cairo-street, and up towards the Indian Section. The two doors leading to the Indian Section were kept determinedly fastened, and the only answer to complaints and remonstrances was, that some Russian exhibitors objected to the dust and wind they admitted when open. In no other part of the Exhibition were doors and passages closed; and as the stream of people was diverted by their closure in the direction of the Cairo-street, it seemed that those interested in that commercial speculation had sufficient influence to keep the doors closed at the cost of our Indian exhibitors. It is not, therefore, surprising that loss of prestige should have befallen the Indian section, or that the police authorities and the *douane* followed the initiative set by M. Berger. This was evident in the visit of the President of the Republic to the Indian Palace not being even notified to the English delegates, who remained entirely ignorant of it until the day after. The police on this occasion took possession of the Palace, expelled the public, closed the doors for several hours against every one, no access to the place being possible. Proper official notices were invariably given under similar circumstances to the other sections. This affords a conspicuous instance of the Indian section having been so ignored by the English delegates that the French authorities accorded it no place in the Official List."

"For myself," adds the unfortunate Honorary Director, "I do not disguise that from the first I have laboured under a deep sense of disappointment and humiliation."

And the Report concludes with this very sensible moral:—"It is obvious that in any future Exhibition, if India is to be successfully represented on an independent and self-acting and commercial footing, the Committee entrusted with the administration of the Section must be endowed with full and absolute power to manage its own business. There must be no more any dual control."

It is a pity, however, that Mr. Robinson's Committee had not come to this determination in the first instance.

#### THE LATE LORD NAPIER.

Our readers may have noticed in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of last Tuesday certain "Personal Reminiscences of Lord Napier; By One Who Knew Him." It might be observed that the notes open rather abruptly; the explanation will appear when we say that the paragraph quoted below was the opening one of that series, but which the Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, on the plea of space or other less obvious excuse, thought fit to exclude. It will be seen that the portion we now give from a correspondent was required to give completeness to the retrospect:—

"It was at the siege of Multan—that is the second and regular investment—that the then rising subaltern engineer officer came into prominent notice. When General Whish realised what a serious business he had in hand he wrote to headquarters, saying, 'Send me so and so (naming, with other corps, two or three Bombay regiments) and Robert Napier of the Engineers.' It was mainly by engineering and artillery that Mulraj's great stronghold was reduced in January, 1849. After the Punjab was annexed the most effectual of 'the resources of civilisation' brought to bear in the settlement of the province was that of road-making, extensively carried out by Napier. Once at Poona in conversation with him I alluded to that great work—the Grand Trunk-road, and queried how in those days he got together the right sort of men for the detail work and supervision. In response he remarked that, 'when indenting on headquarters for men, I said you need not send me great mathematicians; send me men who have *not* gone through fluxions.' Thus the work was done effectually and speedily, the energy of the commander being infused into all his assistants, including the rank and file of the Pioneers and Sappers."

"On the same occasion—those were peaceful and hopeful times under plain John Lawrence as Governor-General—I drew Napier out on the subject of irrigation works, in which I found he cherished deep interest. He remarked that 'it was of little use going on with intermittent grants dependent on the revenues of each year. He said the proper course was to form a permanent plan with a settled special fund as a basis.' Some attempts were made towards that policy, but as irrigation and water-storage has been too often regarded as the step-child in Indian administration, what has been done—in the aggregate no mean result—has had to depend on intermittent grants that have been stopped whenever the cold fit came on."



### Official Gazette.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

##### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 4.)

NULKAR—H.E. the Governor-General has been pleased to nominate the Hon. Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, C.I.E., to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

WIMBERLEY, Mr. R., extra assistant superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, has been granted leave of absence on medical certificate for one year, from Dec. 11.

The services of the officers named below are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as assistant commandant and officiating assistant commandant, respectively, in the military police in Upper Burma:—

VŒUX, Lieut. H. Des, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

FISCHER, Lieut. T. A., Bombay Staff Corps, 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

BANERJEE—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Dr. Gooroo Das Banerjee to be vice-chancellor of the University of Calcutta, in succession to the Hon. Sir W. C. Petheram, Kt., Q.C., resigned.

PEACOCK, Colonel H. P., Bengal Cavalry, political agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Resident in Meywar, vice Major Fraser, and during the absence on furlough of Colonel S. B. Miles.

MUIR, Colonel W. J. W., Bengal Staff Corps, political agent of the 1st class, is posted as political agent in Ulwar.

CASTRO—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Senhor Francisco Meyrelles do Canto e Castro, consul, as consul-general for Portugal in British India at Bombay.

SANDELL, Mr. J. W. H., chief superintendent attached to the office of the Accountant-General, Bombay, is appointed comptroller of the Post Office.

### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is brought on the Establishment of paid aides-de-camp to the Queen, from Nov. 26:—

LUCKHARDT, Colonel W., C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, vice Colonel E. F. Chapman, C.B., R.A., promoted to the rank of major-general.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff:—

LISTER, Lieut. G. C., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be an extra aide-de-camp, dated Dec. 22.

The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps are posted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the dates of their arrival in India:—

JOHNSON, Lieut. H. W. B., Liverpool Regiment.

ARMSTRONG, Second Lieut. W. McG., York and Lancaster Regiment.

MURRAY, Second Lieut. A. B., R.A.

PLAYFAIR, Second Lieut. A., Royal Irish Rifles.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

ALEXANDER, Lieut.-Colonel G., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from Dec. 30.

WINGATE, Lieut.-Colonel T. O., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from Dec. 30.

BISCOE, Major J. S., Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service from Nov. 8, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing:—

HILDEBRAND, Captain A., R.E., Military Works Department, for one year; pension service, 19th year, commenced Jan. 4, 1889.

CAREY, Lieut. O. W., Bengal Staff Corps, for 182 days; pension service, 4th year, commenced Jan. 30, 1889.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Dec. 31.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief:—

LONGLEY, Lieut. J. R., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, to be adjutant, vice Capt. L. T. Bowles, who vacates on obtaining twelve months' leave to England.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

RINGWOOD, Capt H., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, to be station staff officer, Hill Depot, Darjeeling, vice Capt. H. C. Wyllie, whose tenure of the appointment is about to expire.

JOHNSTON, Lieut. H. McA., squadron officer 15th Bengal Cavalry, to be adjutant, vice Pirie, appointed squadron commander, sub pro tem., 18th Bengal Lancers.

WHITE, Second Lieutenant W. E., West Riding Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation 1st Bengal Infantry.

ELDEKTON, Captain A., wing officer, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., 7th Bengal Infantry, vice Mansel, appointed wing commander 8th Bengal Infantry.

RAY, Lieutenant M. R. E., supernumerary on the establishment, 33rd Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer on probation 7th Bengal Infantry, vice Elderton.

CLARK, Surgeon W. R., from the officiating medical charge 17th Bengal Cavalry to the officiating medical charge of the 30th Punjab Infantry, vice Surgeon F. C. Clarkson.

HALL, Surgeon E. A. W., M.B., from the officiating medical charge 13th Bengal Infantry to the officiating medical charge of the 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major A. B. Strahan.

PHILLOTT, Lieutenant D. C., squadron officer, to be adjutant 3rd Punjab Cavalry, vice Baker, vacated on promotion to captain.

DAVIDSON, Lieut.-Colonel J., squadron commander 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as second in command Corps of Guides, vice Battye, on leave.

SILLERY, Lieut. C. C. A., officiating wing officer 2nd Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 6th Punjab Infantry.

ROSE, Captain H., wing officer 1st Battalion 3rd Goorkhas, to officiate as wing commander 2nd Battalion 3rd Goorkhas.

TOMKINS, Lieut.-Colonel W. P. Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, is transferred from the Beluchistan command to the Madras command, Military Works.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the follow postings:—

BIRCH, Colonel A. J. C., Bengal Staff Corps, colonel on the staff, to Fyzabab.

TILLARD, Colonel J. A., C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to Delhi.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following transfers:—

BAX, Colonel W. L., district staff officer, 1st class, from the Oudh to the Peshawar district.

GLASGOW, Major J. C. R., district staff officer, 1st class, from the Presidency to the Oudh district.

### FURLOUGHS.

CUNNINGHAM, Major J. D., Royal Artillery, No. 11 Battery, West division, for twelve months, to England, on private affairs.

PHILLIPS, Captain H. T., Royal Artillery, for six months, to England, on medical certificate.

BENSON, Major F. W., 17th Lancers, for twelve months, to England, on private affairs.

BROWNE, Lieutenant G. H. S., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, for twelve months, to England, on medical certificate.

WALSH, Surgeon C. L., Medical Staff, for six months, to England, on medical certificate.

HENSTON, Surgeon F. S., Medical Staff, for six months, to England, on private affairs.

HARENC, Lieut.-Colonel C. E., 4th Bengal Cavalry, in India, for one year, on private affairs.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 1.)

MACLEOD—The Lieut.-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Dr. R. Macleod of his commission as honorary surgeon of the Behar Light Horse.

PECK, Surgeon F. S., is appointed to be honorary surgeon of the Behar Light Horse, vice Dr. R. Macleod, resigned.

MACUIRE, Mr. H. F. J. T., joint magistrate and deputy collector 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act temporarily as magistrate and collector of Burdwan.

AGUIER, Mr. M. J. W., temporary sub deputy collector, Monghyr, is transferred to the district of Murshidabad.

DOUGLAS, Mr. S. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Gya, is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates of deputy collectors.

CHAPMAN—The services of Mr. E. P. Chapman, assistant magistrate and collector 24-Pergunnahs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government.

LUSON, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Bettiah, Chumparun, is transferred to Jessore, and is appointed to have charge of the Jhenidah and the Magurah sub-divisions of that district.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Jan. 2.)

WILLIAMS, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Umballa to the Sirsa sub-division of the Hissar district.

GEE, Mr. W. H., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Sirsa sub-division of the Hissar district to the Rajanpur sub-division of the Dera Gazikhan district.

CHRISTIE, Mr. J. T., C.I.E., assistant inspector-general, Railway Police, is transferred to the appointment of district superintendent of police, Kangra.

FRENCH, Mr. E. L., assistant district superintendent of police, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police and assistant inspector-general, Railway Police, vice Mr. Christie, transferred.

BRUERE, Mr. R. S., district superintendent of police, is, on relief by Mr. J. T. Christie, transferred from the Kangra to the Karnal district.

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan. 4.)

LANG, Mr. R. D. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Mirzapur district as district engineer.

POWELL, Mr. R. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Jhansi district to the Kumaun Division Provincial Works, on special duty.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Jan. 4.)

CLEVELAND, Mr. C. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, Bilaspur, is deputed to the Settlement Department.

VAN SOMEREN, Colonel G. J., assumed charge of the office of Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, from Mr. F. B. Dickinson on the 7th idem.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(Burma Gazette, Dec. 28.)

PRITCHARD, Captain A. B., assistant commissioner, on being relieved by Captain G. F. H. Tinley, is transferred from Kyankpadung, to the headquarters of the Mandalay district.

BAYNE, Mr. C. G., C.S., officiating secretary to the Chief Commissioner, is granted furlough for twenty-one months.

LEVESON—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. H. G. A. Leveson, C.S., assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Thayetmyo district.

FOY, Mr. W. R., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, on being relieved of the charge of the Tharrawaddy division by Mr. W. R. Gilbert, executive engineer, is transferred to the 3rd circle of superintendents for employment on the Hlaingdet Fort Stedman-road.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 9.)

BAGNELL, Mr. H. W. J., C.S., to act as Professor of English and History in the Elphinstone College, in addition to his other duties.

BROWN, Mr. R. C., C.S., is appointed to be assistant to the collector of Satara.

ORR, Mr. J. P., C.S., is appointed to be assistant to the collector of Satara.

MACONOCHE, Mr. E., C.S., is appointed to be assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad.

DUBOULAY, Mr. J. H., C.S., is appointed to be assistant to the collector of Belgaum.

ENTHOVEN, Mr. R. E., C.S., is appointed to be assistant to the collector of Belgaum.

REINOLD—The services of Mr. E. K. Reinold, executive engineer, 2nd grade, are, pending the return of Major W. H. Haydon, R.E., from furlough, temporarily transferred to the Establishment under the Inspector-General of Military Works.

OSBORN—The services of Lieut.-Colonel W., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, are temporarily transferred to the Establishment under the Inspector-General of Military Works.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, from Dec. 20, vice Mr. C. Brereton, deceased :—

LEQUESNE, Mr. W. H., to executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent rank.

DASHWOOD, Mr. F. A., to executive engineer, 4th grade, permanent rank.

DAWSON, Mr. E. F., to executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem.

WELDON, Mr. H. N., to assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent rank.

## MILITARY.

The following promotions in the Public Works Department are made from Sept. 18, 1889, in succession to Assistant Commissary and Hon. Lieut. R. Richardson, retired :—

LEWIS, Deputy Assistant Commissary and Hon. Lieut. J., to be assistant commissary.

RIDING, Conductor J., to be deputy assistant commissary.

HOBBS, Sub Conductor W., to be conductor.

RANDAL, Sergeant W. B., to be sub-conductor.

JACOB, Colonel W., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside in India until April 1, and after that date to reside out of India.

CROLY—MOSSE—Surgeon A. E. J. Croly and Surgeon C. J. D. Mosse, of the Medical Staff, are brought on the strength of the British forces in the Bombay command from Jan. 2, the date of their arrival at Bombay.

PURVIS, Lieut. H. J. E., 2nd Battalion Durham L.I., officiating squadron officer 5th Bombay Cavalry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Aug. 9, 1888, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

## INDIA OFFICE.

JANUARY 23.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon-Major A. B. Strahan; Major-General J. I. Robinson, Cav.; Major-General Sir F. B. Norman, K.C.B., S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel J. S. F. Mackenzie, S.C.; Surgeon-Major T. Hume.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon-Major G. Bambridge.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. F. G. Faussett, G. J. Hynes, J. Scott.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. T. H. Bairnsfather, S.C., six months; Capt.

H. M. Briscoe, S.C., six months; Colonel O. S. Noble, S.C., three months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. A. L. Buchanan, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel V. Birch, S.C., six months.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. H. Risley (Cov.), furlough to Nov. 20; Commander J. Smith, six months' m.c.; R. E. Younghusband (Cov.), one week's furlough; Surgeon C. Henderson, six months' m.c.

Madras Estab.—J. Sturrock (Cov.), one week's furlough, and to return.

Bombay Estab.—R. Courtenay (Cov.), one year on m.c. (this cancels permission, previously given, to return); T. Summers, four months' extraordinary leave; H. J. Landon, one week's furlough.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel H. E. Eliot, Inf.; Captain H. A. Ravenshaw, S.C.; Major G. W. Deane, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Captain H. E. Monck-Mason, S.C.; Captain H. H. Young, S.C.; Lieut. J. A. G. Rainsford, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon-Major J. Davidson; Lieut. W. W. Battiscombe, S.C.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. F. D'O. Moule (Cov.), Captain W. Hastings (B.S.C.), H. L. Johnson (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—E. F. Green.

JANUARY 24.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—2nd Lieuts. W. S. Fraser, from Duke of Cornwall's L.I. (March 3, 1888); R. E. Chaplin, from Leicestershire Regiment (dated March 31, 1888); and E. A. W. Stothard, from West India Regiment (April 1, 1888).

## MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieuts. B. Trydell, from West India Regiment (dated April 11, 1888, but to rank from Aug. 29, 1885); R. T. Anwyl-Passingham, from South Wales Borderers (dated March 4, 1888, but to rank from Jan. 30, 1886); B. J. H. Humfrey, from Bedfordshire Regiment (dated April 2, 1888, but to rank from Jan. 30, 1886); and A. P. D. C. Stuart, from East Yorkshire Regiment (dated April 9, 1888, but to rank from Dec. 8, 1886); 2nd Lieuts. D. R. Adye, from Leicestershire Regiment (March 10, 1888); F. W. Lethbridge, from East Kent Regiment (March 22, 1888); F. N. Burton, from Royal Munster Fusiliers (April 1, 1888); and G. V. Holmes, from the Essex Regiment (April 12, 1888).

## BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. W. H. Errington, from South Staffordshire Regiment (dated May 7, 1888, but to rank from Jan. 30, 1886); 2nd Lieuts. C. D. Lester, from North Lancashire Regiment (April 7, 1888); and R. E. Roome, from Royal Scots Fusiliers (April 20, 1888).

The Queen has approved of the restoration of the following officer from the Half-Pay List to the Effective List :—

Captain C. H. Morris, Bengal S.C. (Nov. 9, 1889).

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## HOME.

## BIRTHS.

CHETWYND-STAPYLTON—Jan. 22, at Long Ditton, Surrey, the wife of Edward Chetwynd-Stapylton, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

BARNETT—FORWOOD—Jan. 20, at the parish church, Chislehurst, G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., to Elizabeth Mary, only daughter of the late T. W. J. Forwood, Esq., Tiverton, Devon.

BULL—RAMSAY—Jan. 16, at the parish church of St. Mary the Virgin, Wotton-under-Edge, the Rev. Theodore Fitz-Gerald Bull, son of the late Rev. Alfred Nicholas Bull, to Alice Stuart, youngest daughter of the late Major-General John Skardon Ramsay, Bombay Army.

## DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—Jan. 16, suddenly, at 74, Bishop's-road, Edward Campbell, Surgeon-Major Bengal Army, formerly Viceroy of India's Body Guard, and late of Stapleton, Gloucestershire, aged 73.

CATHCART—Jan. 2, at 171, Upper Canning-street, Liverpool, Mary Jane Cathcart, the widow of Colonel Charles Cathcart, late of the old East India Company's Service, aged 69.

DALYELL—Jan. 18, suddenly, at the New Club, Edinburgh, Sir Robert Anstruther Dalryell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., late Member of the Council of India, aged 58.

HARDING—Jan. 11, at South Kensington, suddenly, of heart disease, Lilly Harding, daughter of the late William Harding, and step-daughter of Captain J. A. Cox, H.E.I.C.S.

MULLER—Jan. 17, at Hopton Vicarage, near Great Yarmouth, at the house of her son, the Rev. J. S. Müller, Mary, widow of Adolphus Müller, of Calcutta, India.

RAWDON—Jan. 19, at 19, Prince's-square, Hyde-park, W., Major-General Edward Alfred Green Emmott Rawdon, of Rawdon, Yorkshire, late H.M.'s Indian Staff Corps, aged 70.

- SMITH—Jan. 12, the Rev. Henry Francis Smith, M.A., Rector of Folke, Dorset, only son of the Rev. H. Smith, D.D., Senior Chaplain, Bengal (Retired List), aged 41.
- THORNHILL—Jan. 19, at 55, Ventnor-villas, Brighton, suddenly, of heart disease, Ellen Catherine, widow of Cudbert Beneley Thornhill, C.S., C.S.I.
- WATERHOUSE—Jan. 19, at 73, Leamington-terrace, Edinburgh, the Rev. Charles James Waterhouse, M.A., late Senior Chaplain H.M.'s Indian Service, aged 63.
- WESTROPP—Jan. 14, at Cannes, Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, late Chief Justice of Bombay, aged 72.

## INDIAN.

## BIRTHS.

- BECKER—Dec. 28, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain C. J. Becker, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, of a son.
- BROWNE—Jan. 6, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. R. Browne, M.D., of a daughter.
- COX—Jan. 5, at Khagole, the wife of E. W. Cox, Clerk of Works, of a son.
- GRIFFITHS—Jan. 1, at Cawnpore, Mrs. Gilbert S. Griffiths, of a son.
- HASLAM—Dec. 27, at Sukkur, the wife of the Rev. J. W. B. Haslam, Chaplain, of a son.
- HENNING—Jan. 6, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. C. F. Henning, of a son.
- KENNEDY—Dec. 31, at Punjab, the wife of T. J. Kennedy, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.
- MACKENZIE—Dec. 28, at Abbotabad, the wife of Surgeon-Major A. W. Mackenzie, M.B., 3rd Sikhs, of a son.
- WALSH—Jan. 1, at 7, Elphinstone-road, Poona, the wife of H. A. J. Walsh, Travelling Auditor, G.I.P. Railway, Sholapore, of a son.
- WATSON—Jan. 1, at Bellary, the wife of Charles James Knight Watson, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Bengal, of a son.
- WILLIAMS—Jan. 1, at Simla, the wife of Captain G. Williams, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

- ATHERTON—LOCH—Jan. 21, at St. Luke's, Torquay, the Rev. Ernest Charles Atherton, B.A., to Sophia Charlotte, second daughter of the late Thomas Coultas Loch, Bengal Civil Service.
- BARNET—BAYLY—Jan. 1, at Dunbula, Ceylon, Horace Hutton Barnett, Captain Royal Engineers, eldest son of George Barnett, Esq., of Montagu-square, London, W., to Leonora Rose (Norah), widow of the late G. H. Bayly, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late F. E. Monckton, Esq., of Clevedon, Somersetshire.
- BEAUMONT—SMYTH—Jan. 7, at St. Joseph's Church, Colaba, Bombay, George William Beaumont, Medical Department, to Agnes Smyth, youngest daughter of the late James Smyth, Commissariat Department, Bombay.
- FINNIMORE—JONES—Jan. 1, at the Garrison Church, Behrampore. Benjamin Kingston Finnimore, P.W.D., Bengal, only son of the late Major B. K. Finnimore, R.A., to Ethel, eldest daughter of Q. V. Jones, Esq., of Behrampore.
- FITZMAURICE—COOKE—Jan. 2, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, John D. S. Fitzmaurice, Civil Service of India, to Emily Grace Ellen, eldest daughter of S. Cooke, Esq., Bombay Educational Department.
- FRENCH—READ—Jan. 1, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Hugh Davis French (Forest Department), fourth son of the Rev. F. French, of Worlingworth Rectory, Wickham Market, to Edith Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late Captain C. M. Read, 16th Regiment.
- HUGHES—HUTCHINSON—Dec. 19, at St. Mary's Church, Belgaum, Walter Charleton Hughes, Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Evelyn Isabel Rose, eldest daughter of Colonel H. S. Hutchinson, Bengal Staff Corps.
- LEE—OBBARD—Dec. 30, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Harry Lee, Bengal Civil Service, to Alice Anderson, youngest daughter of General Obbard, Loutoun, Cheltenham.
- MUIR—ROSS—Dec. 21, at Bushire, James, eldest son of the Rev. James Muir, D.D., Egremont, Cheshire, to Charlotte Mary (Lottie), second daughter of Colonel E. C. Ross, C.S.I., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
- PEYTON—SCOTT—Jan. 4, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, Major Charles Talbot Peyton, 2nd Battalion The Durham Light Infantry, to Ethel Oliver Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. J. W. Scott, of Dapuri, Kirkee.
- THUILLIER—DAVIES—Jan. 2, at St. Peter's, Fort William, Calcutta, Willoughby Thuillier, Lieut. 21st P.I., son of General Sir Henry Thuillier, C.S.I., to Beatrice Jeann, youngest daughter of the late Captain Owen Davies, 11th (the North Devonshire) Regiment.

## DEATHS.

- BURDITT—Dec. 28, at Udayagiri, Violet Elizabeth, daughter of J. F. Burditt, Missionary, aged 1.
- CHURCHILL—Jan. 1, at Rangoon, Sergeant R. H. Churchill, Commissariat Department, aged 26.
- FAULCONER—Jan. 8, at Bombay, Annie, the wife of H. V. Faulconer, Bombay Tramway Company, and daughter of J. Nicholls, Esq., P.W.D., Beluchistan.
- GARBETT—Dec. 31, at Cawnpore, Mary Adelaide Lillian, the wife of Major C. H. V. Garbett, 3rd B.C., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Leeds, and granddaughter of the late Sir Joseph Leeds, Bart.
- GREENHILL—Jan. 20, at Calcutta, Florence Ellen, the wife of Edward Fowler Greenhill, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and second daughter of Thos. Perman, of Stoke Newington, London, aged 33. By cable.
- HODGES—Dec. 26, at Mowya, Upper Burma, Frank Wilfrid, only son of Lieut. H. F. Hodges, aged 1.

## Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

## CHEAP FEEDER RAILROADS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In England the use of feeder railways is well understood, but in India travellers must have noticed their absence with something like dismay; in Parliament no one thinks of asking how stations on the main lines are to be reached.

For instance, we have made in Burma two railways from the city of Rangoon, of which we are very proud: one to Prome, on the Irrawadi river, and the other to Mandalay, the capital of Upper Burma. When a column has received orders to march halfway to Chittagong, it cannot get through the jungle without slow and painful labour for two or three months. At last a narrow pathway is made by which mules and donkeys can progress, but the distance is found to be seventy miles, although as the crow flies it is only thirty-five. From Kan, on the Myittha river, westward, everything had to be carried on men's heads, and the coolies or porters had to eat half of their loads! And yet we call ourselves a military nation!

All over India the want of feeder roads is urgent. We require as many miles of feeders as have been already made by our cousins in the United States. The miseries of merchants in India in transporting heavy goods from and to railway stations require remedy; through water, through mud, and through jungle.

In order to construct cheap feeders we must have cheap iron for rails. There is abundance of excellent iron in India.

Mr. Clements Markham informed the English public in 1874 that iron is widely scattered over India, and has been manufactured from time immemorial. But the work of smelting, instead of being undertaken by great capitalists, has been carried on by poor people of very low caste. They have small clay furnaces with wood charcoal for fuel, and the blast is caused by foot or hand bellows. At the end of eight or ten hours from 10 lbs. to 20 lbs. of iron of good quality are obtained, but there is often difficulty in purchasing charcoal at a reasonable price.

The failures of the Indian Government to produce iron in large quantities have proved that it is incapable of undertaking the work with any reasonable prospect of success. In the Madras Presidency, near Salem, failure was attributed to the distance of the works from the source of supply! Would a business man have committed so great a blunder? In Kumaon failure was attributed, I believe, to deficiency of fuel. In the Nerbudda Valley Government suddenly dismissed Mr. Mitander (p. 104 of Clement Markham's Report), and closed the works. Having got hold of a scientific metallurgist, Government dismissed him.

In an official report recently published, we are told that the abundant iron ore at Burrakur Ranegunge only produces a small quantity of cast-iron; this official statement remarks that there is a want of enterprise in developing Indian iron.

Now, I ask, is not iron more necessary and useful than rubies? An iron road from Pakoko, on the Irrawadi, to Chittagong, would save the lives of many valuable English and Scotch soldiers. Cannot Government send to Middlesbrough, or to Glasgow, for a man who understands something? Is the abundant ore in the Saletekri hills (between Nagpore and the Chatteesgurr plain) and at Aurunga, and Daltongunge, at Mopani and Wun, at Punagurr and Burwai, and in the Damooda Valley, to remain unused till we lose India?

What we require is a clear statement of the iron resources of India; and a translation of such statement into Hindustani should be freely circulated.

At a very moderate cost feeder railways can be constructed. Every Native out of 250 millions is anxious to possess an iron plate for cooking chupatties.—Your obedient servant,  
January 23rd.

T.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A LARGE amount of machinery for the manufacture of cartridges for the new magazine rifle will reach India shortly.

COLONEL SANFORD and Captain Hext during their tour in Burma will inspect all the important river stations on the Chinwin as well as those on the Irrawaddy.

OWING to the continued sickness among the Punjab coolies on the Chin-Lushai Expedition, measures will probably be taken to replace them by men better able to stand the climate.

No official intimation has yet reached India of Major-General Montmorency's appointment to the Bengal Division,



which falls vacant in April; but, as we have stated before, he is considered the most likely man.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. S. F. MACKENZIE Military Accounts Department, lately employed on special duty on Sapper and Miner forms, has proceeded on sick leave to England, and will retire from the service at the end of his leave.

THE Bombay and Bengal Mountain Batteries have just been renumbered in order to avoid the confusion of having two Nos. 1 and 2. There are now eight mountain batteries, including the four in the Punjab Field Force, and they will be numbered from 1 to 8 consecutively.

THE numerous friends of Brigade-Surgeon D. R. W. Davies will learn with regret that he lies in a precarious condition at Meerut. Abscess of the liver appears to have supervened, and an operation was undertaken on the 1st instant to relieve it, but without success.

CAPTAIN K. FOSS, who has been prominent in pushing the A. I. P. A., has, the *Civil and Military Gazette* hears, patented an improved pyrometer which, it is claimed, is likely to save Government Rs. 25,000 per annum. The trials of the invention commenced at Umballa a short time ago. The same officer is also patenting an improved water keg for mule carriage, a new form of army rations, and something which is as yet a secret. If the last is successful, the Anglo-Indian public may owe to him "cheap passages" by land as well as by sea.

THE Muridki Camp commenced with the Proclamation parade and a review by the Lieutenant-Governor of the nine cavalry regiments assembled. Seven batteries of artillery, five regiments of British infantry, one of native cavalry, and nine of native infantry made an imposing force for the New Year's parade at Rawalpindi: but as a spectacle this was no doubt equalled by the parade of nine regiments of cavalry at Muridki. With these great camps not far off, the parade at Mian Mir was not only dwarfed, but was also deprived, by the counter-attraction of Muridki Camp, of the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor and Staff.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer*—"In none of your correspondence on longevity in India has any reference been made to the case of the late Lieutenant George Roan Duncan. Lieutenant Duncan entered the Army in 1816—the year after Waterloo—coming out to India in the following year, 1817. He never left the country nor was he ever at a hill station. He nevertheless retained his faculties—and in a large measure his energies—to the end, dying at this station, where he had continuously resided for a period of over half a century, in January last, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. I think it may fairly be claimed for it that this is the most striking case of European longevity in India."

## OBITUARY.

—o—

MAJOR-GENERAL E. A. G. E. RAWDON, lieut.-colonel, Retired List, Bengal S.C., died at 19, Prince's Gate, W., on the 19th inst., aged seventy years. General Rawdon was born in 1819, and educated at Addiscombe. He was for some time col.-commandant of the 19th Bombay N.I.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. C. MILLAR, colonel on the Retired List of the Bengal S.C., died at Vancouver Lodge, Victoria-road, Southsea, on the 20th inst., aged sixty-three. He entered the Army in December, 1844, and served in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49 (medal); with the force under Sir Colin Campbell in the Eusofzaire Campaign in 1851-52 (medal with clasp); and was present at Jullundur when the native cavalry and infantry mutinied on June 7, 1857 (medal). He obtained the rank of lieut.-colonel in December, 1870, and retired in July, 1877.

LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANKLIN LUSHINGTON, C.B., late Scots Guards, died at Hansham, Torquay, on the 18th inst. Colonel Lushington was the son of Sir Henry Lushington, the second baronet, and was born in 1811. He served in the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan with the 9th Regiment (severely wounded, brevet of major, medal, and C.B.). He retired from the Scots Guards in June, 1854.

LIEUT.-COL. H. DUBERLY, Paymaster on the Retired List, late of the 8th Hussars, died at Cheltenham on the 19th inst., aged sixty-eight years. Hewasson of the late Sir James Duberly, of Graynes Hall, Hants; joined the Army November 12, 1847, and Retired October 1, 1881. He served in the Crimean Campaign of 1854-55, as non-combatant, with his regiment, and was present at the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and was with the cavalry in the winter, and in camp during the siege of Sebastopol (medal with four clasps, and Turkish medal); also in the Indian Mutiny of 1858-59—Rajpootana and Central India (medal with clasp). He was always accompanied in the field, camp, and quarters by his wife, who, we believe, still survives him, and who has

written interesting records of her experiences in the Crimea and in India.

LIEUT.-COL. J. GUISE, Retired List, late 24th Bengal N.I., died at Ealing on the 17th inst.

LIEUT. AND QRM. W. JAMIESON, Royal Irish Regiment, died at Colchester on the 16th inst., aged 38 years. After serving in the ranks for twelve years, fifteen days, the deceased obtained his commission February 12, 1881. He served in the Afghan War of 1879-80 (medal), and also in the Nile Campaign of 1884-85, including action at Abu Klea Wells on February 16 and 17 (slightly wounded—medal with clasp, and Kedhive's star).

SECOND LIEUT. F. A. K. FOSTER, 1st Batn. King's Own Borderers, was killed on the 12th inst. while serving with the Chin Expedition. He was the only son of Mr. E. J. Forster, of Lincoln's-inn, 46, Emperor's-gate, and Sandy, Bedfordshire, and joined the army Nov. 10, 1888.

SURGEON-MAJOR E. CAMPBELL, Retired List, late Bengal Medical Department, died at 74, Bishop's-road, W., on the 16th inst., aged seventy-three. Dr. Campbell joined the Indian Army in 1838, and retired on pension in 1863. He served in the Afghan War of 1842—prisoner for nine months (medal); Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabul campaign (medal); battle of Maharajpore, 1843 (bronze star); Sutlej Campaign of 1845 (medal and three clasps); Punjab Campaign of 1849 (medal); and Indian Mutiny Campaign (medal). He served in the 2nd Grenadier Regt., and was for many years medical officer of the Governor-General's Body Guard.

SURGEON-MAJOR L. R. DAWSON, 22nd Bengal N.I., has died at Goojerat, where he had to be left by his regiment while on the march. Pneumonia was the cause of death. Dr. Dawson joined the Bengal Medical Service March 31, 1874, and became surg.-major March 31, 1886.

## FUNERAL OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

The remains of Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala were on Tuesday interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. At an early hour the body was taken from Eaton-square to the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, which occupies the north-west corner of the Tower Quadrangle, the coffin being conveyed on a gun-carriage drawn by six horses, and accompanied by the proper complement of mounted men of the Royal Horse Artillery, and an escort of the 12th Lancers. In the chapel there was no religious ceremony, but a guard of honour of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards was in readiness to receive the remains, accompanied by the band and the regimental colour. The brief "lying in state" in the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula being at an end, preparations were made, at eleven o'clock, for the slow march to St. Paul's. At a quarter past eleven the coffin was once more placed on the gun-carriage, and the mourners re-entered the carriages. They were Col. Hon. Robert Napier, the chief mourner, in the uniform of the Bengal Staff, Lady Napier, Major Napier, who wore the uniform of the 10th Hussars, and Lieut. Napier, of the Central India Horse. First in the procession rode two General Officers, followed by a half troop of Lancers. Next marched 500 men of the Royal Engineers, with their arms reversed; and behind them came a contingent of officers of the 3rd London Rifles, succeeding whom were the Corps of Commissionaires. Behind them marched the bands of the Foot Guards—Grenadiers, Coldstream, Scots Guards, and Royal Engineers. After the bands rode a squadron of the 12th Lancers, under the command of Major Archdale. Then came the gun-carriage, horsed by the J Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, lying on which was the coffin, adorned by the Union Jack, the cocked hat, and the sword. The bearers, furnished by the Royal Engineers, marched on either side. Lord Napier's black charger, with empty saddle and the riding-boots fastened the reverse way to the stirrups by black ribbons, was led by two troopers of the Horse Guards. Then came Maj.-General Philip Smith, commanding the Home District, Lieut.-Gen. Higginson, Maj. Gen. Milman, and other officers of high rank in the Army. The carriages, in which were the mourners, succeeded, followed by the Queen's state carriage and a number of private vehicles, and the rear of the *cortège* was composed of more troopers of the 12th Lancers. The route was kept by the Grenadier Guards, Scots Guards, the Coldstream Guards, and the 3rd London Rifles, while bodies of Royal Horse Guards and 1st and 2nd Life Guards were massed at the principal junctions of thoroughfares. About twelve o'clock the band of the Royal Engineers stationed at the foot of the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral heralded the approach of the funeral *cortège*, which was met at the entrance by the Duke of Cambridge (as representing the Queen), the Prince of Wales, Prince George of Wales, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Teck. The arrival was signalled by heliograph from the Cathedral to the Monument, and thence to the Tower, where a salute of seventeen guns was fired. The body having been removed from the gun-carriage, was borne into the Cathedral on the

shoulders of the warrant officers of the Royal Engineers. A procession was then quickly formed, and, headed by the Cathedral clergy and choir, singing the opening sentences of the Burial Service, moved slowly up the nave, which was lined on either side by a double rank of Royal Engineers resting on reversed arms, and a detachment of the Yeoman of the Guard. Following the clergy was borne the coffin, behind which were General Lord Mark Kerr, K.C.B., carrying the coronet and cushion of the late peer, General Sir C. W. D. Staveley, G.C.B., carrying the Field-Marshal's baton, and Lieut.-General Sir John Watson, V.C., K.C.B., Bo.S.C., bearing on a cushion the many orders and medals received by Lord Napier. The pall-bearers were:—

Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B.  
Gen. Sir Frederick Chapman, R.E., G.C.B.  
Gen. Sir Lothian Nicholson, R.E., K.C.B.  
Gen. Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., K.C.B.  
Gen. Sir Donald Stewart, G.C.B.  
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Peter Lumsden, G.C.B.  
Gen. Sir Alexander Taylor, G.C.B.  
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Martin Dillon, K.C.B.  
Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Higginson, K.C.B.  
Gen. Sir W. Olpherts, V.C., K.C.B.  
Gen. Sir Charles Brownlow, G.C.B.  
Lieut.-Gen. G. G. Pearse, C.B., R. (Madras) A.

After the pall-bearers came Col. the Hon. Robert Napier (chief mourner), Major the Hon. James P. Napier, and Lieut. the Hon. H. D. Napier. Behind the mourners walked the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family.

Almost the entire strength of the Headquarters Staff were present:—Gen. Lord Wolseley, Maj.-Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., Lieut.-Gen. Brackenbury, Maj.-Gen. Sir George Harman, Maj.-Gen. Godfrey Clerk, Maj.-Gen. Lyon-Fremantle, Maj.-Gen. Moncrieff, Maj.-Gen. Markham, Maj.-Gen. Grant, Maj.-Gen. Rooke, Maj.-Gen. Ravenhill, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Bidulph, Surgeon-Gen. Mackinnon, Surgeon-Gen. J. J. Clarke, Surgeon-Gen. Reade, Maj.-Gen. Alderson; Cols. Lord A. C. Gordon-Lennox, A. C. F. FitzGeorge, G. W. A. FitzGeorge, W. L. Pemberton, R. B. Lane, J. C. Ardagh, A. Harness, Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, W. Arbuthnot, W. R. Lascelles, C. Grove, A. S. Wynne, A. E. W. Goldsmid, E. Markham, H. C. Lewes, R. Grant, E. Wood, Sir F. W. de Winton, W. Salmond, G. V. Hamilton, C. H. Bridge, H. S. G. Miles, H. Locock, R. H. Vetch, C. E. Grover, E. M. Lloyd, F. W. Nixon, R. Y. Armstrong, H. J. Alderson, H. Le G. Geary, C. Morley, F. G. Ravenhill, E. A. Wood, and C. W. Duncombe; Majors J. W. Murray, J. C. Dalton, F. W. James, A. F. Barrow, J. K. Trotter, C. Crutchley, H. P. Knocker, and R. M. Ruck; Capt. E. W. Fleming, J. J. Leverison, G. A. K. Wiseley, F. H. N. Lake, C. E. Callwell, C. R. Simpson, G. Wemyss, and C. St. L. Barker.

An enormous number of friends and officers of all branches of the Service were also present, wearing full uniforms with draped sword-hilts, and bands of crape round their left arms. These included Admiral Sir George Tryon, Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield, Gen. Sir Edward Russell, Gen. Sir Samuel Browne, Gen. Sir Edwin Johnson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Stokes, Gen. Sir William Payn, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., Major-Gen. Sir Richard Harrison, Gen. Sir Henry Longden, Sir John Strachey, Gen. Sir Daniel Lysons, Gen. Sir William Wyllie, Gen. Sir Archibald Alison, Sir Theodore Hope, Sir John Morris, Gen. Sir Charles Keyes, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lewis Pelly, Gen. Sir Frederick F. Maude, Gen. Henry Lynedoch Gardiner (Equerry to the Queen), Gen. Sir Beauchamp Walker, Major-Gen. Sir Owen Burne, Gen. MacLagan, R.E., Lieut.-Gen. J. J. Murray, Major-Gen. Barter, Gen. E. H. Power, Gen. Little, Gen. Bray, Surg.-Gen. Rose, Gen. O. Wilkinson, Gen. Foley, Gen. Pritchard, Gen. Copeland Crawford, Surg.-Gen. Murray, Gen. Sir Edward Selby Smyth, Maj.-Gen. E. H. Courtney, R.E., Col. T. Pendergast B. Walsh (late Indian Army), Gen. Tiernay, Brigadier-Gen. Hamilton, Gen. H. W. Holland, Gen. C. B. Cox, Gen. Mitford, Gen. Hay, Maj.-Gen. Beadle, R.E., Gen. Spurgeon, Gen. Digby Barker, Gen. Howard Jones, Gen. Knox, Gen. Hunter Thompson, Gen. Beville, Gen. Hill Wallace, Lieut.-Gen. J. J. Murray, Surg.-Gen. MacKinnon, Maj.-Gen. Hime, Gen. Ridge, Gen. Cameron, Gen. Hankin; Cols. Viscount Falmouth, Lewis, Reeves, Cantley, R.E., Tyrrell, Delavoye, Edward Leach, Lloyd, Sir John Cowell (Master of Queen's Household), Sir Charles Wilson, Bruce-Brine, Jackson, Abadie, Trueman, St. John Mildmay, H. M. Hozier, Holt, Bullock, Davidson (Royal Body Guard), St. Leger, Larking, and Moysey.

The following Army Order, dated 21st January, 1890, was specially issued from the War Office:—"His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has received the Queen's commands to convey to the Army Her Majesty's deep regret at the loss it has sustained by the death of the lamented Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Royal Engineers, Constable of the Tower of London. His Royal Highness has

also much gratification in announcing to the Army the following gracious message of sympathy which has been received from His Majesty the German Emperor:—"The British Army has just lost one of its ablest generals and bravest soldiers. I deeply grieve for the loss of excellent Lord Napier of Magdala, and I hasten to express my most heartfelt and sincere sympathy to you and to the whole British forces. His noble character, fine gentlemanly bearing, his simplicity and splendid soldiering, were qualities for which my grandfather and father always held him in high esteem. Please convey my feelings of sincerest regret to the Queen and the Army.—William, I.R., Admiral of the fleet." By command, Wolseley, Adjutant-General."

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 20, City of London (s), Calcutta; 20, Canton (s), Bombay; 21, Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Bombay; 21, Eden Hall (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 20, Wenington Hall (s), Cardiff; 22, Etobia (s), Clyde; 22, Domenico Balduino (s), Genoa; 22, Clan Monroe (s), Glasgow.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 22, City of Agra (s), Clyde.

MADRAS.—Jan. 18, Clan Stuart (s), Galle.

### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 17, Khalif (s), Bombay; 18, Kerbela (s), Bombay; 18, City of Bombay (s), Calcutta; 19, Clan Matheson (s), Calcutta; 23, Chusan (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 21, Branksome Hall (s), Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 20, City of Calcutta (s), London; 21, Dorunda (s), London; 23, Congella (s), Natal.

MADRAS.—Jan. 18, Clan Drummond (s), London; 21, Clan Stuart (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Jan. 30; from Brindisi, Feb. 10.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Burns, Miss Kelly, Mr. G. Gregory, Mr. Hogarth, Miss Wells, Mrs. Neville Chamberlain and infant, Miss Haldane, Mr. Babington, Mr. Mrs. and two Misses Barnett, Mr. C. E. Johnson, Major J. A. Fergusson, Miss M. Kitchen, two Misses Graham, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. F. H. Barrow, Mr. J. Mosley. *From Brindisi*: Mr. M. Urquhart, Hon. L. M. St. Clair, Col. T. and Mrs. Graham, Col. Macnaughton, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Mr. J. L. Sidey, Rev. W. E. Scott, Col. C. E. D. Branson, Lieut. Brett, Mr. C. Brown, Mr. H. W. Lewis, Mrs. Rose and child, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Humphries.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. A. Macduff, Mrs. Boyne Rankan and friend, Mrs. J. S. and two Misses Harrison, Mr. Hugh Bright, Mrs. Maine, Miss Pemberton, Mr. E. A. Wiggins, Mr. Page, Dr. and Miss Greenless. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Beresford-Melville, Mrs. Darby, Mrs. Christy, Messrs. A. and R. Christy, Mr. Christy, jun., Mr. McMichael.

For Malta: General Mequith, Mr. and Mrs. McFerran, General and Miss Brooke, Com. and Mrs. Pretymann, Major and Mrs. Mundy, Col. and Mrs. Hornby Bullen, Mr. Elliston Allen, Col. J. Le Lantour, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. S. Allen, Mr. E. H. Sykes, Mr. Chichester. *From Gibraltar*: Col. and Mrs. Locock.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Maidment. *For Gibraltar*: Miss Pilkington, two Misses Elsdale, Messrs. R. J. and T. Balston, Mr. Gallon, three Misses Balston, Rev. C. Bowden, Major-General and Mrs. Carr, two Misses Carr, Mr. Douglas Pennant, Miss Lamb, Capt. and Mrs. Abdy, Mrs. W. F. Fenn, Capt. H. N. Winn.

For Kurrachee: Mr. A. Murray. *For Port Said*: Miss Cartwright. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Tunison and family.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Feb. 6; from Naples, Feb. 15.

For Port Said: Dr. Carson and party. *For Bombay*: Capt. G. F. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Mitchell Innes, Mr. Spicer, Mr. Lyall, Mr. H. J. Gin, Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. Woods and child. *From Ismailia*: Mr. and Mrs. R. Boyle.

For Gibraltar: General Hon. A. Hardinge. *For Ismailia*: Mr. E. Joy, Mr. and Mrs. Preston. *For Colombo*: Capt. John Hope, Col. Lonsley, Mrs. and Miss Lonsley, Miss L. Fink.

For Calcutta: Rev. J. and Mrs. Hewlett, Mrs. Macready, Mr. C. J. Sharpe, Miss Higginson, Mr. W. D. Low, Rev. Mr. Lyle. *From Naples*: Mr. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson.

For Malta: Col. and Mrs. Evans. *For Naples*: Two Misses Troughton, Mr. and Mrs. Bowring, Mr. Wimble.

For Madras (via Bombay): Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hunter.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Feb. 6; from Brindisi, Feb. 17.

For Bombay: Sister Katharine. *From Brindisi*: Col. W. H. Wilson, Col. M. M. Bowie, Lieut. Archer.

For Alexandria: Rev. Mr. Preston, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Mee, Surgeon-Major Roe. *From Venice*: Dr. Chaplin, Rev. F. Smith. *From Brindisi*: Baron von Brekeda.

For Malta: Admiral Sir E. Fanshawe, Dr. and Mrs. Cresswell, Mr. Langdon, Mr. F. Lucas.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Feb. 13; from Brindisi, Feb. 24.

For Bombay: Major-General Sir John Macneill, V.C., Col. and Mrs. Graham Smith, Mrs. Newton. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bright, General G. B. Wolseley, C.B., Mrs. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. C. E. Day, Major and Mrs. Miller, Col. and Mrs. H. E. Eliot.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson, Mr. J. S. Dismore, Mr. Gould, Major-General Fraser, Mr. Aunjier. From Brindisi: Mr. MacCredy.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Miss White, Miss Anderson.

For Kurrachee: Col. and Mrs. Cave, Miss E. Cooke.

For Port Said: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Tremlett.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Feb. 20; from Naples, March 1.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Clark. From Naples: Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mrs. A. Allen.

For Colombo: Mr. Brabazon.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Feb. 21; from Brindisi, March 3.

For Bombay: Mr. Spencer Follett. From Brindisi: Major W. Riddall, Col. and Mrs. Spring, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, Mr. W. Fryer, Major H. W. Noyes.

For Malta: Dr. and Mrs. Brewster.

For Port Said: From Brindisi: Princess de Scey, Miss Molesworth, Mr. Firebrace.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, Mr. J. B. and Miss Meredith. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Feb. 27; from Brindisi, March 10.

For Bombay: Lord and Lady Harris and child, Hon. Mr. Jervis, Surg.-Maj. Findlay, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and infant, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. J. F. and Miss Laycock, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy, Mr. and Mrs. L. Warner, Mr. D. Irvine, Hon. Mrs. Hutchins, Dr. and Mrs. J. Tuhoy and infant, Mr. R. H. G. Irvine.

For Kurrachee: From Brindisi: Col. and Mrs. Molloy.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, March 6; from Brindisi, March 16.

For Alexandria: Capt. E. Guilding. From Venice: Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Harriks.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, March 14; from Brindisi, March 24.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Col. C. J. O. Chambers, Mr. J. S. Sturrock.

For Madras: (via Bombay): Mr. J. P. Sneyd.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, March 20; from Naples, March 29.

For Naples: Hon. W. W. and Mrs. Vernon.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, March 21; from Brindisi, March 31.

For Kurrachee: From Brindisi: Mr. W. Sandbach.

For Malta: Mr. J. Kenyon.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, March 27; from Brindisi, April 6.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Crowther. From Brindisi: Mr. Mein.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Jan. 30.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mactaggart, Mr. H. G. Place, Staff-Sergeant and Mrs. Sime, Miss Sime.

For Calcutta: Rev. L. and Mrs. Davidson, Miss M. Cooke, Major and Mrs. G. S. Eyre, Miss E. Adamson, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Pierce.

For Suez: Lieut. A. B. Thurston.

For Madras: Mr. W. Alexander, Miss K. Glanville, Mrs. Peile, Col. H. C. Stevens.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Feb. 13.

For Madras: Mrs. Cardew, Miss L. Catherall, Mrs. Philby, Miss Elliott Lockhart.

For Colombo: Mr. H. W. Weatherall, Mrs. Dingwall, Mr. F. de Crespigny.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Napier and sister, Miss Mackay.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Feb. 15.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Johnsten.

For Bombay: Miss C. Le Messurier.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Reva*, to sail Feb. 28.

For Calcutta: Miss Ridsdale.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Feb. 13.

For Kurrachee: Capt. Hickman, Miss Berkeley, Col. A. MacC. Bruce, Mrs. R. F. Jameson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas and infant, Miss Wakeford, Master Wakeford, Mrs. Vaughan and four children.

For Bombay: Surgeon J. and Mrs. Shearer, Lieut.-Colonel G. Simpson, Mr. P. H. O'Brien.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail March 8.

For Kurrachee: Lieut. M. Fitzgerald, Mrs. O'Meara, Mrs. A. Spencer.

For Bombay: Major W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., Captain and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. G. Rotton, Col. and Mrs. J. M. Sym, Miss Sym.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, to sail Jan. 31.

For Bombay: Miss Katherine Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Ormsby.

Per Austro-Hungarian Line s.s. *Imperatrix*, to sail Feb. 8.

Capt. Daniell, Mr. A. J. H. Vanrenen, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Runsey.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. R. Harvey, at Bombay, Jan. 6.

From London: Mr. Kennedy, Mr. H. S. Close, Mr. A. Hullah, Mr. F. Clough, Mr. W. H. Escott, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. W. Ingham, Mr. Smith, Mr. Newcombe, Mrs. Bateman and two daughters, Masters Bateman, Dr. Blancard, Mr. J. L. Walton, Miss L. Booker, Major Howard, Mr. J. P. Walker, Mr. Maugham, Mr. Bammah.

From Brindisi: Mr. J. H. Beresford, Mr. B. Scott, the Earl of Kerry, Lord Fitzmaurice, Mr. R. O. Hart, Mr. P. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. Van Ingen, Surg.-Major Fullerton, Mr. W. H. Atkins, Mr. Newton, Mr. Woodside.

From Gibraltar: Mr. J. S. Brito.

From Naples: Miss A. Forrest.

From Ismailia: Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. Carl von Plate, Deputy Surg.-General Cates.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Britannia*, Capt. Orman, at Brindisi, Jan. 16.

From Colombo: Miss Bisland.

From Calcutta: For London: Mr. and Miss Nicholson, Miss Bonet. From Bombay: Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. A. Reed. For London: Mr. C. Bradlaugh, M.P., Mr. J. Holt, Mr. A. W. Lawson, Mr. E. L. Walsh, Rev. J. McMahon.

From Suez: For London: Sir W. and Miss Lewis.

From Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. French, Mr. and Mrs. Parras, Mr. Ralli, Mr. Bach, Mr. J. Auld.

From Port Said: Mr. D. Ventino. For London: Lieut. Clinton Baker, Mr. Smith.

Per City Line s.s. *City of London*, at London, Jan. 19.

From Calcutta: Ms. John Dick, Miss K. Sparham, Mrs. Easton and two infants.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, from Bombay, Jan. 10.

For London: Mrs. Oldham and child, Miss Haig, Mrs. Montgomerie. Mr. Spencer Charrington, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Johnston and two infants, Mr. G. White.

For Brindisi: Lieut. A. Beale, Surg.-Major D. N. Parakh, Rev. H. Grey, Lieut. Philot, Mr. Jamieson, Madam La Ray, Mr. Ongar, Mr. A. A. Mackay, Dr. R. Pemberton, Mr. R. G. Bates.

For Ismailia: Mr. J. Harris Browne, two Misses Browne, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Boulton, junr.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Jan. 17.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Pearson.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. T. J. Alderton, from Bombay, Jan. 24.

For London: Col. E. Maude, Mrs. Blathwayt and infant, Dr. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Pipkin, Miss Ritchie.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. S. Morgan, Mr. M. Betagh, Mr. E. Bibby.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Chusan*, Capt. W. E. Thompson, from London, Jan. 23; from Naples, Feb. 1.

For Colombo: Mr. F. M. Marshall, Mrs. and Miss Swabey, Miss Harten, Mr. R. and Miss Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins, Mr. and Mrs. Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. David Todd, Mr. J. Leslie. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. W. Mackenzie.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Nelson and two infants, Mr. Andrew Glen, Mr. H. J. Clerk, Mr. J. M. Atkinson, Mrs. Berriff, Mr. A. Berriff, Mr. A. Elliot, Miss Frost, Sister Mary Christine, Mr. R. Q. Wales, Mr. C. W. Tosh, Mr. J. E. Robertson, Mr. G. Seaton, Mr. J. Webster, Mr. J. Davies. From Naples: Mr. Boustead, Mr. Harper, Mr. Geo. Hack.

For Naples: Capt. and Mrs. Kays, Miss Kays, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bennett, Miss Donnell, Marquis de Saliceto, three Misses Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Goldney.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Millard, Mr. A. F. Gibson, Miss J. Kay, Mr. Veitch, Mrs. H. Ryder, Mr. Suzuki, Mr. Manchji. From Naples: Capt. Ramsay, Mr. T. H. Andrews, Dr. P. Sarasin, Mr. F. Sarasin, Mrs. Sansome.

For Ismailia: Mr. Cross, Hon. Mrs. A. B. Lesiger, Mrs. Benn, Miss Wray, Mr. P. J. Hood, Miss Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Pickering, Lieut. W. J. Scullard, Mr. and Mrs. Raines, Mr. Chirol, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. G. Laing, Mr. Mallia, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. and Miss Davidson, Dr. Hewitson. From Naples: Mrs. Le Sage, Mr. Bilbrough, Miss Bacon, Miss Holmes, Mr. Turner, Mr. Price, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Garnett, Mr. J. Marden, Mrs. Low and party.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. A. Sanders, Miss East, Mrs. Murrow, Capt. W. H. Bent, Lieut. R. H. Pitcairn, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Jarvis and

two infants, Mr. W. Bowden, Mr. Henderson, Col. and Mrs. Locock, Mr. and Mrs. Reid and infant, Mr. Geo. Hogg, Major G. Allen.  
For Madras (via Bombay) : Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Kirkman.  
For Port Said : Miss Hardman, Miss Townsend.  
For Alexandria : Mr. Steele.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Arcadia*, Capt. W. B. Andrews, R.N.R., from London, Jan. 24 ; from Brindisi, Feb. 4.

For Bombay : From Brindisi : Mr. E. C. Buckland, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Robertson, Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, Mr. L. Johnson.  
For Ismailia : Mr. and Mrs. Edgelow, Mr. and Mrs. L. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Carpmal, Mr. Grant, Mr. Hunter. From Brindisi : Mr. Holland, Mr. Norton, Miss Stevens. From Malta : Mme. la Comtesse de Biencourt and daughter.

For Gibraltar : Mr. and Mrs. Sampson-Hanbury, Mr. H. J. Barrett, Mr. D. S. Browne, Miss Mawe, Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Topping, Mr. and Mrs. Atcherson and son, Messrs. F. and W. Jubber, Mrs. Wilkie.

For Alexandria : Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers, Miss C. B. Bethune, Mr. Leake, Mr. Hacking, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Tanner, Miss M. Arnold, Mr. H. and Miss N. Falk, Mrs. Pretty, Miss Southern, Miss Paton, Miss McAndrew, Mrs. C. Bell and child, Col. Townshend, Mr. Pym, Miss Alderson, Mr. and Mrs. Chataway and two children, Mr. R. Wells, Mr. Collins, Mr. Laing, Mrs. and Miss Weakley, Capt. and Mrs. A. Thomson, Mr. E. Garcke. From Venice : Mr. and Mrs. P. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Armstrong, Mrs. and Miss Morison Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Sellwood, two Misses Warburton. From Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker, Mr. H. Nash, Mr. A. W. Stiff, Mr. and Mrs. Blair, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Macclure, Sir W. and Lady Farrer and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Misses E. and L. Stansfield, Mr. Gianetti, Mrs. Alban Gibbs, Miss Beresford Hope, Capt. H. M. Sidney, Miss Sugden, Miss Smith.

For Brindisi : Sir J. and Lady Campbell Ord and party, Mr. H. Rhodes, Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Willoughby, Mr. J. B. Macmillan.

For Malta : Mrs. Sheil, Mrs. Noel and family, Miss Tindell, Lieut. Pack Beresford, Com. R. C. Prothero, Mr. Hales-Wilkie, Miss Help, Mr. A. H. Crookford, Major and Mrs. Heyworth, Mr. D. Foster, Mr. Mantle.

For Port Said : Rev. Mr. Macdade.

For Kurrachee : From Brindisi : Lieut. T. Quin.

For Calcutta : Mr. G. A. Meyer, Mr. Sheik Ameer Ali.

For Madras (via Bombay) : Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Baudry.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, sailed Jan. 18.

For Bombay : Miss E. Pruce, Mrs. F. S. Martin, Miss Martin, Master Martin, Miss Corneil, Mrs. and Miss Pennock.

For Kurrachee : Miss M. Lunam, Mrs. Oman and child, Miss Oman.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Matheson*, sailed Jan. 19.

For Colombo : Miss Annie Pyper, Miss Margaret Pyper, Miss Laura Pyper, Miss Beatrice Pyper, Master Gordon Pyper, Miss Murray.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Mackay, Mr. J. H. Fowler, Mr. R. W. Cole, Mr. J. M. Mason, Mr. J. Scott.

For Madras : Miss M. E. Robinson, Miss E. P. Robinson, Miss B. E. Hatch, Mr. E. S. Bowden, Mrs. Bowden, Mr. C. Imrey.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Bombay*, sailed Jan. 19.

For Calcutta : Miss Isles, Miss Good, Mrs. Wakefield, Master Wakefield, Mr. E. H. Thomas, two Sisters of St. John Baptist.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Jan. 31.

For Ismailia : Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Potter, Miss Potter, Miss Ward, Mrs. F. A. Brown, Miss M. J. Roe, Mr. Robert Kolisch, Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. Chas. J. Gillis, Mr. J. O. Norris, Mr. J. O. Hutchinson.

For Marseilles : Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Macfarlane.

Per s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, from Bombay, Feb. 7.

For London : Mrs. W. Siddons, Capt. T. C. Francis, Mr. A. S. Hamilton, Mr. A. Walter, Mrs. Eardly Norton, Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Spilbury and two infants, Rev. and Mrs. A. Gilruth, child and two infants, Rev. T. Evans, Rev. G. P. Taylor, Rev. Beatty, Miss McKee, Miss Beatty.

For Brindisi : Mr. J. A. Negroponte, Mr. H. S. King, M.P., Mr. J. Hennessey, Mr. Thos. Grant, Mr. Gregor Grant, Mr. F. Q. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chisholm, Mr. H. Holland Burne, Mr. McKie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lambrinoudi, Viscount Marsham, A.D.C., Mr. J. Holms, Mr. David R. Keith, Mr. Sam Gowan, Mr. Oscar Koebel, Mr. C. Andreac, Mrs. Moses, Mr. J. T. Petrocokino, Mr. Andrew Yule.

For Suez : Mrs. R. H. J. Townsend, Miss Nichols.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Feb. 14.

For Marseilles : Mr. W. Birkmyre.

For Brindisi : Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. W. D. Chase.

For Venice : Rev. and Mrs. A. Newhall and child.

Per s.s. *Olyde*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, from Bombay, Feb. 21.

For London : Mrs. Slaughter and infant, Mrs. Hill and infant.

For Brindisi : Canon and Mrs. Wilberforce, Miss Wilberforce, Lieut. E. Milner, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bayne, Lord Radstock, Mr. and Mrs. Sykes, Miss Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Horsfall.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Feb. 28.

For Marseilles : Mrs. Gilbert and child, Mrs. M. C. Turner and child.

For Brindisi : Miss Kennedy and companion.

Per s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, March 7.

For London : Mrs. Ross Scott, Miss Imerson, Right Hon. H. and Mrs. Childers, Mr. T. K. and Miss Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mereik and child, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, Mr. C. Kindersley, Rev. R. Kennedy, Miss Francis Sharp, Miss Harris, Mrs. A. G. Cane and child, Mr. W. Thom, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Roberts and two infants, Master Hawker.

For Brindisi : Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Maling Grant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carlile, Mr. and Mrs. Scaramanga, Mr. H. Calthorpe, Mr. H. Miller, Countess of Strathmore, two Ladies Lyon, Mr. Jesup, Mr. M. M. MacDonald, Mr. L. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilts, Col. and Mrs. D. Henning, Miss Langworthy, Mrs. Durst, Major and Mrs. Humfrey, Mr. V. Schlagel, Mr. and Mrs. S. Britain, Mr. E. Solano, Mrs. and Miss Chardon, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Miss Peason, Miss Hargreaves, Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Milne, Rev. Charles Gore, Mr. Henry O. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Frizelle, Miss Frizelle, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wace, Mr. C. H. Seeley, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. A. O. Hume.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, March 14.

For Marseilles : Col. W. R. Bunbury.

Per s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. R. Harvey, from Bombay, March 18.

For London : Rev. E. Guildford.

For Marseilles : Mr. Savage, Mrs. Candy, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Robert H. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hulton, Mr. H. T. Brown, Mr. Rudston Brown, Mr. G. H. Morrison.

Per s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, March 21.

For London : Mrs. Crawley-Boevey and child, Mr. and Mrs. Alston and infant.

For Brindisi : Col. A. F. Laughton, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gray, Col. R. Thyme, Col. Hon. H. Eaton.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, March 28.

For Marseilles : Rev. and Mrs. G. T. Washburn, Rev. J. P. Ellwood.

Per s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. C. Fraser, from Bombay, April 4.

For London : Mr. E. C. Baker, Miss Baker, Miss Chavasse, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Herbert Wright, Mr. Arthur Jones, Mrs. Amy Jones, Mrs. and Miss Harwood and infant, Mrs. Ward, Mr. A. Priestley, Mrs. M. G. Gerard, Rev. J. G. Potter and three children.

For Brindisi : Col. A. G. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. F. York-Smith, Mr. F. Sessions, Miss Nainby, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White, Mrs. Baines.

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

##### OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave	Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Euphrates..	—	—	—	—	—	28 Jan.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar.
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	Q'nstown	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar.
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

##### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
Crocodile .....	—	—	—	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Serapis .....	—	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates .....	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar .....	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr.
Crocodile .....	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis .....	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

THE end of last month saw the sentence of the General Court-Martial on Captain Moberley, R.A., confirmed. It was the lightest possible for the offence—dismissal, and everybody will be glad that it was no heavier. As is well known, the difference between the sentence of dismissal and cashiering is this:—An officer who is cashiered can never be employed again in any capacity under Government. An officer who is only dismissed can be so employed. There were various reasons why the sentence on Captain Moberley was a comparatively light one, which will readily occur to those who have followed the case. The singular absence of all motive for taking the money, for such a sum could easily have been borrowed in the bazaar; the total absence of all attempt at concealment; and the manly way in which Captain Moberley, at the Court-Martial, took the whole blame on his own shoulders. All these things point very plainly to the conclusion that the act was one of those inexplicable lapses not uncommon in our complex human nature, and which stir the mind to wonder and pity.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—January 4.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	102½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	105	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	6 pr. ct.	925
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct.	930
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	17½	pr. ct.	19
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	170

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Alkbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	265
Ballary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	185
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,880	12	365
Dholera Ginning ...	all	—	—
East India ...	1,000	180	1,120
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,825
French ...	all	50	585
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	40	405
Mercantile ...	125	7½	—
Motusall Co. ...	400	50	412½
Mumbar M. ...	all	25	210
New Berar ...	500	45	500
New Indian ...	125	11	82
Prince of Wales ...	400	40	340
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Shind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,150
Shind ...	750	50	475
Volkart ...	all	60	595

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	500
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	500
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	20	380
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	80
Bellary S. & W. Co. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhowanagar Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25	680
Centra India ...	500	45	1,120
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	40	450
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	50	900
Empress Co. ...	all	25	640
Frankjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	500
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	128
Hindustan ...	1,000	30	770
Hingringhat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	690
Imperial Cotton ...	500	85	480
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	980
James Greaves ...	500	25	690
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewras Baloo ...	1,000	45	885
Khandesh ...	1,000	50	690
Khatoo Mackunjee ...	1,000	40	540
Leopold ...	1,000	5	160
Madras United ...	1,000	100	1,950
Maharajah ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Pettit ...	all	50	1,130
Mazgon ...	250	5	115
Morari Goudalass ...	1,000	75	1,025
Nalgam ...	1,000	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	—
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	250
Oriental ...	625	10	365
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	—
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,810
South India ...	1,000	80	420
Southern India ...	500	15	140
Southern Mahatta ...	250	12½	270
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	380
Western India ...	1,000	25	605

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr. ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	—	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	465

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	82
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	8,450
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	70
Kemp & Co. ...	175	860
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	31
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,260
Thacker and Co. ...	25	115

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazgon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

## CALCUTTA.—January 6.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
4 Promissory Notes ...	Ra. 97 0 to —
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	— 0 to —
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	102 4 to —
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102 4 to —
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	104 0 to —
6 of 1873 (1908) ...	102 8 to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	102 8 to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	103 0 to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	103 8 to —
4½ of 1892 (1902) ...	99 12 to 100 4

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to —
Allahabad ...	100	200 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	170 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	982½ to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	142 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	180 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to —
National of India ...	£12½	175 to 180
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	110 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	to —
Unconventated Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to —

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	25 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Ra. 9
Asiatic Jute ...	Nominal.
Bally Paper Mills ...	182 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	102 to 103
Bengal Coal ...	170 to 1740
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A shares) ...	17s. 6d. 18½ to 18½
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1 4 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	170 to —
Bengal Silt Co. ...	80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 390 to —
Burdach Cotton Mills ...	100 67 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 90 to 91
Burrakur Coal ...	100 175 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 106 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100 124 to 125
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100 117 ½ to 118
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 90 to —
Chitpore Himalayan Railway ...	100 139 to 140
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 70 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250 163 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 74 to 75
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100 205 to —
Gourapore ...	100 131 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 82 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500 100 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100 123 to 124
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 27 to 88
Kamohatty Jute Mills ...	50 150 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 80 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200 230 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100 188 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 145 to 150
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 104 to —
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100 201 to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 86 to —
Raneesungore Coal Association ...	100 66 to —
Riverside Press ...	100 79 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 250 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 92 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100 84 to 85
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 104 to 105

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amluckie ...	100
Accurtipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	100
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	200
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coochbeela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehing (Assam) ...	100
Dehra Dun ...	90
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhunsiri ...	100
Durrang (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Gliele (Darjiling) ...	130	54 to 55
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	200 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	25 to —
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	42 to 43
Hoolmarie (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Hoolungrie (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	12 to 13
Kangra Valley ...	100	per
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	66 to 68
Kunchumpore (Cachar) ...	100	to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	85 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	65 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	200 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	43 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	54 to 55
Loobah ...	100	105 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	6 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 12
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	to —
Do. contributory ...	125	to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	Nominal.
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	32 to 38
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to —
Pattarah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	to —
Sapakati ...	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	4-5 disc.
Seemah ...	—	to —
Singbulli and Murnah ...	100	86 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to 78
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	103	133 to 105
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	195 to 200
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to —

## LONDON.—January 27.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd ...	100 to 100½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	107 to 107½
4 Do. October 10, 1893 ...	— to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1393 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	106 to 108
4 Do. 1888-90 ...	106 to 108
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	102 to 104
4 Do. ...	107 to 109
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

## RAILWAY DEBENTURE

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	119 to 121
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	134 to 137
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	121 to 123
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	128 to 132

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	94 to 96
Bengal Central, Lm., Sha. ...	5	5½ to 5½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	183 to 186
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	24 to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1933 ...	—	24 to 24½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	28 to 29
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	108 to 111
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	166 to 168
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	145 to 147
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	138 to 140
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	131 to 133
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	to —
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	110 to 112
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. ...	100	24 to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1893 ...	5	28 to 29
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	131 to 133
South Mahatras, Lm., Ld. ...	20	113 to 115
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	118 to 120
West of India Fort, Ld. ...	20	111 to 113

## TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited ...	all	13½ to 14½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	15 to 15½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99 to 101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	107 to 110
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	105 to 107
Do. Exten., Austr. & China ...	all	12½ to 14
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	102 to 104
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	102 to 105
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	100 to 102</



## W. H. ALLEN & CO'S NEW BOOKS.

**AD ORIENTEM.** By A. D. FREDERICKSON. Demy 8vo, with Illustrations from the author's Sketch-book and 2 Maps. 21s.

**REMINISCENCES OF SPORT AND LIFE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.** By Colonel HEBER DRURY, late Madras Staff Corps, Author of "The Useful Plants of India," &c. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**SIR JOHN LOGIN and DULEEP SINGH.** By Lady LOGIN. With an Introduction by Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. Demy 8vo, with Portrait and Map. 18s.

**THE YOUNG SOLDIER IN INDIA.** His Life and Prospects. By H. S. Crown 8vo 3s. 6d.

**THE MILITARY CAREER.** A Guide to Young Officers, Army Candidates, and Parents. By Lieut.-General Sir W. BELLAIRS, K.C.M.G., C.B. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE RIVER KARUN: An Opening to British Commerce.** By WILLIAM FRANCIS ADNSWORTH, Ph.D., P.S.A., &c., Author of "A Personal Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition." Crown 8vo, with Map. 3s.

**KAYE AND MALLESON'S HISTORY of THE INDIAN MUTINY.** Edited by Col. G. B. MALLESON. Cabinet Edition. In 6 vols. Crown 8vo. 6s. each. Vol. 6, with Index completing the work.

**THE ROMANCE of MODERN INDUSTRY.** By JAMES BURNLEY, Author of "The Romance of Life Preservation," &c. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**CHRISTINA, QUEEN of SWEDEN.** By F. W. BAIN, B.A., late Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. Crown 8vo, with Portrait. 7s. 6d.

**AN ACCOUNT of the NEW CHAPEL at MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, WILTS.** By the Rev. NEWTON MANT, M.A., with Introduction by Archdeacon FARRAR, and Reminiscences of the Rev. J. S. Thomas, M.A., Bursar of the College. Crown 8vo, with Illustrations. 6s.

**FAMOUS ELIZABETHAN PLAYS.** Expurgated and Adapted for Modern Use. By H. MACAULAY FITZGERBON, M.A., Editor of "Early English and Scottish Poetry." Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**CHARLOTTE CORDAY.** By Mrs. R. K. VAN ALSTINE. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE SOUTHERN SKIES: A Plain and Easy Guide to the Southern Hemisphere.** True for every Year. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR. Fcap. 4to. 5s.

### TWO NEW NOVELS.

**WITH THE HARRISES SEVENTY YEARS AGO.** By the Author of "The Subaltern," &c. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**THE THREE GEOFFREYS.** By M. M. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE SILVER WHISTLE.** A Novel. By "Naseby." 2 vols. crown 8vo. 12s.

### STATESMEN SERIES.

Edited by LLOYD C. SANDERS.

New Volumes, crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**THE PRINCE CONSORT.** By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE DALHOUSIE. By Captain L. G. TROTTER.

**WELLESLEY.** By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I.

### EMINENT WOMEN SERIES.

Edited by JOHN H. INGRAM.

**JANE AUSTEN.** By Mrs. MALDEN. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Popular Edition.

**GEORGE SAND.** By BERTHA THOMAS. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.

**MARY LAMB.** By Mrs. GILCHRIST.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO.,  
13, Waterloo Place, S.W.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE



**COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.**—Dr. J. C. BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and, as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances dating elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false. This Caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.**—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was UNDOUBTEDLY the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, and the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See *The Times*, July 13th, 1884.

**DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY.** GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, London. REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient. Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "2 DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME of DIARRHOEA." From SYMES & CO., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Simla, Jan. 5, 1880.

To J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Dear Sir,—We congratulate you upon the widespread reputation this justly-esteemed medicine has earned for itself all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a under sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 St. Russell St., W.

We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescribe and patient alike.—We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES & CO., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is the TRUE PAINKILLER in

**NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** rapidly cuts short all attacks of

**EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.**

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 4d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURER, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 St. Russell St., W.

### ADOPTED AS A PRIZE BOOK BY THE SCHOOL BOARD.

In Six Volumes. Each Volume complete in itself. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. each volume, or £1 1s. the set,

## The Parents' Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction.

BY

MARTHA HILL and FRIENDS.

NEW EDITION.

EDITED BY

CONSTANCE HILL.

The *School Board Chronicle* says:—"It is a library of bright, lively, wholesome reading in short pieces—about twenty separate tales, fables, poems, articles, and sketches to the volume. Now that the work has been so handsomely and happily revised, no school library will be quite what it should be without it."

The *Guardian* says:—"We hope that the children of the present generation will welcome, as we remember doing, 'The Parents' Cabinet.' So much did we love the book that the sight is a real refreshment."

The *Englishwoman's Review* says:—"The work will be prized, we believe, by a new circle of readers for its own sake, as well as by those who re-read it to recall the impressions of their childhood."

The *Scotsman* says:—"All the articles are written in popular language, being well brought within the capacity of those for whom the work has been compiled. . . . Will prove one of the most popular productions of the season for the rising generation."

The *Daily News* says:—"Each book is complete in itself, in token of which the order is indicated, not by figures, but by stars. . . . Mrs. Hill was the inventor of this convenient method. . . . May be separated without assuming the appearance of odd volumes."

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO'S ORIENTAL MANUALS.

TWO ADDITIONS TO THE SERIES JUST PUBLISHED.

Fcap. 8s. 6d.

### ANGLICISED COLLOQUIAL BURMESE;

OR,

How to Speak the Language in  
Three Months.

BY

Lieut. F. A. L. DAVIDSON,  
Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Fcap. 10s. 6d.

### A CHINESE MANUAL

COMPRISING

A Condensed Grammar with Idiomatic  
Phrases and Dialogues.

BY

ROBERT K. DOUGLAS,

Assistant Keeper in the Library of the British Museum,  
and Professor of Chinese at King's College, London.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

# **DR. SPENCER'S ASTHMA CURE**



## **ASTHMA CURED.**

No matter of how long standing, or how severe, by DR. SPENCER'S ASTHMA CURE; Price 4/6 and 10/- of Chemists; or free by Parcels Post from us.

Our illustrated book, "ASTHMA, ITS TREATMENT AND CURE," by E. Edwin Spencer, M.A., M.D., &c., &c., will be sent post free by us.

MRS. FLORENCE STONE, Montague Villa, Queen's Road, High Wycombe, says:—  
"I have received great benefit from taking Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. For many months I have had an attack come on four nights out of seven, and lately in the day time as well; but since taking your medicine I have only had one slight attack in a month."

MRS. MARY PRICE, Gronant, near Holywell, says:—  
"I had suffered for four years with Asthma. I have been now nine months without any attack. I have been cured by Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. I can never praise it enough."

\* **THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
249, High Holborn, London.

\* In no way connected with any other person or firm.

**PILES** "PILANTRA," Pile Cure. Immediate relief and a permanent cure guaranteed. Sample Free. Address—THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 249, High Holborn, London.

# **EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,**

PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.

155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

THREE AWARDS,

INCLUDING

**GOLD MEDAL.**

**SPRATT'S PATENT**

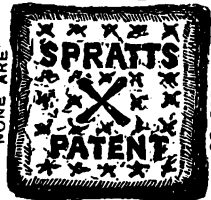
MEAT "FIBRINE" VEGETABLE

**DOG CAKES**

(With BEETROOT).

ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR DOGS IN  
HOT CLIMATES.

GENUINE



WORM POWDERS, WORM PILLS, ECZEMA LOTION,

DISTEMPER CURE,

2s. 6d. per box, or post free, 2s. 8d.

MANGE LOTION,

1s. per bottle, or post paid, 1s. 8d. 2s. 6d. per quart jar,

4s. per half-gallon, or 7s. 6d. per gallon jar. Destroys

Ticks, Lice, and Fleas in Dogs, Cats, and other Animals.

DOG SOAP,

6d. per tablet, by post paid, 8d.; 3s. per box of six

packets, or post paid, 3s. 6d.

The Bazaar, Exchange, and Mart says:—"There is no

Dog Soap equal to Spratt's. It is agreeable to use, kills

fleas, and is entirely free from poison."

Pamphlet on "CANINE DISEASES" post free.

Of all Merchants and Sporting Goods Dealers.

**SPRATT'S PATENT, LIMITED,**

LONDON, S.E.

## **N. THIERRY**

MILITARY BOOT MAKER

BEST QUALITY HAND SEWN

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

EASY & ELEGANT

30 PER CENT. LESS THAN WEST END PRICES

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER  
IN A FEW DAYS.

LONDON: { 70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W  
{ and 48, GRESHAM ST., E.C

SPECIALITY—

The K and CHAMPION SHOOTING BOOTS, WATER-  
PROOF THROUGHOUT, 27s. NETT

Illustrated Price Lists Post Free

An old boot is sufficient guide for size to ensure a good  
fit. 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT to Members of the  
Army and Navy C. S. S. A. and C. S. C. S. Stores.

Just Published, fcap, 5s.

## **An Arabic Reading-Book.**

CONSISTING OF

Useful Words and Phrases,

Sentences and Dialogues, Extracts

from Arabic Newspapers, &c.,

with Translations, Manuscripts,

Letters, &c.

BY

**ALAN R. BIRDWOOD.**

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, Waterloo-  
place, S.W.

## **HENRY S. KING & Co.,** 65, CORNHILL, and 45, PAUL MALL, LONDON.

### **BRANCHES.**

KING KING & Co. ... BOMBAY.  
KING, HAMILTON & Co. ... CALCUTTA.  
KING, BAILLIE & Co. ... LIVERPOOL.

AGENTS AT MADRAS—ARBUTHNOT & Co.

MALTA AGENCY AND READING ROOMS,  
20, STRADA REALE, VALETTA.

CONDUCTED BY MESSRS. TURNBULL, JUN., AND  
SOMERVILLE.

WITH AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL THE  
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

### **BANKING AND AGENCY DEPARTMENT.**

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for the  
convenience of Constituents at home and abroad  
upon the terms usually adopted by London  
Bankers.

DEPOSITS of £100 and upwards received for  
fixed periods, and interest allowed thereon at  
5 per cent. if for 12 months; 4 per cent. per  
annum if for 6 months.

SALES and PURCHASES are effected in  
British and Foreign Securities, in East India  
Loans, and in every description of Stocks dealt  
in on the Stock Exchange.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on India, Europe,  
the United States, and Canada are purchased and  
sold at the best current rates, and telegraphic  
remittances of Money made to all parts of India.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF  
CREDIT are issued for the use of Travellers.

The Agency of persons connected with India  
and the Colonies, or holding Foreign-office appoint-  
ments, is undertaken on the usual terms, and  
includes the collection of Pay, Pensions, &c., the  
realisation of Dividends and Coupons, the receipt  
and forwarding of Letters, and information regard-  
ing the rules of the Services, with advice upon  
general subjects when required.

### **SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.**

Orders are executed for every description of  
NAVAL and MILITARY APPOINTMENTS  
and CLOTHING, MESS SUPPLIES, including  
Wines, Provisions, Plate, Glass, China, Cutlery,  
Arms, Accoutrements, Band Instruments, &c., and  
all kinds of household and personal requisites, at  
the lowest prices. A comprehensive ILLUS-  
TRATED CATALOGUE will be forwarded on  
application. No orders for goods will be executed  
at Catalogue prices unless accompanied by remit-  
tances for their cost.

Special attention is given to the regular despatch  
of Newspapers and Periodicals, a Price List of  
which will be furnished to applicants.

New and Second-hand Books are supplied to  
Clubs and private individuals on advantageous  
terms; also Stationery for office and private use.

### **PASSAGE AND FORWARDING DEPARTMENT.**

This Department undertakes the selection of  
Berths by mail or other steamers, suitable vessels  
being recommended and passages secured at  
owner's rates, without charge for Commission.

Intending passengers are invited to send their  
addresses to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND Co.,  
who will forward free of charge a copy of their  
"Traveller's Guide." Personal baggage Collected,  
Shipped, and Insured.

Passengers leaving England receive the personal  
attention of MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND Co.,  
or their representatives.

Passengers Homeward are received on arrival at  
the various docks by the representatives of MESSRS.  
HENRY S. KING AND Co., and especial attention  
is paid to Ladies, Children, and Invalids.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND Co.'s clerks meet  
the steamers of the P. and O. and other Lines, on  
arrival at Plymouth, Gravesend, and the Docks,  
to receive instructions and render such assistance  
as passengers may require.

Passengers' Baggage and Packages not imme-  
diately required may be stored in a dry Warehouse  
kept for that purpose, at a moderate rent, and  
facilities are afforded for examination when desired.

Goods, Baggage, and Parcels of every descrip-  
tion are received for despatch to all parts of the  
world, or cleared and forwarded to their destina-  
tion, in accordance with instructions.

Forms of Declaration for Customs and In-  
surance are furnished on application.

# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show him!! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human pain?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**

*You can change the Trickling Stream, but not the Raging Torrent.*

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," to check disease at the onset!! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm? The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?

"I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life."—J. C. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E. (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)**

## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, their action is as simple as a tomato, whole meal bread or porridge (with scalded milk); you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced Life they are everything you could wish. Read Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other disastrous diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

**BROAD ARROW**



**NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE**  
ESTABLISHED 1833  
EVERY SATURDAY. PRICE SIXPEN E.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" has acquired a reputation for early and exclusive intelligence as to Appointments and other service News, for the high character of its articles, the independent course of its staff of writers, and for its earnest support of all measures for the good of the Services. Articles on specially interesting subjects appear from week to week written for the most part by officers of rank and experience, or by men of note in literature who have made the Naval and Military affairs of the country their special study. A series of Illustrated Articles is appearing weekly on Regimental Badges and History. Illustrations with descriptions are also given of new Service Inventions.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" freely opens its correspondence columns to all grades in the Services. By this means an opportunity for interchange of opinion is afforded, such as is offered by no other Service Journal. Its ordinary weekly issue contains fully one-fourth more matter than the other Service Journals, even with their frequent "supplements."

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" circulates largely throughout India and the Colonies. It is supplied direct to the Army and Marine bureaux of the French, Russian, and other Governments, and it is read extensively by Officers of Foreign Services, especially of the German, French, and American Armies, who desire to acquire a true impression of facts and public opinion in England regarding Military affairs.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.**  
Yearly. Half-yearly.

Including postage to any part of the United Kingdom...	£1 8	0 14	0
Including postage to any of the Australasian Colonies, America, France, Germany...	1 10	6	0 15
Including postage to India, China, &c.	1 12	6	0 16

Subscriptions may commence at any date.  
A Thin Paper Edition is Issued for Foreign Postage.

## GOORG SAUCE.

The Universal Appetiser,  
**PRICE ONE SHILLING.**

This delicious Sauce is prepared from the receipt of a Nobleman, whose perfect knowledge of the culinary art has obtained for him the *nom de plume* of the "Modern Lucullus."

The name of this celebrated Sauce—The UNIVERSAL APPETISER—has been given to it because, in addition to its remarkable flavouring qualities, it possesses the singular property of CREATING or RESTORING the APPETITE; in fact, it practically realises the French saying—"L'appétit vient en mangeant."

Since the introduction of THE UNIVERSAL APPETISER it has been said, both in Society and at the Clubs, how rarely is the *mauvais quart d'heure* noticed, every one being so much interested in discussing and inquiring about the new Sauce—

THE UNIVERSAL APPETISER.

Sole Proprietor:

ARBUTHNOT PAGE, 31, Lupus St., London, S.W.

## THINGS OF INDIA MADE PLAIN.

Now Ready.

Section 5.—On FINANCE; SUPREME, PROVINCIAL, COMMERCIAL, and ANGLO-INDIAN.

Stiff covers, 3s. 6d.

"We have much pleasure in commending the book to the attention of readers."—ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.  
"Evidence of thorough mastery."—LIVERPOOL ALBION.

Part I., 3s. 6d., bound; Part II., 4s., bound 6s

ELLIOT STOCK, and all Booksellers.

## SMITH, KAY & CO.,

Late JEREMIAH SMITH & CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS).

**MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT STATIONERS,**

**PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND LITHOGRAPHERS.**

ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

## EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

## COCOA

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER 70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, 15, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.—Jan. 27, 1890.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.  
No. 1,943.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ...	99
NOTES OF THE WEEK ...	100
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ...	101
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
Indian Agitation in England ...	103
Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E. ...	103
Afghan "News" ...	103
Progress in Kathiawar ...	103
R. A. Inspectors ...	104
Thefts of Arms ...	104
The Punjab Police ...	104
Burmese and European Doctors ...	104
The Hidden Treasures of India ...	105
Bengal, &c. ...	105
MISCELLANEOUS ...	107
Programme of Movements of Her Majesty's Indian Troopships ...	108
LEADING ARTICLES—	
The Congress Agitation in England ...	108
OFFICIAL GAZETTE—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	109
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	110
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	110
INDIA OFFICE ...	111
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	111
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	111
CORRESPONDENCE ...	112
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ...	112
OBITUARY ...	113
NATIVE PRESS ...	113
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ...	114
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ...	116
LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH—Civil ...	117
ADVERTISEMENTS ...	118

**A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE**, in Country Vicarage, desires a little girl to educate with her only child, aged 5½ years. The greatest care and attention given. Inclusive terms, £85. (Terms not so much an object as companionship.) Two sisters at less charge.—Mrs. CARPENTER, Bobbing Vicarage, Sittingbourne, Kent.

**OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.**—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY, every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA, ALEXANDRIA, and NAPLES, every alternate week.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS FOR CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

#### LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

City of Cambridge ... J. Marr ... Saturday, Feb. 8  
City of London ... J. Black ... Tuesday, Feb. 18

#### LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

City of Dublin ... J. Swan ... Wednes., Feb. 26  
Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE AND WORKMAN, 30, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS AND CO., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.	Kurrachee and Bombay.
*Gorkha ... Feb. 13	Kangra ... Feb. 15
*Taroba ... Feb. 27	Henzada ... Mar. 15
*Rewa ... Mar. 13	Huzara ... Apr. 12
*Dacca ... Mar. 27	Kerbela ... May 10

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

\*Africa ... Feb. 20 \*Ethiopia ... April 17  
\*Malda ... Mar. 20 \*Kapurthala ... May 15

\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or lock-outs.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES AND CO., 18, Austin Friars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL AND CO., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall, S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO and RUBATTINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is requested.

a.s. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, 5,500 tons, Feb. 10.

a.s. DOMENICO BALDUINO, 5,500 tons, March 1.

a.s. SINGAPORE, 5,000 tons, March 20.

Passengers should embark the previous day. Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street, London

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**BOMBAY via TRIESTE and BRINDISI.**—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—Monthly Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

Mar. 8 ...	Possidon ...	3,900 tons.
April 3 ...	Imperator ...	4,070 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,

127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.

Clan Grant ...	Feb. 1
Clan Macathur ...	Feb. 15
Clan Macpherson ...	Mar. 1

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, via Suez Canal.

Straits of Magellan (late City of Carthage) Feb. 8
Clan Graham ... Feb. 22
Clan Sinclair ... Mar. 13

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUIR AND CO.; or to CAYZER, IRVINE AND CO., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 103, Hope Street Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO., 23 Regent Street, S.W.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Authorized, £2,000,000 Subscribed and Paid up, £567,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.  
WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Bussiere, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Kobe (Yokohama), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tabreez, Tientsin, Teheran, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, Secretary.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 1833

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branche.

INDIA ... Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon

IN CEYLON ... Colombo, Kandy, Galle.

IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ... Singapore, Penang, Malacca.

IN JAPAN ... Batavia.

IN CHINA ... Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

Bankers ... Bank of England.

London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agents business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

### ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full particulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases excepted.





## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 17th Jan.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 15th Jan.; and from Calcutta to the 14th Jan.

WHEN the present Overland Mail left India H.E. the Viceroy was suffering from low fever of a type common in Calcutta at that season of the year.

THE Duchess of Connaught was also slightly indisposed.

THE Budget Statement will be made in Council towards the close of March.

ALL the local Governments have now furnished their reports on the points connected with the excise administration of India raised by Mr. Caine and others in Parliament.

THE annual meeting in connection with Lady Dufferin's Fund will be held at Calcutta in the first week of February. The report will be ready for issue this month.

NEXT year a Camp similar to Muridki will probably be held in Central India, when Bombay and Madras regiments may have the benefit of General Luck's smart handling.

The question of further reducing the European garrison at Delhi has been lately under discussion. The conclusion appears to be that things should remain as they are.

THE projected railway from Peshawur to Jamrud will probably not be proceeded with until the feasibility of a more northern line along the Cabul river route has been tested.

THE Bank of Bombay on the 9th inst. raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper to 8 per cent.

THE Bank of Madras has declared a dividend of 10 per cent., and raised the reserve to Rs. 13,50,000.

MILITARY manœuvres have been sanctioned, with a view of showing how Calcutta could be defended against an attack from the sea, which will last from Feb. 4th to 14th.

AN inspecting officer for the selected troops of the Nizam's army will probably be shortly appointed.

THE Cashmere official who was deputed to the Bengal silk districts to pick up hints as to rearing, &c., has returned to Srinagar.

THERE is some talk of establishing regular postal communication between Peshawur and Chitral.

At the Muridki Cavalry Camp Major Knox, C.B., R.H.A., was thrown from his horse, and broke his collar-bone.

FOUR hundred Native levies have been sent from Goa to Mozambique by the Portuguese Government.

It has been decided that the new rates of allowance, both for travelling and the stay in Simla, will come into force with the next exodus. The committee is in favour of a consolidated allowance for residence at Simla.

It is notified that Her Majesty's Secretary of State has sanctioned the extension of the Sind-Sagar branch of the North-Western Railway, from Mianwali to Mari, near Kalabagh, a distance of twenty-seven miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,00,000.

ALL the Local Governments have now furnished their reports regarding the police reorganisation question, thus clearing the way for any executive action the Government of India may think necessary.

REPLIES to the inquiries issued by Mr. Fitzpatrick regarding the expediency of fresh labour legislation for Assam are now being received by Mr. Quinton, who will eventually submit a final report to the Government of India on the subject.

THERE will be no Chapter of the Star of India or Indian Empire this season in Calcutta, as there are no Knight Commanders on the spot to be invested.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has abandoned his intention of visiting Ranchi, as the agitation among the Kols has subsided.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITTE has left Rangoon for Upper Burma.

MR. QUINTON, Chief Commissioner of Assam, resumes his tour in Northern Assam.

MR. ALEXANDER, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, retires early in March, and will probably be succeeded by Mr. C. Quinn, Magistrate of Patna, now on leave in England.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE GREAVES has appointed Major Spratt, Royal Engineers, to be Military Secretary on his staff at Bombay, and Major Clowes, 8th Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp. His other Aide-de-Camp will be taken from the Bombay Army.

MAJOR HILDEBRAND, R.E., is likely to succeed Colonel Nicholson as Assistant Adjutant General at Army Headquarters, when the latter becomes Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

LORD AVA has been attached to the Lieut.-Governor's Staff as extra Aide-de-Camp during the Prince's visit to the North-West Provinces.

LIEUT. J. RAMSAY, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Indore, has been incapacitated for work, and is obliged to go home on sick leave. Lieut. Kaye succeeds him.

MR. LYON Private Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, proceeds home on leave in the spring. Mr. Elliott Colvin, now serving in the Biluchistan Agency, will act in the appointment.

SIRDAR SIR DEVA SING, President of the late Council of Regency, in the Patiala State, is dead.

THE scheme for the redistribution of the frontier police on the Chittagong Hills will be considered by the Bengal Government on the conclusion of the current military operations in the Lushai country.

THE Government of India have addressed a circular letter to the Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras Chambers of Commerce asking for expressions of opinion upon a proposal to increase that portion of the paper currency reserve which is invested in Government securities. The maximum limit of investment now is six crores of rupees, which sum was fixed in 1870, when the note circulation was only 8½ crores. This year the circulation is 16 crores, and the Government propose taking legislative power to raise the limit of investment to eight crores. The invested reserve would, however, be increased by only one crore at present.

THE projected railway from Peshawur to Jamrud will probably not be proceeded with until the feasibility of a more northern line along the Kabul River route has been tested.

THE English Postal authorities have decided that the present arrangement in connection with the departure of the mails shall remain in force until the setting-in of the

monsoon. After that Friday will be the day of departure from Bombay during the rainy season, and Saturday during the remainder of the year.

## NOTES.

THE news from India by the Overland Mail has been nearly all anticipated by the Press and Reuter's telegrams. There is great rejoicing in Bombay that the proposal to make Sunday the day of departure for the English mails has not been carried out. The mails will continue to leave that city on Fridays, as at present, until Sept. 27. On that day a new fair weather service will begin, Saturdays at 2 P.M. being then the time of departure.

MR. BRADLAUGH, whose departure was the inspiration of a Native poet thus,

"Champion of India!!

Good-bye.

A nation's gratitude

Fans thy glorious path!!"

is said to have had some presents forced upon him which he will have some difficulty in knowing how to deal with—for instance, a prayer carpet. But besides this puzzle to him the *Times of India* reports that he had some thirty-five silver caskets, which had been presented along with addresses, and that owing to the silver duties these must cost him a little fortune before he can call them his own. How the honourable member has got out of this difficulty we cannot say; but the Bombay paper declares that he has been completely won over to the necessity of the immediate abolition of the duty on Indian silver work.

"THE Indian Club, in Whitehall, will entertain Lord Harris on Friday, the 21st inst., at a dinner. The Earl of Northbrook is to preside, and Lord Randolph Churchill is expected to speak. His lordship has appointed Colonel F. W. Rhodes, of the Royal Dragoons, as his military secretary." This is what the *Daily Telegraph* tells its readers this morning. But, perhaps, regarding the military secretary, the information intended to be conveyed was that Lord Harris, not Lord Randolph, has appointed Colonel F. W. Rhodes, &c.

THE *Pioneer* thus "gushes":—"So far, we have spoken of the chief features of the Calcutta Carnival, but not of its chiefest, for even with a Royal Prince to grace it, without the Viceregal hospitalities, the occasion would have lacked half its lustre. Never were the wide doors of Government House opened wider nor oftener, nor have those hospitalities been more gracefully and lavishly exercised, nor more gratefully and cordially accepted. It may be said indeed—it is said from the housetops in Calcutta—that, alike in a social and personal sense, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Lansdowne's charming family circle have achieved all unconsciously a popularity that has almost reached the point of peril."

SEEING how many columns of the Indian papers are now daily devoted to chronicling the pleasure trip of Prince Albert Victor, it is somewhat of the nature of amusing impudence to read the following in one of those papers from the pen of "our own correspondent":—"The Emperor of Germany is fast becoming a nuisance to the newspapers readers of the world. Why we should all be accurately informed of the marchings and countermarchings, and of every petty little journey to every peddling little German principality that this bumptious boy performs, I am at a total loss to conceive. Fully one-quarter of the foreign telegrams relate to his Imperial Majesty, who could not obtain more attention if he were Frederick the Great himself."

WE observe, from a notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, that a Horse and Cattle Show for all India is to be held on the return of Prince Albert Victor to Bombay

in March next. The exhibits are to comprise the best specimens according to the following classification:—English thoroughbreds and half-breds, Australian and other Colonials, Arabs, Persians and country-breds, and harness horses, hunters, chargers, and hacks of all sorts. The Bombay committee ask that all noblemen and gentlemen who may be disposed to exhibit will send as many animals as possible of each class, and in order that the necessary arrangements may be made in time, they desire to be informed how many animals, and of what class, intending exhibitors will be able to send.

FRIDAY night's *Gazette* announces the promotion of Lieut.-General G. T. Chesney, K.C.B., R. (late Bengal) E., to be Colonel Commandant, vice the late Lord Napier of Magdala. Lieut.-General Chesney entered the Bengal Engineers in December, 1848, obtaining his promotion to the rank of Lieut.-General in March, 1887. He was Secretary of the Military Department of the Government of India from December, 1880, to July, 1886, and was appointed an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General in June, 1886. He was present at the battle of Budleekeserai, and served as Brigade-Major of Engineers throughout the siege of Delhi, and was twice severely wounded at the assault, being mentioned in despatches, and receiving the medal with clasp and brevet of major.

THE *Mahratta* announces the death of the adopted son of Nana Fadnavis, the Minister of the last of the Peishwas. Madhavrao Ballal, alias Raosaheb Fadnavis, who had the high honour of being given in adoption to that historical personage, breathed his last on the 27th of December. He was heir to a noble name; but in these days of civilisation, when everything is changed, he found himself left behind. He led a quiet life, was in his own way generous, and was liked by those who formed the small circle of his friends. The small jahagir that he enjoyed was granted to him by the British Government. He received but little property by inheritance from his father. This fact, says the Poona paper, ought to shut up the mouths of those calumniators who say that Nana did not neglect the vast opportunity he had of enriching himself.

It has hitherto been the practice, we believe, with officers under the Government of India to reply direct to communications received from Foreign States and Colonial Governments without a reference to the Home authorities. The matter having come to the knowledge of the Secretary of State Lord Cross has addressed a despatch to the Viceroy deprecating such proceedings as irregular, and wishing it to be understood that in future all such communications should be sent only through the Secretary of State.

It is fortunate for the artillery that it has just now an artillery officer in command in India. It is no secret that for many years past our batteries in India were wretchedly armed, and quite unfit to take the field against such an army as that which they might at any moment be called upon to face on the frontier. It has been greatly due to Sir Frederick Roberts's persistent demand for an improved field-gun that the issue of the new 12-pr. has been hurried on. It is satisfactory to know that artillery progress is not ending there, but that the utmost that encouragement can do is being done to increase the efficiency of batteries in India.

THE editor of the *Times of India*, who is paying Mauritius a visit, found among the local records some suggestive correspondence between Lord Bathurst and the Mauritius Government, which shows how in former days Ministers took care of their friends. "I wrote some time back," the Minister said, addressing Governor Farquhar, "to inform you that his Majesty's Government desired you to find a place as one of the Chief Clerks for Mr. Bund. You have, I am astonished to hear, given him a very inferior appointment. I did not specify his salary, for the Chief Clerks all draw £450 per annum. Give him this emolument at once, and the moment a more remunera-

tive appointment falls vacant, his Majesty's Government desire that Mr. Bund may be nominated to it." To this rebuke the Governor replied that Mr. Bund was utterly unfit to carry out any duties of any kind. He was perfectly useless in the minor post to which he had originally been appointed—"but, as his Majesty's Government are concerned in the welfare of Mr. Bund, I have now appointed him to a post worth £600 a year on the single condition that he never comes near his office."

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

The Prince's arrival at Lahore on the 25th was marked by the usual official reception. Replying to an address of welcome from the European and native community he alluded to the Queen's interest in and sympathy with her Indian subjects, and said that notwithstanding her inability to visit her Indian Empire—a fact she never ceases to deplore—she had by the greatest diligence acquired some knowledge of the Hindustani language. Other Indian provinces, he continued, might be richer and more beautiful than the Punjab, but no other could boast that it was the bulwark against foreign aggression, or could be termed the guard-room of our Indian Empire. It was one of our greatest recruiting grounds, and he was glad to see signs of prosperity and vigorous civilisation on every side. Monday and Tuesday were spent in the cavalry camp at Muridki. Monday was devoted to military sports, in which the Commander-in-Chief and many other officers took part. The 7th Dragoon Guards and the 18th Bengal Lancers specially distinguished themselves. On Tuesday a great review was held in presence of the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant Governor, and a large number of visitors. About 7,000 troops, including contingents from Patiala, Bhawalpore, Jhind, Nabha, and Kapurthala, passed before the Prince. The cavalry of the Native States presented a most creditable appearance.

After the review General Luck, commanding the camp, and all the officers were called to the front, and Sir Frederick Roberts addressed them at some length. He pointed out that, notwithstanding all that had been said about breechloaders and smokeless powder, the day of cavalry was not over. Confusion was still apt to arise, and then a cavalry charge might reduce the enemy to a mob. They must learn to avail themselves of such opportunities, which were always fleeting. Officers as well as men must familiarise themselves with the use of their special weapons, swords, lance, or revolver, and cavalry commanders must learn to handle large bodies of horsemen with skill and rapidity. For this reason there had been during the last few years artillery camps and cavalry camps. It was seldom that there was an opportunity of assembling such a large force of cavalry as at Muridki, and he hoped that every one would be benefited by it. He was glad to observe the steadiness with which the manoeuvres were carried out, which was due to the systematic squadron-training of the last two years. Cavalry conditions were unlike those of infantry, where they were always the same, and he hoped he might never again see a body of cavalry galloping past with horses completely out of control. He thanked General Luck for his ability and intelligence in carrying out the manoeuvres, and he concluded by announcing that the 1st Punjab Infantry was to be named after the Prince. Before leaving the camp the Prince held a levée, where a number of native officers were presented, including some who won distinction as far back as the Mutiny.

Peshawur was the next stage of the Royal tour. The Prince arrived there on Thursday, and on the following day drove to Jamrood, where he was received by 200 men of the Khyber Rifles under Major Aslam Khan. The Order of Merit for Bravery, the equivalent in the Native Army of the Victoria Cross, was presented to the Major and several men for conduct during the Black Mountain Expedition of 1888, and the Prince addressed the men briefly. A hurried visit was then made to the Khyber Pass as far as Lundi Kotal, where he was met by the Shinwari chiefs and a section of the Zukka Kheyls.

The party returned to Peshawur in the evening, and started at midnight for Rawul Pindi. From this point the Prince's homeward journey may be said to begin. After a shooting excursion in Nepaul and a visit to Delhi he will proceed through Rajpootana to Bombay. It is arranged that before embarkation he shall witness a grand rehearsal of the plans for the naval and military defence of Bombay, under the superintendence of the Duke of Connaught.

In the Legislative Council on Friday Mr. Andrew Scoble,

C.S.I., introduced a Bill to amend the Factories Act. The principal alterations of the existing law proposed are to raise the *minimum* age at which children may be employed from seven to nine, to limit the hours of employment of women to eleven hours a day, to secure women and children proper intervals for food and rest and not less than four holidays each month, to secure proper water-supply, ventilation, and cleanliness, and to prevent overcrowding. In the course of his remarks the hon. member said that careful inquiry made by the Supreme and Provincial Governments showed that the provisions of the English Factory Acts were inapplicable to this country, that the work of operatives in an Indian factory was far more desultory and less exhausting than that of operatives in England, and that men employed in Indian factories could reach a standard of comfort and content not attained by persons of their own rank engaged in pursuits of a different nature.

Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I., delivered an instructive address at the annual prize-giving at the Calcutta Madrasa Institution for the education of Mahomedans, which owes its origin to Warren Hastings. He pointed out how small a proportion Mahomedans still bore in the general lists of successful candidates in University examinations; and he urged his hearers to still greater exertions. He warned them against looking too much to Government employment, and advised them to turn to literature, science and art. There were no obstacles to deter Mahomedans from the pursuit of original literature, but they must be careful to avoid the inaccuracy so characteristic of ordinary Native writers. The number of books published in India, he said, increased yearly, but there was no increase in the quantity of information they contained. The number of newspapers increased, but the writers did not become more accurate or more laboriously desirous of getting at the real facts they discussed. He concluded by reminding them of the glorious traditions they inherited, and said that if they respected themselves others would respect them.

Mr. J. D. Rees, private secretary to the Governor of Madras, has published a most interesting account of Lord Connemara's latest tour. It is impossible in a telegraphic despatch to do more than mention some few of the places seen and the subjects treated. The visit to Masulipatam and some old ports on the East Coast gave the writer an opportunity to describe the ancient rivalry between the English and Dutch East Indian Companies, and to dilate on the more practical topic of the promising prospects lying before the East Coast railway of the future. The irrigation works on the Godavary, which water 612,000 acres of fertile rice-bearing land, are fully described, and the writer says that the name of Sir Arthur Cotton is still revered by the people who benefit by his great work. The Rumpa country, the scene of a little rebellion ten years ago, is now so quiet that the Governor's agent rode through it alone. The party visited the hilly country at the head of the river Kistna, where the Pitt and Regent diamonds were found, and where tradition points out the original of Sinbad's diamond valley. They found agents of the Deccan Company examining the ground for diamonds. The Singareni coalfields were also visited, as well as many other places little known at present, but likely to attain importance when the country is opened out.

The Government is about to appoint a Committee for the purpose of framing rules for future prospecting and mining operations throughout India, with special reference to the requirements of Burma. Sir Edward Buck will preside, and Dr. King, Superintendent of the Geological Survey, Mr. Robert Crosthwaite, and the Superintendent of the Umahon Collieries will be members.

It is stated that the recent rise in exchange will improve the Budget prospects by about 25 lakhs. As there has also been an improvement in opium expenditure and in the chief heads of revenue there is reason to hope that the year may close with a substantial surplus.

A meeting was held yesterday, under the presidency of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of considering the best means of diffusing cheap and wholesome literature in India. A number of leading citizens attended, and formed a committee to promote the object.

The mail from Delhi to Kurnal was stopped and plundered on Wednesday night by a band of twenty men within fifteen miles of Delhi. This is only one of a series of daring robberies carried out in that neighbourhood by the same band. Its long impunity is far from creditable to the police.

A curious case respecting the property of a slave is now pending before the Bombay High Court. An African slave was purchased by a Mahomedan merchant of Bombay in 1834. The slave died in 1888, having accumulated property worth 80,000 rupees, and, having no relatives, he left his property by will to Mr. Tyebjee, a Parsee solicitor. Mr. Tyebjee died last year. His executors are now being sued by a son of the slave's master, on the ground that under the Mahomedan law a slave cannot bequeath any property he may acquire.

About three weeks ago some workmen who were making

excavations near the Calcutta Custom House unearthed an old iron cannon five feet long, and evidently a 12-pounder. It was buried six feet deep at the foot of a bamboo clump, and was thickly covered with rust. Experts express the opinion that it belonged to a ship of the English fleet which bombarded Fort William after the Black Hole tragedy.

Mr. Vidal, of the Bombay Civil Service, in a Paper read before the Bombay Natural History Society, gives some interesting statistics of snake-bite mortality in the district of Ratnaghery. A very large proportion of the deaths in that district are due to a small and insignificant-looking snake, called *foorsa* by the Natives. It is a viper rarely more than a foot long, and so sluggish that it does not move out of the way till trodden on, and is thus much more dangerous than the far stronger and fiercer cobra.

The Mohunt, or High Priest, of the Great Hindoo Temple of Tripati has been for some time on trial before the Judge of North Arcot, on charges of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of the gold treasure of the temple. When the case closed the two Native Assessors gave their opinion that the charge was not proved. The Judge characterised this finding as most perverse, convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to a rigorous imprisonment of three years. It is understood that an appeal will be made to the Madras High Court.

The English cricket eleven brought out by Mr. Vernon, which hitherto had a career of almost unbroken success, was defeated by four wickets at Bombay on Friday by a Parsee team. The result is said to be due to the inability of the English cricketers to stand against the Parsee underhand bowling.

The death is announced, at Hyderabad, of Nawab Munirul Mulk, the youngest and last surviving son of the distinguished statesman, Sir Salar Jung.

Mr. Gilbert, the dramatic author, visited Calcutta last week and has gone to Darjeeling.

A telegram from Tonk, in the Punjab, states that Colonel Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., arrived there on Wednesday, having travelled from Zhob through the Gomul Pass. He has made arrangements with various tribes of Wazirs for a permanent opening of the route through the pass to British trade. A most important advantage is thus gained, and the object of the expedition is, happily, accomplished. Sir R. Sandeman returns direct to Quetta.

Another important step in frontier communication is rapidly approaching completion, as only 100 yards remain to be finished of the Khojah tunnel borings.

A Lahore paper announces that the survey of the Cabul river railway route has been sanctioned and placed under Mr. Upcote and two Royal Engineer officers. The route from Peshawur by Lundi Kotah and that through the Mullagori Pass have been already examined and found impracticable or very difficult; but there is reason to believe that the river route will present no insuperable difficulties. The survey will be commenced next month.

#### THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

RANGOON, FEB. 1.

Hopes are entertained of the recovery of Major Forrest, of the Hampshire Regiment, who was shot through the lung in a recent skirmish with the Kachyens.

The Touhon Column is suffering much inconvenience from a deficiency of supplies.

Brigadier-General Symons reports on Jan. 27th, from Yokwa, that the general state of sickness is no worse. On the 28th he telegraphed that three officers, 17 Borderers, 19 Goorkhas, 28 sappers, and eighteen followers had been sent down from Yokwa to the hospital at Kan.

A correspondent of the *Rangoon Times* with the expedition telegraphs on the 30th that Captain Woollcombe and Lient. Pratt, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, are invalided. He says that the force is melting away. As illustrating how severely the troops have suffered from malarial fever he says that on Jan. 2nd of 400 Borderers at Kan only 187 were fit for duty. On the same day 62 men of the Madras Infantry were in hospital.

The resistance of the Chins continues to be extremely feeble. Several minor chiefs have submitted. Negotiations are proceeding with the Tashons, but nothing definite has occurred. The Yokwas having failed to bring in the captives according to General Symons's *ultimatum*, on the sixth day the troops seized some oxen, instead of burning houses. Five captives were then surrendered, and subsequently three others. An official list prepared some time ago showed that some ninety captives were held by the Yokwas and the adjoining tribes.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

News of the Lushai expedition continues to be confined to accounts of reconnaissances and opening roads and telegraph

communication. The weather is excellent, and it is hoped the force will reach Haka by the end of March.

#### BURMA.

RANGOON, FEB. 1.

During the past week there has been a considerable rainfall throughout the province, and the paddy crops are seriously damaged. The reports received show that irreparable injury has been done to the crop in the Moulmein district, that serious damage has been done in the Lower Bassein district, while the injury is slight in Upper Bassein, and in Pegu very slight; and Akyab has escaped.

Various reconnaissances are being made in Pyinmana. The dacoit chief Kanhow has been captured, after a skirmish in which five Sepoys were wounded.

Subhadar Major Shwebo, of the Military Police Battalion, has been murdered while sleeping. The crime is believed to have been committed by one of his own men.

#### SIAM.

RANGOON, FEB. 1.

The Siam Boundary Commission, under Mr. Ney Elias, has arrived at Sadan after five days' difficult marching across the hills from Youthit. A considerable extent of country on the east bank of the Salwen has been surveyed. The Siamese troops still occupy the east bank of the Salwen. One party of troops at the junction of the Salwen and the Dleipai objected to Mr. Archer's party surveying.

#### THE CHIN EXPEDITION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

A despatch from Mandalay states that the condition of Major Forrest, who was dangerously wounded at the capture of Lowsaing on the 15th inst., has improved, and hopes are now entertained of his recovery. Intelligence from Yokwa, dated the 26th inst., announces that the Yokwas' fines have been paid, and that a friendly Thetta reconnoitred the district, and found that the people were willing to submit. The Natives sent a mission on the 26th, requesting the British to coerce the minority who refuse to return their captives. The health of the Gookhas has improved; but all the officers of the King's Own Scottish Borderers are in a weak condition, and suffering from ill-health.

#### CRICKET IN INDIA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BOMBAY, JAN. 31.

The match between Mr. Vernon's team and the Parsee Eleven was concluded to-day, and after a most exciting contest resulted in a victory for the home team by five wickets. On the resumption of play the Parsees completed their first innings for 82 runs. The visitors then went to the wickets for their second innings, but were dismissed for the insignificant total of 61, thus leaving their opponents with 77 to get to win, a task which they accomplished with the loss of five wickets. Tremendous excitement prevailed throughout the match, which was witnessed by nearly 20,000 spectators, mostly Parsees. There was much betting as to the result, and the Parsees gave long odds against the visitors' chance.

#### THE INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

(FROM "DAILY NEWS" CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY NIGHT.

At the Viceroy's Council to-day Mr. A. R. Scoble introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Factory Act. It is stated that the measure proposes to alter the present law by extending the Act to factories employing not less than twenty persons, to raise the minimum age for children from seven to nine, to limit the employment of women and children to eleven hours daily, and to secure for the women and children proper intervals of rest during the day, and not less than four holidays in each month. It is likewise intended to secure a proper supply of water for the operatives, proper ventilation and cleanliness, and to prevent overcrowding; and to give the local governments greater power to obtain returns and make rules to carry out the objects of the Act.

#### THE SIAM BOUNDARY.

(FROM "DAILY NEWS" CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY NIGHT.

News from the Siam Boundary Commission shows that some friction has occurred. Mr. Ney Elias found the eastern

bank of the Salween guarded by Siamese posts, and a strong protest was made against his crossing. He crossed, however, with his escort, and hoisted the British flag without opposition, the Siamese declaring their position to have been forced. The Siamese Commission is reported to be still at Zimme.

## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:

### INDIAN AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

Whatever the Congress may or may not be able to achieve it is certain that one outcome of its consultations will be the extension to England of an agitation which has thus far been in the main confined to India. Mr. Bradlaugh returns to England, carrying with him a brief upon which, as he virtually indicated in his speech, he will act with the discrimination which is at once the duty and the right of a responsible politician. The first fruit of his visit to India will be the introduction in the House of Commons as early as may be of a Bill embodying the substance of the resolution of the Congress upon the reform of the Legislative Councils. Upon the form which he gives to this Bill, and upon the fashion in which he presents it to Parliament, will, in a great measure, depend the validity of his claims to be not an exponent only, but a guide of political opinion in India. He has claimed a right of free judgment in regard to the course he is to follow in the serving of Indian interests in Parliament, and we should, therefore, expect from him no blind adherence to the letter of the instructions embodied in the resolution of the Congress. These, it is understood, have been enlarged somewhat since the discussion took place upon them. The qualifications and disqualifications of electors to the electoral college which, according to the scheme, is to choose the enlarged Legislative Councils have been, in a necessarily academic and tentative way, decided upon. But they have been determined in committee, the managers of the proceedings apparently believing that they were not suitable matter for discussion in full Congress. Such as they are the instructions upon this point will be embodied in Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill, and if he is fortunate the sponsor for the measure will be able to take the sense of the House of Commons upon it during the coming session. We have already indicated what appears to us, and to many others on this side of India, weighty reasons against important features of the proposed measure, and there is no need to insist further upon the unwisdom that has been shown in seeking amongst the waste places of Indian society for a new constituency while the institutions of local Government that already exist are passed by. The only advantage that we can anticipate from laying before Parliament a scheme based upon a creation of new constituencies will be that such discussions as may arise upon it will bring into a strong light the special difficulties and dangers which must necessarily attend upon an incautious extension of the elective principle to the Indian populations. Fulness of investigation—investigation of the subject from each of the sides from which it may be approached—will of course be assured. Mr. Bradlaugh, confirming a statement which appeared in our columns a month since, anticipates that his own Bill may be confronted by a Government measure following entirely different lines. Except so far as this may delay the consideration of his own measure he will have little to complain of should such be the case. It may be that the Government, confronted with a demand for an elective system working independently of the local boards, may abate somewhat their hostility to the elective principle in any form, and may find a compromise in the scheme propounded by Lord Dufferin.

### SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, K.C.I.E.

(*Madras Mail.*)

Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., is promoted from the Companionship to the Knight Commandership of the Order of the Indian Empire. It will puzzle many people to account for this. In 1881 he was a member of the Bengal Educational Department, and he had so much cause to be dissatisfied with the refusal of Lord Ripon to grant him the status that he considered to be his due on the abolition of the Press Commissionership which he held, that he resigned the Indian service, and devoted himself to a political career in England. He took a foremost part in the London agitation against the Ilbert Bill; and in 1885 he was returned as member, in the Conservative interest, for the metropolitan borough of West Kensington. He had been created a C.I.E. by Lord Lytton in 1878 in recognition of his efforts to make the Press Commissionership useful to the Government and the public, and he was created a Knight Bachelor on the eve of the General Election of 1885. Since his entrance into Parliament he has been a very busy public man, and he is now on the Board of Direction of Several Joint-Stock Companies. He has also

taken an active part in advocating the cause of the Uncovenanted Civil Service to which he formerly belonged. Why, however, he should be singled out for the K.C.I.E. in preference to the crowd of Companions of the Order who have been devoting their best energies to the service of this country since his resignation we are unable to explain. Had there been several K.C.I.E.'s vacant, and had one of them been allotted to Sir Roper Lethbridge, for Indian services done long ago, which were recognised at the time, there would still have been cause for surprise; but only one appointment seems to have been available, and this goes to a gentleman who a long time ago voluntarily severed his official connection with this country, and thereby relinquished his hopes of promotion as a member of its public service. The appointment could not have been suggested by the Government of India, but it must have been made in disregard of the recommendation by the Viceroy of men who have borne with much credit the burden and heat of more years than Sir Roper Lethbridge gave to India. If a man who has not attained the highest rank in his Department may retire, when comparatively young, strike out a home career for himself, obtain unusual honour in that career, and still retain a lien on purely Indian honours which are very rarely conferred on even notable chiefs of notable Indian Departments, some injustice must be done to men in India who have strong claims on the consideration of the Government. The unreasonableness of giving the only K.C.I.E. to Sir Roper Lethbridge is increased by the fact that an "extra" K.C.I.E. is conferred simultaneously on Major-General Sir George White, K.C.B., for his distinguished services in Burma. The soldier whose record has been very full since 1878 should have been preferred to the Member of Parliament whose Indian record terminated nine years ago.

### AFGHAN "NEWS."

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

Perhaps the Afghan intelligence *via* Chardjui, which both Reuter and the Central News have endeavoured to telegraph out to us, has greatly enlightened the good folk at home as to the course of Central Asian politics; but so far as the sum of our knowledge is concerned, both agencies might have saved themselves the trouble. According to Reuter, our "Babidul Khan, a near relative of the Amir," and, according to the Central News, "Abdur Rahman's relative Babudil," has been appointed Governor of Afghan Turkistan. Who this gentleman may be we are unable to discover, for no mention appears to be made of him in any of the genealogies or pedigrees available of the Amir's family. So much for the first half of the two telegrams under reference. The second half deals with the appointment, —according to Reuter—of one "Saidar" or—according to the Central News—of "Gholam Haider" as Commander-in-Chief. Reuter's "Saidar" may be dismissed, we think, as a telegraphic miscarriage; but there are four Gholam Haideres. One, Gholam Haider "Tokhi," who is, we believe, a refugee in British Beluchistan, may be left out of the account. So, too, may Gholam Haider "Wardak." Of the others, Gholam Haider Orakzai was, according to the most recent information, Commander-in-Chief of the Turkistan Army; and Gholam Haider Charkhi commanding at Jellalabad. Our latest letters from agents across the frontier regarding the latter spoke of his return to Jellalabad—to take temporary charge of the Governorship left vacant by the death of Dad Muhammad—after a successful expedition among the Shinwaris, and of his intention to return in the spring and teach them a second lesson. Rumour at the same time has been current that the Amir contemplated transferring him to Mazar and bringing G. H. Orakhzai to Jellalabad. Possibly the success of G. H. Charkhi against the Shinwaris marked him out, in the Amir's eyes, as best fitted for the possibly critical command on the frontier exposed to Russian attack; and it is also possible that the telegram under discussion may be simply a mis-announcement of this change. According to our latest intelligence, however, G. H. "Charkhi" was still at Jellalabad; and he certainly attended the recent funeral of Dad Muhammad Khan. The point insisted upon, however, in our telegrams—coming from a Russian force—appears to be that the new Commander-in-Chief (of the Afghan or Turkistan army?) is an Anglophil; which would mean that there is no truth in the suspicions, which we have seen in print and manuscript freely expressed, that the Amir is disposed to coquette with Russia.

### PROGRESS IN KATHIAWAR.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

Our columns have for the past ten days recorded the incidents of the busy and interesting tour which Lord Reay has been making in Kathiawar. A closer blending of hard work with genuine pleasure could not well be imagined than an official cold weather tour in the Kathiawar Province. Hard work, however, is the essence of these undertakings, and the two days' refuge which Lord Reay is taking in Rajputana



seem to be a needed rest after the mingled toils and pleasures of this interesting trip. Very early in his progress the Governor had to listen to and to make speeches. At Sanand in Gujerat the local municipality waited upon him with a loyal address, in which the most noteworthy lines acknowledged Lord Reay's fidelity to the liberal policy, inaugurated by Lord Ripon—to which policy, by the way, Lord Dufferin repeatedly avowed his attachment. The Governor in reply gave some good advice about sanitation to the address of the Sanand Municipality in particular, and to that of the Guzerat Municipalities in general. At Wadhwan, a stage further in the journey, Lord Reay alluded to his cordial relations with the Kathiawar Chiefs, expressing at the same time his regret that this would be the last visit he should be able to pay to the province. There was much in the subsequent proceedings which illustrated the excellence of the understanding which exists between the head of the Bombay Government and the Chiefs. Lord Reay's utterances at Morvi read like a sustained eulogy of the administration of the ruler of that State. But indeed there was much in the scene and circumstances to warrant the high compliments which his Excellency paid to his Highness. Morvi comes very closely within the most exacting definition of an advanced State. The presumption in India is always in favour of the prince who lays down a railway. "He loveth our nation and hath built us a synagogue," translated into the official language of an Indian Presidency is "he co-operates with our policy and has provided himself with a railway." The peculiar merit of the Thakore of Morvi's enterprise seems to be that in constructing a railway he has thought not of his own needs only, but of those of neighbouring States. It is to him that Kathiawar owes not merely the seventy miles of line which run from Wadhwan through Wankaner to Morvi, but also an extension from Wankaner to Rajkote. At least three well-known States are thus served by a line of which this enterprising Chief is the projector and the sole proprietor. And it is satisfactory to know that it yields him considerably more than twice as much as his capital would have earned had it been invested in Mr. Goschen's Consols. Of the State itself our correspondent gives an exceptionally favourable account. "Work," he said, "is plentiful there, wages are good, and most satisfactory signs of progress and improvement are to be found on all hands."

#### R.A. INSPECTIONS.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

Many military men seem to doubt whether a General who is not a gunner is fitted to inspect Artillery. According to some recent utterings of Prince Kraft, however, an Infantry General is in certain respects better fitted to inspect field artillery than a senior officer who has grown old in that arm. Frederick the Great himself was not a renowned horseman, but he knew better than anyone else of his time what he could and must demand from the cavalry; and it is, therefore, argued that practical Infantry Generals might be able to improve field-artillery matters by their criticism. It is obvious that a General who proposes to inspect field-artillery must be so far acquainted with the nature of this arm, that he knows how and where he could use it in action, and as he is called upon to handle all three arms in war, we must expect him to do the same in peace. Every non-gunner, says Prince Kraft, will from the first be of the opinion that only a gunner can inspect the practice of field-artillery. Every one is so accustomed to believe that there is something specially recondite in the practice of artillery, and that only the initiated can form a judgment of its merits. A few decades back, the artillery surrounded their art of shooting with so much scientific mist that everyone else thought that, in order to form an independent opinion upon the practice ground, one ought to be learned in mathematics, physics, and chemistry. But since then the artillery have broken off the fetters of technical science, and have laid down the mask of learning. At the most, the theoretical difference between infantry and artillery shooting is that the latter has the larger machine and missile. Prince Kraft argues, therefore, that an Infantry General is quite competent to supervise and inspect field-artillery, without having the technical knowledge to go into details. There seems to be some common sense about this, for attention to minute details forms no part of the duty of a General officer, and it is sufficient if he criticises the broad results of the training. Judging, however, from the latest military opinion at home, the point to be feared most is that Infantry Generals will not demand enough from the field-artillery with its improved armament, and will not give it sufficient opportunity to practice under really modern service conditions.

#### THEFTS OF ARMS.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

Last year the Commander-in-Chief in India issued an order calling attention to the large number of Government arms

stolen from regiments serving in the Rawalpindi and Peshawar commands; but this year thefts of arms have, up to date, been at least equally conspicuous. It appears, moreover, that the theft of arms is not confined to these two districts, for we hear of several cases having occurred lately in other parts of India. There is little doubt that these losses are due to the absence of necessary precautions, and although the cost of replacing the stolen arms falls on the regiment and not on Government, still we consider that the loss of a soldier's weapon is a serious reflection on military discipline and vigilance. Sir Frederick Roberts, in his order last year, directed that, on a rifle or carbine being stolen, a guard was to be put on day and night in that particular troop or company from which the weapon was lost, and furnished by it as an additional precaution against theft of arms, the guard to be detailed daily for three months from the date on which the loss occurred; but, should the arm be recovered before the expiration of that period, the guard to be withdrawn. Also, on the line of march, each man is to have the custody of his own fire-arm, and to be required to keep it by him when asleep at night, and to be held responsible for its safe custody. The order is both a wise and a necessary one, and, in spite of its apparent non-success up to date, well calculated in time to meet the evil; but we have reason to believe that the order is not enforced, as it undoubtedly should be throughout India. Of course, the theft of arms is much more frequent near the frontier, and the order probably had special reference to regiments stationed in such localities; but the same measures are needed in all cases of theft of soldiers' arms, due to neglect of military precaution and vigilance. The rifle-hunting Pathan will soon learn where to seek his loot, if he finds that precautions insisted upon, perhaps, in the Punjab are not taken in Bombay.

#### THE PUNBAB POLICE.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

The reorganisation of the police by the inclusion of the Frontier Districts in the General Police Department of the Punjab is merely intended to relieve Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners of all the departmental routine work as regards the interior economy of the Police in their districts, and to place it in the hands of one Deputy Inspector-General as is the case in Cis-Indus, and to improve the run of promotion in the Frontier Districts. This hitherto, as each district was a circle in itself, the Deputy Commissioner being *ex-officio* Deputy Inspector-General, was very slow and uncertain. As the six Frontier Districts are to be brought in under one, there will be a revision of Department Circles of supervision of which there are three at present, viz., Amballa, Lahore and Rawalpindi. The changes will be that Amballa will have Hoshiarpore, Jullundur and Kangra Districts made over to it from Lahore, and will give Lahore Ferozepore. Lahore will give Rawalpindi Muzaffargarh, and will receive Sialkote and Gujranwalla. Rawalpindi, which has at present six districts—Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Shahpur, Gujrat, Sialkot and Gujranwalla—will give the last two to Lahore and have the six Frontier Districts—Huzara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bunnu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan attached to it, and receive Muzaffargarh from Lahore. Thus Amballa will have eleven districts; Lahore will have nine districts; Rawalpindi will have eleven districts. The Railway District will be transferred from Rawalpindi to the Lahore Circle for purposes of promotions, &c. This change is really an extension of Act V. of 1861 to the Frontier Districts, which brings them under the Inspector-General and under Departmental supervision. The Inspector-General will then have only one Deputy Inspector-General to deal with instead of two Commissioners, and six Deputy Commissioners in routine matters. From the point of view of uniformity of organisation and control the change will be a decided improvement.

#### BURMESE AND EUROPEAN DOCTORS.

(*Rangoon Gazette.*)

In the paragraph on the subject of Medical Relief (Lower Burma) in the Administration Report for 1888-89, the unwillingness of the Burmese to avail themselves of European modes of medical aid is commented on. According to the last census, the Burmese form nearly 70 per cent. of the population, but barely 46 per cent. of the patients treated in the dispensaries during 1888 were Burmans. They seldom enter a hospital except as out-patients for some trifling ailment, or when they are brought there by the police to be treated for wounds received in fights or at the hands of robbers or dacoits. This prejudice of the Burmese against European medicine is the more to be regretted, as their own modes of medicine are either ridiculous or pernicious, or both. It is supposed that the chief cause of their prejudice is that all the Medical Officers in Burma hitherto have been either Europeans or Natives of India, whose knowledge of the Burmese language is generally of the most meagre description; and it is hoped

that when a few more Burmese medical students have been passed through the Calcutta and Madras Medical Colleges, they will be able to induce their sick countrymen to abandon the quacks and resort more freely than they now do to duly qualified medical practitioners.

No doubt the fact of having doctors at the dispensaries, who can speak Burmese fluently, will be an advantage, and will help in some degree to break down the prejudice against going to Hospital. But we doubt very much whether the linguistic barrier is so important a one as the Report makes it. Even those Burmans who can speak English or Hindustani do not go readily to the hospitals; and the chief barrier we believe is to be found in the mental attitude of the people. Of science they have not the remotest conception—not even those who have passed through the Anglo-vernacular primary schools. The world presents itself to their minds as a place in which gnats, demons, hobgoblins and all sorts of invisible agents are constantly interfering with the ordinary course of events; and, consequently, if a person falls sick, the obvious thing to do is to propitiate the gnats or to exercise the demon who is the author of the mischief. To people living in a mental atmosphere of this kind the very simplicity of the European methods is a proof of their uselessness. A demon cannot be exercised by applying an ointment or swallowing a nauseous mixture; and no one but a fool would trust to the *vis medicatrix nature*.

### THE HIDDEN TREASURES OF INDIA.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Dr. W. King, Director of the Geological Survey of India, has begun, in the current number of the Records of the Survey, the publication of the provincial index of the minerals of India, which ought to have, and indeed is intended to possess, a popular as well as a scientific interest. There are obviously many more persons interested in collieries, ironworks and limekilns than the learned few who delight in palæontology; while rubies, diamonds and other gem stones delight a vast number of persons who have never heard of the remarkable examinations of slices of Indian rocks under the microscope by Colonel McMahon and Mr. Middlemiss. Many people are under the impression that it is a geologist's first business to find out useful and practical things, and complaints have occasionally been heard that this utilitarian notion has not entirely ruled our Indian geological researches. No one, however, who has taken the trouble to look at the publications of the Survey and the collections in the Geological Museum in Calcutta will be inclined to find fault with what has been done. At the same time it is not surprising that more attention should now be paid to work which may be expected to pay in a commercial sense. Dr. King's provincial index is intended as a help towards the compilation of an annual statement showing the quantities and value of mineral products in British India, for publication in the mining and mineral statistics of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and there can be no doubt that this summary of information drawn up by an authoritative hand will be of much use to local authorities and to the public. Dr. King's classification, like his purpose, is of a broad and popular nature. The provinces or Presidencies and Native States are taken in alphabetical order, and the mineral products of each are set down with notes as to quantity, quality, and output. The mineral products themselves are divided into "Important Minerals," "Miscellaneous Minerals," "Gem Stones," and "Quarry Stones." Under the first head are included only coal, iron ores, gold, petroleum and salt. Under the second head of miscellaneous minerals come metallic ores, borax, gypsum (which for this purpose might just as conveniently have been classed as a quarry stone), asbestos, soapstone, sulphur, and the like. "Gems" include amber, beryl, diamond, garnet, jade and jadeite; while clays, limestones, marbles, kunkar, slate, &c., are grouped as quarry stones. The first instalment of the list ends with the Central Provinces. If this index serves no other purpose, it may help to dispel the common but erroneous idea that India is rich in minerals. When studied side by side with a large map, and with reference to the fact that the most useful of these treasures require a plentiful supply of fuel for their successful exploitation, it will be clear that the country is relatively poor. By far the greater part of the entries are mere indications of the reported existence of ores, while those which note a regular production of any commercial importance are but few and far between. In course of time, however, we may fairly hope that new sources of wealth will be tapped. The energies of the very limited staff of the Survey are now mainly devoted to search for coal, mineral oil and metallic ores, while mining experts, unconnected with the Survey, are busy in many directions. It seems safe to predict that Dr. King's index, towards the completion of which he invites corrections and information from those interested in the subject, will grow to be a valuable record of mining India, while much that is conjectural and

fabulous will drop out of its columns, to be replaced by fuller and more trustworthy information.

### BENGAL.

(Jan. 14.)

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has abandoned his proposed visit to Ranchi, as the agitation among the Kols has subsided.

THE *Indian Planters' Gazette* hints at a sensational divorce suit that will shortly shed a lurid light on the doings of a section of Calcutta society.

MR. ALEXANDER, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, retires early in March, and will probably be succeeded by Mr. Quinn, Magistrate of Patna, now on leave in England.

AT the last examination in language at Calcutta there were two candidates for honours in Persian and four for high proficiency in Urdu, and all were plucked.

OWING to the death of the Empress Augusta the Duchess of Connaught was unable to attend the State Ball at Calcutta on the 8th inst. Her Royal Highness is a niece of the late Empress.

THE scheme for the redistribution of the frontier police on the Chittagong Hills will be considered by the Bengal Government on the conclusion of the current military operations in the Lushai country.

MR. QUINTON, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, arrived at Calcutta on the 9th inst., and remained till the 15th, when he resumed his tour in Northern Assam.

LORD CLAUDE HAMILTON, the Hon. G. H. D. Willoughby, and Sir John Stirling Maxwell are at present in Calcutta, and are guests of his Excellency the Viceroy.

THE British barque *Jumna*, which arrived at Calcutta from Surinam, in Dutch Guiana, recently, brought back 1,587 "return" immigrants. Only four adults died during the voyage. The savings of the coolies amounted to Rs. 1,112,000 in cash, and over Rs. 30,000 worth of jewellery.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR granted interviews to a number of Native Princes and noblemen on Wednesday in the Throne Room at Government House. The visitors were ushered into the presence in the following order:—First Group—12 o'clock.—Maharaja Bahadoor, of Doomraon, K.C.I.E., accompanied by his Dewan, the Hon. Rai Jai Prokash Lal Bahadoor, who acted as interpreter; Maharaja of Bettiah, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Durbhung, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Gidhour. Second Group—12.15 P.M.—Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Dinagepore, Maharaja of Sonebursa. Third Group—12.30 P.M.—Shahzada Rohim-uddin, Shahzada Bahram Shah, Hon. Prince Furrokh Shah, Prince Kumar Kader. Fourth Group—12.45 P.M.—Prince Jehan Kader, Raja of Mohurbhun (a minor), Kumar Gamarendra Chundra Deb, Burra Thakoor of Hill Tipperah, Maharaja Kumar of Burdwan (a minor), accompanied by his father, Lalla Bun Behari Kapur. Fifth Group—1.15 P.M.—Maharaja of Shushang, Nawab Bahadoor Syed Ashgar Ali, C.S.I., Raja Doorga Churn Laha, Hon. Raja Rameshwar Sing.

### MADRAS.

(Jan. 15.)

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B., R.A., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, accompanied by Brigadier-General M. Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I., Quarter-master-General, Colonel F. W. Henning, Military Secretary, and Captain Forde, A.D.C., embarked on board the Indian Marine Transport *Clive* on January 8th for Burma.

THE Chief Engineer of the Madras Public Works Department, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Drake-Brockman, R.E., has recommended to Government that the principle involved in Sir Thomas Greenway's Patent Floating Backwater be experimented upon in the construction of the north-eastern entrance of the Madras Harbour, in view to seeing what effect monoliths constructed on the above principle would have in securing a smooth sea.

SEVERAL important changes in connection with the Madras High Court have been proposed by the Judges, and a scheme has been submitted to the Government on the subject. It is suggested that the entire establishment of the Court, including both the Original Side Office and the Appellate Side Office, should be placed under one Registrar, whose salary will be higher than the salary at present drawn by either of the Registrars, with two Deputy Registrars, one for each side of the Court, on salaries of Rs. 1,000 each, a portion of the salary of the appointment of Judge's clerk, held by the late Mr. Murray, which has been abolished, will be utilised by the appointment of two special bench clerks on Rs. 150 each. The duties of the latter appointment are now performed by the Second Assistant Registrar on the Original Side.

MR. "P. AND O." KING, who has been the local agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for many years, left Madras on Monday evening for Bombay, whence he proceeds home. His departure will be universally regretted, for by his uniform courtesy and geniality of disposition he has made many friends in Madras.

COLONEL W. P. TOMKINS, R.E., has been appointed as officer in charge of the New Military Works Branch of the Madras P.W.D., by the Government of India, and assumes charge of his duties as such at once.

MAJOR SCOTT CHISHOLME AND CAPTAIN FOWLE, A.D.C.'s to his Excellency the Governor, have had a very successful sporting excursion on the Travancore Hills. They severely wounded, but lost a rogue elephant, and bagged three bison, a splendid bull, measuring thirty-seven inches between the horns, falling to the gun of Captain Fowle.

#### BOMBAY.

(Jan. 17.)

MR. H. W. J. BAGNELL, C.S., has been appointed to act as Professor of English and History in the Elphinstone College, in addition to his other duties.

MR. BALDWIN LATHAM, whose services have been engaged by the Bombay Municipality in connection with the drainage question, arrived by Monday's mail steamer.

THE REV. SIDNEY LEIGH LYE, B.A., who has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been admitted to the Service.

SURGEON-MAJOR DHUNJEESHAU N. PARUKH, of the Goculdas Tajpal Hospital, having obtained leave for nine months, left for Europe by the P. and O. mail steamer on Friday.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO OF CUTCH has expressed his desire to become a Life Member of the Bombay Art Society, and to take up a special "Court" at the forthcoming Art Industrial Exhibition for the display of the work done by his subjects, and has sent a cheque for Rs. 300 to the Honorary Secretary.

THE following *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued on Friday evening:—Saturday, the 11th inst., being the day of the funeral of her late Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager Augusta of Germany, the Governor in Council has ordered, under instructions from the Government of India, that, as a mark of respect to her Imperial Majesty's memory, the flag at the Castle Flagstaff in Bombay be hoisted half mast high, from sunrise to sunset, throughout the day.

THE following is a summary of the Bombay Season report for the past week:—Jowari in parts of Ahmednugger and Sholapore and late crops generally in parts of Khandeish, Nassik, and Poona withering for want of rain, which is also needed in Hyderabad and Satara. Standing crops damaged by locusts in parts of Hyderabad and Shikarpur. Jowari in parts of Poona, and crops generally in parts of Ahmednugger affected by foggy weather. Exotic cotton blighted in one taluka of Dharwar. Crops otherwise good, except cotton in parts of Broach. Harvesting of late crops and sowing of early crops progressing in a few districts. Fodder scarce in one taluka of Khandeish, two of Nassik, and one of Dharwar. Agricultural stock generally good.

At the third day's, or *Oothamna*, ceremony of Mr. Pheroshaw Dhunjeebhoy, a young member of the Albless family, who died last week, his father and relatives subscribed Rs. 71,650 towards various Parsee charities. The largest contribution, Rs. 60,000, comes from the father of the deceased, and of this sum Rs. 50,000 will be held in trust for the aid of poor and helpless Zoroastrians. Of the remaining amount Rs. 5,000 is given to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Fund, on condition that they should spend the interest towards the maintenance of the asylum for blind and infirm Parsees, and a further sum of Rs. 5,000 is given towards the maintenance of helpless Persian Parsees living in the *dhurumsala* at Chowpatty. A sum of Rs. 5,000 is also given in charity out of the deceased's own property. A number of donations under Rs. 1,000 have also been made to various institutions, such as the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Benevolent Institution, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society, the Jamsetjee N. Petit Orphanage, the Albless Leper Home at Trombay, the Fort Charitable Dispensary, the Parsee Hospital, the Parsee Lying-in Asylum, &c.

THERE is romance in red tape, and there may be pathos even in an account adjustment. A Municipal communication from the Victoria Gardens shows that sanction is asked to debit the Animals' Feed Grant and credit Garden Stock Account with Rs. 3-8, the value of a goat purchased for suckling a tiger cub, and when no longer required for that purpose slaughtered to feed the lion.

#### Miscellaneous.

A MEETING of the officers of the Royal Engineers will be held by permission of the Commander-in-Chief, colonel of the corps, in the Levée-room, Horse Guards, Whitehall, on Tuesday, February 11th, at 2.30 P.M., to consider the subject of a corps memorial to the late Lord Napier of Magdala. All officers of the corps retired or serving are invited to attend.

ON Saturday the funeral of the late General Sir Henry Errington Longden, who died at Bournemouth, took place at Brompton Cemetery. Sir Henry attended the obsequies in St. Paul's of his old comrade, Lord Napier of Magdala, and unfortunately caught cold. It developed into inflammation of the lungs, and after a few days' illness the gallant soldier passed painlessly away. His military career was principally in India, where he took a distinguished part in many engagements, including the siege and capture of Lucknow, for which he received decorations and was frequently mentioned in despatches. The coffin bore the crest of the Lincolnshire Regiment (the Sphinx), of which Sir Henry was colonel, with the inscription: "General Sir Henry Errington Longden, K.C.B., C.S.I., Colonel 10th Foot. Died Jan. 29, 1890, aged 71 years."

THE case against the proprietor and editor of a paper called the *Delhi Punch*, which was recently heard by the Assistant Commissioner of Lahore, shows that the Raja of Faridkot deserves well of his countrymen and the country. The paper had for months consistently abused the Raja, and had made accusations against him touching his private, his political and his public life, not the least unfounded and malicious of which was that he was an adherent of Dhulip Singh. With commendable courage the Raja instituted criminal proceedings, and then the editor and proprietor entirely changed his front. He offered the most humble apologies; desired to lay his turban at the Raja's feet; and endeavoured to win the favour of his prosecutor by unscrupulous flattery. The defendant pleaded guilty, and forthwith inserted apologies in twenty papers published in the Punjab. Very properly, however, his apologies were refused, and the case was pressed. In the end the Court sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 1,000, or three months' imprisonment. The fine was paid. If Native gentlemen who are vilified and insulted in the Native Press would oftener display the courage of the Raja of Faridkot we should hear less of the atrocious system of blackmail which is more or less rampant throughout the country.

EXAMINATION FRAUD.—A typical case of examination fraud lately came on in appeal before the District and Sessions Judge of Hughli. The facts of the case are that, in the Lower Primary Examination, held at Jehanabad in the month of March last, one Woomesh Chandra Sen, a teacher of a village school, introduced into the examination hall two passed candidates. Parameshur and Fakir informed the authorities that they had come up to appear in the examination from his *patshala*, and gave out their names as Panchanan and Peary, which were really the names of their younger brothers, who were the true candidates. Parameshur and Fakir, who had passed the Lower Primary Examination last year, were induced by the teacher, Woomesh, to commit this fraud; and he was guided by the motive of gaining the reward from the District Board—according to the rule prevalent in the Primary Examination that every teacher from whose school candidates are sent up is to be rewarded according to the number of students who come out successful. This fraud having been detected Woomesh was tried for cheating the District Board of Hughli by personation, and convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Mahomed Israel. The two young boys, who were the real candidates, but who never went up for the examination, were only eight years old, and did not know even how to read and write a syllable. When the answers written by their elder brothers were given to them to read they could not decipher a single word. The District Judge did not see any reason for interference with the order of the lower court, and so the appeal was dismissed. No action was taken against the two candidates who presented themselves in the examination, on account of their extreme youth.

THE FIRST INDIAN MILITARY MURDER.—According to "Miles," who writes in a Bombay paper, and *à propos* of the Deesa tragedy, it was in 1772 that the first recorded military murder took place, and it excited so much horror among the comrades of the murderer that it is worth recalling. The battalion in which it took place was commanded by Captain Ewens, and was being reviewed. "The officers having taken post," says the account, "Captain Ewens began the exercise, and had got about the middle of the Manual, which in those days was performed six deep, when a sepoy was observed to

quit the ranks, but it was supposed to be upon some cause of no consequence. He was perceived coming round the right flank with recovered arms, but as it was supposed he was not well, and wished for his captain's permission to quit the field, no notice was taken of him. He therefore walked on until he came within two yards of Captain Ewens, when he levelled his piece and shot him through the body. On Captain Ewens falling the battalion instantly broke and rushed forward to avenge his death; but Captain Carnac, with great presence of mind, ordered them to return to their ranks, and that justice should be done. He ordered a drum-head court-martial to try the murderer, who was sentenced to be drawn asunder by tattoos. The horses being fastened to his limbs, many attempts were made to draw them from the body, but without success; and then the sepoys were allowed to put him to death, which they did with their swords."

**THE Maharaja of Jaipur** is at present defraying the first cost of publishing a fine collection of architectural and decorative drawings from Indian buildings in Rajputana, prepared by Colonel S. S. Jacob, the State engineer. Colonel Jacob had at first undertaken the collection of the materials at his own expense, and partly to enable him the better to finish the Albert Hall and Museum in Jaipur city. Four years ago Dr. Burgess saw the drawings, and, struck with their value, he called the attention of the Government of India to the desirability of completing and publishing the collection. This opinion having been communicated by Lord Dufferin to the Jaipur Darbar, the Maharaja and his minister, Babu Kantichandra Makharji, Rao Bahadur, at once supplied the needful support to the undertaking. Mr. W. Griggs, of Peckham, is now bringing out the work, which is to be issued in ten portfolios of plates, each plate measuring fifteen inches by twenty-two. The first contains copings or cornice mouldings; the second, pillars—capitals and bases; and the third, carved doors, chiefly from Ambâr, in sixty-six plates. These will be followed by seven containing brackets, arches, balustrades, wall decorations, &c. The drawings are drawn to conveniently large scales—many of the details to half the original size, thus forming working drawings suitable for the practical architect and artisan. The inlaid ivory doors have been produced by Mr. Griggs in colours. We understand that, when the first three portfolios are quite ready, copies will be offered for sale. Such an undertaking reflects much credit on the Raja's munificence; and the examples of Indian art published in these portfolios are so beautiful that they only need to be examined to be highly appreciated.

**SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN.**—A most distressing case of suicide occurred on January 2nd at Tollygunge, when Mr. Donald Dickson of Norman Bros., blew out his brains with a revolver while in a state of temporary insanity. It appears that Mr. Dickson returned on Thursday to Calcutta from Darjeeling, where he had been staying for the benefit of his health. After paying a visit to his brother in Camacstreet he purchased a revolver, and then went to see the race for the cup. In the evening he hired a *ticca gharry* and drove towards the Tollygunge steeplechase course. The driver heard a shot fired, and looking into the vehicle found Mr. Dickson lying back with his brains blown out, and a revolver beside him. The body was removed to the mortuary in the 24-Per-gunnahs, where Dr. McConnell made a *post-mortem* examination, which proved that the deceased had placed the muzzle of the revolver to his mouth and fired, the bullet coming out of the top of his head. The funeral took place from his residence in Chowringhee on Saturday morning. Mr. Dickson was well known and liked in Calcutta, where he had many friends. His father occupied an important position in the Bank of Bengal, and he has two other brothers in India. Mr. Dickson had just succeeded to a large property in the "old country," and no motive can be assigned for the rash act which was committed under the influence of temporary insanity.

**ALLEN AND Co.'s PUBLISHING BRANCH.**—Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., the well-known publishers of Waterloo-place, London, have opened a branch establishment at Wellesley-place in Calcutta. This will be a great advantage to readers as well as local authors, for the firm will not only supply the latest books, but will have on hand a large stock of Oriental publications as well as popular and standard works by the best writers, while local and other authors can be treated with for the publication of their books. Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. are publishers to the India Office, and publish three very useful and entertaining magazines, namely, *Knowledge*, *Colburn's Magazine*, and the *National Review*. The first is a valuable aid to science students, the topics dealt with—and they range over a large field—being treated in a clear, popular manner, or, as we are told in the title-page, they are simply worded and exactly described. The illustrations and the engravings are beautifully done, and are remarkable for their accuracy, clearness, and finish. It was conducted for a long time by that great populariser of science, the late Richard Proctor, and is now edited by A. Cooper Ranyard. The merits

of the *National Review* are well known to all readers of magazine literature, and it might almost be said that with it, and two other leading reviews on the table, one has always the means of a liberal education in contemporary events, or at least of being kept informed of the current topics, political, scientific, and literary, of the day. *Colburn's United Service Magazine* appeals more to the two services than to the layman in military and naval matters, but no person wishing to have an intelligent knowledge of subjects pertaining to the army and navy, both of past times and the present, as well as the two services in other countries, should be without this magazine, which is never dull, and is always interestingly written. We mention these facts connected with the firm to indicate the nature of their business, and to show that they are in a position to meet the most varied wants of the reading public, while at the same time their connections and experience will be valuable to, and perhaps greatly availed of by *litterateurs* and those who wish to obtain rare and special works, particularly such as relate to Oriental literature.—*Statesman*.

**THE IMPERIAL REVENUE OF CHINA.**—The *Chinese Times* of Tientsin, in an article on the revenue of the central government of China, estimates it at 84,932,000 taels, or about £21,000,000. The main items are 15,800,000 taels from the foreign Customs, and the same amount from sundry duties; 12,880,000 taels from the salt revenue, 12,850,000 from the *likin* or inland transit duties, 10,750,000 from the land tax, 7,900,000 from opium, 4,600,000 from inland customs, and smaller sums from other sources. But, the writer says, at least twice this total sum is actually collected from the people, "the half which is unaccounted for being absorbed by the provincial officials, a fraction only being applied to any local public purposes." Even if a sum of £42,000,000 is collected annually, it leaves taxation very light, for at the very lowest estimate of the population it is only about 3s. of English money per head. In India the taxation is about 4s. 6d. per head, and the people of India are certainly not wealthier than the Chinese.—But the Indian gets a fully-equipped army, a railway system which enables his produce to compete in the markets of the world, education, a trained and pure judiciary, an admirable civil administration, river conservancy, an almost absolute guarantee against famine, and much else which the Chinese have not. China might well yield more taxation without hardship; but the slipshod methods of administration would render the additional funds useless. Thus the Board of Revenue is not startled when a provincial governor announces that he has found in his treasury half-a-million taels belonging to no particular account, and which he is, therefore, sending to a neighbouring province to relieve distress there.

**INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.**—These Shares on Saturday were rather dull. Mysore and Ooregum Preference declined 1-16, but Balaghat-Mysore improved 6d. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5½ to 5¾, Nundydroog 1½ to 1¾, Indian Consolidated 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d., Balaghat-Mysore fully paid (£1) 6s. to 7s., Ooregum Ordinary 2 to 2½, ditto Preference 2 to 2½, Devala-Moyar 3s. to 4s., Nine Reefs New (16s. paid) 2s. 6d. to 9s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 11s. to 12s., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., South-East Mysore 2s. to 2s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d., Gold Fields of Mysore 13s. to 14s., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (46s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d.

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

##### OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tam'th.	Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Malabar ...	5 Feb.	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar.
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	Q'nstown 21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar.
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

##### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
Crocodile .....	—	—	—	—	6 Feb.
Serapis .....	—	5 Feb.	7 Feb.	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates .....	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar .....	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr.
Crocodile .....	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis .....	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May



# WINTER SALE

OF

## SYKES, JOSEPHINE & CO.

TEA GOWNS, TEA JACKETS,  
HOSIERY, AND CHILDREN'S COSTUMES, &c.,  
AT LESS THAN COST PRICE.

IMPORTANT.—A Few Soiled COMBINATIONS, SPENCERS and VESTS, of their Special Make, are on Show at a Great Reduction to Clear.

280, REGENT ST., LONDON, W.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Unconquered.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (*which are payable in advance*), should be sent to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

#### TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year... ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3 1890.

### THE CONGRESS AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

ENGLISH opinion in India is being exercised not a little in discussing the probable result of Mr. Bradlaugh's presence at the meeting of the Fifth Congress at Bombay. The presence of Sir William Wedderburn, gratifying as it was to the delegates, does not appear to have elicited more than complimentary remarks, and his doings and sayings have been passed over as ephemeral matters of little interest or import. There is little doubt but that Sir William was overshadowed by the bulkier form of the Member for India—intellectually as well as otherwise. Mr. Bradlaugh showed the wisdom of discretion also, which is more than Sir William did. The latter, however, may gather consolation for any disappointments he may feel in another banquet to his honour at the National Liberal Club. But Mr. Bradlaugh is looked upon as having accepted a grave, political mission to the people of England, of which he is expected to give an account to the people of India. "The first fruit of his visit to India," says the *Bombay Gazette*, "will be the introduction in the House of Commons, as early as may be, of a Bill embodying the substance of the resolutions of the Congress upon the reform of the Legislative Councils. Upon the form which

he gives to this Bill, and upon the fashion in which he presents it to Parliament, will in a great measure depend the validity of his claims to be not an exponent only, but a guide of political opinion in India." This latter opinion is one, of course, which chiefly concerns Mr. Bradlaugh himself, who has certainly not yet established his claim in the House of Commons to be the exponent or guide of political opinion in India. But our Bombay contemporary is evidently under the idea that the House of Commons will give its attention to Mr. Bradlaugh's exposition of the Congress views, and will go into a serious deliberation as to how far Parliament can meet them to the satisfaction of the honourable gentleman himself and of the Native gentlemen who have furnished him with his brief. Our contemporary thinks that the "sense of the House" will lend itself to a discussion or deep investigation as to the wants and aspirations of the Congress; and, accordingly, a note of warning is sounded lest the House allows its sympathies to be too much carried away when the great Northampton orator touches on the vexed question of Legislative Councils reform. "The only advantage that we can anticipate from laying before Parliament a scheme based upon a creation of new constituencies will be that such discussions as may arise upon it will bring into a strong light the special difficulties and dangers which must necessarily attend upon an incautious extension of the elective principle to the Indian populations. Fulness of investigation—investigation of the subject from each of the sides from which it may be approached—will, of course, be assured." Indeed? We wonder if the writer of this "assuring" assertion has ever been in the House of Commons when an "Indian discussion" comes before it? Has he ever been present on an "Indian Budget" night? If not, he has a novel experience yet before him; but if he has, he surely must have come to the conclusion that some mighty change has come over the "sense of the House" if he believes that when Mr. Bradlaugh rises to introduce his Bill honourable members will remain to listen instead of "skedaddling" to the dining, smoking-rooms, or anywhere else out of hearing. Mr. Bradlaugh, it appears, contemplates that his own Bill may be confronted by a Government measure following entirely different lines; but in this case, says the *Bombay Gazette*, "except so far as this may delay the consideration of his own measure he will have little to complain of. It may be that the Government, confronted with a demand for an elective system working independently of the local boards may abate, somewhat, their hostility to the elective principle in any form, and may find a compromise in the scheme propounded by Lord Dufferin." The Government, it is possible, will not put itself to any further trouble beyond referring the honourable Member to the Secretary of State for India and to the powers invested in that official. And Mr. Bradlaugh, if he insists on "orating" further, will, in all likelihood, have to address his remarks to empty benches.

But the *Bombay Gazette* is troubled upon another point:—

"There are indications that an endeavour is to be made to make this problem the subject of an energetic popular agitation in England. Here, again, there would be no occasion for anxiety if we could be certain that those who will be at the head of it would present the case to their audiences with due precautions against a popular misunderstanding of the interests involved. The tendency of the constituencies is to look at all questions connected with the distribution of political privileges and functions from an *a priori* point of view. Generous, trusting, and disinterested



the English public is sure to be in its judgments upon the claims of unrepresented nationalities."

Our contemporary need not, we think, be under any alarm. The "disinterested" English public outside the House will trouble themselves as little on the subject as their "disinterested" representatives within it.

JUST as we go to press we learn with great regret—a regret that many Anglo-Indians will share in—of the death of Mr. Robert Knight, the Nestor of Indian journalism—former editor and proprietor of the *Times of India*, and latterly of the *Statesman* and *Friend of India*. He had been ill at Calcutta for some weeks past, and had been advised to leave India for good; but he held on—as too many have done—until too late, and on Monday last he passed away from the contentious scene in which he had been so often and for so long a prominent factor. His loss will be mourned by relatives who were devotedly attached to him, and by many friends, European and Native. In bygone days, when Indian problems and British rule were discussed with, perhaps, more acrimony than in these politer days, we were not fortunate to be always on the side which Mr. Knight did battle for with all the vigour of his impulsive nature and of his trenchant style. He had the pen of a ready writer, and he was a journalistic foe always worthy of one's steel. But he was also a genial, generous-hearted gentleman, who could win friends and keep them. Life towards its close was perhaps to him still a fitful fever, but now that the longed for rest has come only kind words should be spoken of him.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 11.)

MACKENZIE, Surgeon-Major G. P., officiating senior medical officer, Port Blair, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Surgeon-Major W. N. Keefer, retired.  
STRAHAN, Lieut.-Colonel G., R.E., officiating deputy surveyor-general, in charge of the Trigonometrical Branch of the Survey of India Department at Dehra, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major-General C. T. Haig, R.E., retired.

#### MILITARY.

GREANY, Surgeon H., M.D., Madras Medical Establishment, is appointed to be officiating medical officer, Hyderabad Contingent, 1st Infantry, vice Surgeon F. J. Doyle, on furlough.  
The undermentioned 2nd lieutenants, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrival in India:—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS,  
HOWE, R. B. B., Shropshire Light Infantry.  
CURRIE, R. H. M., West Riding Regiment.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.  
WALKER, W. R., Derbyshire Regiment.  
TROTTER, F. W. D., Leicestershire Regiment.  
COOPER, W. G., Leicestershire Regiment.

The following promotions in the Army are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

ELLIOT, Lieut.-Colonel H. E., Bengal General List, Infantry, to be colonel from Jan. 4.  
THOMAS, Lieut.-Colonel F. H., Bengal General List, Infantry, to be colonel from Jan. 4.  
SWINTON, Lieut.-Colonel S. E., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel from Jan. 4.

VOUSDEN, Major W. J., V.C., to be lieutenant-colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps from Jan. 8.

MORE-MOLYNEUX, Captain G. H., to be major in the Bengal Staff Corps from Jan. 5.

#### FURLOUGHS.

PARKEZ, Col. W. J., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, officiating 1st grade, Punjab (p.a.), for one year and 243 days. The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

BRANDER, Major A. J., Bengal Staff Corps, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 23rd year, commenced Nov. 6, 1889.

HOGGE, Capt. and Brevet-Major C., Bengal Staff Corps, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one year; pension service, 19th year, commenced Sept. 23, 1889.

CRASTER, Capt. J. C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 15th year, commenced Nov. 20, 1889.

MEREWETHER, Lieut. H. A., Bengal Staff Corps, 7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year; pension service, 11th year, commenced June 7, 1889.

HOLLAND, Lieut. G. L., Bengal Staff Corps (34th) Punjab Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one year; pension service, 7th year, commenced Jan. 27, 1889.

STEWART, Lieut. J. F., Bengal Staff Corps, Commissariat Department, for one year; pension service, 7th year, commenced March 10, 1889.

BINGLEY, Lieut. A. H., Bengal Staff Corps, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 5th year, commenced Feb. 7, 1889.

VAUGHAN, Lieut. B. P., Bengal Staff Corps, 30th Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Sikhs), for one year; pension service, 11th year, commenced Aug. 13, 1889.

BEAMES, Lieut. D., Bengal Staff Corps, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 8th year, commenced Sept. 9, 1889.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Dec. 31.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BARRY, Captain W. S. J., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be station staff officer Hill Depôts, Naini Tal, vice Captain A. V. Payne, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment who has resigned.

COAPE-SMITH, Lieutenant L., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer 9th Bengal Lancers, vice Brasier-Creagh, appointed aide-de-camp on the personal staff of H.E. the Viceroy.

BAGLEY, Second-Lieutenant R. G., West Riding Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 1st Bengal Infantry, on probation.

MAINWARING, Captain F. G. L., wing officer, to be wing commander 30th Punjab Infantry, vice Mailey, appointed second in command 29th Punjab Infantry.

PRETTYMAN, Brigadier-General G. T., R.A., is posted to the Bundelkhand District.

FERRIS, Colonel J. L., B.S.C., is posted to Cawnpore for general duty. MORRIS, Captain C. H., Bengal S.C., is attached to the 7th Bengal Infantry for duty.

DICKIE, Captain J. E., R.E., is transferred from the Umballa to the Chakrata division, Military Works.

DIXON, Lieut. P. E., R.E., is transferred from the Bombay Defence division to the Kurrachee division, Military Works.

#### FURLOUGHS.

KEARNEY, Major C. J. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, to England, for twelve months, on private affairs.

COLLINS, Major J. S., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, to England, for twelve months, on private affairs.

SIMPSON, Major A. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, to England, for twelve months, on m.c.

MILLER, Lieut. E. D., 17th Lancers, to England, for twelve months, on private affairs.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 8.)

WINDSOR, Mr. J., assistant magistrate and collector, Chumparun, is appointed to have charge of the Beltiah sub-division of that district.

RADICE, Mr. C. A., who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Presidency division, and is posted to the sudder station of the division of Murshidabad.

LETHBRIDGE—The services of Surgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge, inspector-general of Jails, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Jan. 9.)

GLADSTONE—On return from Burma, Mr. C. E. Gladstone is appointed to the charge of the Gujrat district.

CUNNINGHAM, Mr. F. D., C.I.E., deputy commissioner, Hazara, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

INGLIS, Captain E., assistant commissioner, Hazara, is appointed to act as deputy commissioner, vice Mr. Cunningham.

RIVAZ, Mr. C. M., commissioner and superintendent, Lahore division, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year.  
 WALKER, Mr. T. G., commissioner of excise, inspector-general of registration and superintendent of stamps, Punjab, has obtained furlough to Europe for eight months.  
 MARSHALL, Mr. A. C., is reappointed district judge of the Civil District of Hoshiarpur.  
 YEOMAN, Mr. F. W. K., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Umballa to the Delhi Provincial Division.  
 MACPHERSON, Mr. T., honorary assistant engineer, is transferred from the Delhi to the Jullundur Provincial Division and is allowed furlough for one year.  
 IVENS, Mr. T. E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is placed on special duty, under the direct orders of the chief engineer, Punjab, Public Works Department, for River Protective Works, Dera Ghazi Khan.  
 MACLEAN, Mr. L. F., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Ludhiana Division, Sirhind Canal, to the Chenab Weir Division.  
 GWYTHER, Mr. F. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, Inundation Canals, to the 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal.  
 HANDCOCK, Mr. W. F., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), attached to the Indus Inundation Canals Division, is allowed furlough for 19 months.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan. 11.)

MACKENZIE, Mr. N. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Meerut Division, Ganges Canal.  
 GRANT, Mr. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the charge of the 3rd Circle, Irrigation Works.  
 CORBETT, Major F. V., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, is posted to the charge of the 1st Circle, Irrigation Works, vice Mr. Corder, officiating superintending engineer, reverted to executive engineer, 1st grade.  
 CORDER, Mr. R. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the charge of the Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal.  
 KNOLLES, Mr. A. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Azamgarh to the Aligarh District as district engineer.  
 GROVES, Mr. J., sub-engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Aligarh to the Dehra District as district engineer, relieving Mr. C. H. Holme, assistant engineer.  
 HOUSDEN, Mr. W. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the charge of the Agra District to the Lucknow Division, Provincial Works, on special duty.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Jan. 11.)

McMINN, Mr. C. W., C.S., deputy commissioner, is posted to the Chanda District.  
 GAYER, Mr. G. W., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Jubbulpore, is transferred in the same capacity to Saugor. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to order the following transfers amongst district superintendents of police :—  
 HIGGINS, Mr. J. J., from Wardha to Nagpur.  
 MARRIOTT, Mr. A. B., from Nagpur to Wardha.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(Burma Gazette, Jan. 4.)

McBLAINE, Mr. F., Bengal Civil Service, is posted to the headquarters of the Mandalay District.  
 ROSS, Mr. D., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be Political Officer with the Chin-Lushai Expedition.  
 GATES, Mr. F. C., C.S., deputy commissioner, is transferred from Khata to Rangoon, and appointed to officiate as secretary to the chief commissioner during the absence of Mr. C. G. Bayne.  
 PINHEY, Mr. A. F., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, is transferred from Myingyan to the charge of the Katha District.  
 MORAN—The services of Mr. W. H. Moran, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the superintending engineer, 1st circle, for employment in the Henzada Division.  
 BOWDEN, Mr. H. J. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed temporarily as assistant secretary to the chief commissioner in the P.W. Department and personal assistant to the chief engineer.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

##### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 7.)

GROSE, Hon. Mr. J., is appointed to act as chief secretary to Government during the absence of the Hon. Mr. J. F. Price on leave.  
 WEIR, Mr. T., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge, Salem, during the employment of Mr. R. Sewell on other duty.  
 MEYER, Mr. W. S., is appointed to act as deputy commissioner, Salt and Abkari Revenue, Central division, during the absence of Mr. J. A. P. Sneyd on leave.  
 CARR, Mr. C. C., is appointed to act as under-secretary to the Government Revenue Department, during the employment of Mr. Meyer on other duty.

FARMER, Mr. H. R., to be district and sessions judge, North Malabar.  
 JOANSON, Mr. E. C., to be district and sessions judge, Ganjam.  
 NICHOLSON, Mr. F. A., to be collector and magistrate of the district, Tinnevely.  
 SWELL, Mr. E. J., to be district and sessions judge, Cuddapah.  
 THOMPSON, Mr. A., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, North Arcot.  
 FARMER, Mr. H., to be district and sessions judge, Vizagapatam.  
 STOKES, Mr. G., to be district and sessions judge, North Malabar.  
 THOMSON, Mr. J., to be collector and magistrate of the district, Trichinopoly.  
 BENSON, Mr. R. S., to be district and sessions judge, South Arcot.  
 POWER, Mr. G. F. T., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, Kistna.  
 STOKES, Mr. G., to be collector and magistrate of the district Salem.  
 ROSS, Mr. H. T., to be district and sessions judge, North Malabar.  
 FORBES, Mr. G. S., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, Tinnevely.  
 DUMERGUE, Mr. J. W. F., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, Salem.  
 THOMSON, Mr. J., to be collector and magistrate of the district, Chingleput.  
 MACCARTIE, Mr. C. F., to be collector and magistrate of the district, Trichinopoly.  
 WYNNE, Mr. S. H., to be collector and magistrate of the district, South Canara.  
 FORBES, Mr. G. S., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, South Arcot.  
 HOLMES, Mr. W. C., to be collector and joint magistrate, Tinnevely.  
 FOSTER—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Mr. H. W. Foster to officiate as Registrar of the High Court on the Appellate Side during the absence of Mr. T. M. Horsfall on furlough.  
 WALKER, Rev. J. M., M.A., is appointed to be chaplain of South Black Town, Madras.  
 GITTENS, Rev. F. C., M.A., is appointed to be chaplain of Coonoor for the usual period of two years.  
 PARKER, Rev. H. C., M.A., is appointed to act as chaplain of Berhampore.  
 RICHARDS, Rev. C. H., M.A., is appointed to act as chaplain of Poona-mallee.  
 DURHAM, Rev. R. H., D.D., is appointed to act as chaplain of Coconada.

##### FURLOUGHS.

PRICE, Hon. Mr. J. F., Chief Secretary to Government, is granted privilege leave for three months.  
 HORSFALL, Mr. T. M., registrar of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, is granted furlough for eight months and fifteen days.  
 WILKINSON, Hon. Mr. Justice, Puisne Judge of the High Court Madras, is granted furlough for one year, on medical certificate.  
 DOBIE, Rev. S., assistant chaplain, Church of Scotland, Secunderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months.

#### MILITARY.

DOBBS, Colonel A. F., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, from Jan. 11, on a pension of £783-5 per annum, subject to H.M.'s approval.  
 JOHNSON—The services of Second-Lieut. G. W. Johnson, Staff Corps, 19th Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.  
 The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs :—  
 PEACH, Lieut. E., Staff Corps, 3rd Light Infantry, for one year ; pension service, sixth year, commenced Feb. 6, 1889.

#### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 16.)

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—  
 BEVILLE, Lieut. F. G., is appointed to act as assistant political superintendent and ex-officio assistant superintendent of police, Palanpur.  
 LYDE, Captain M. T., to act as 2nd in command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio assistant political superintendent.  
 WESTROFF, Lieut. J. G., on being relieved of his duties as 2nd in command, Kolapur Infantry Corps, to act as 6th assistant political resident, Aden.  
 JACOB, Mr. G., Acting Assistant Judge F. P. B., is allowed furlough for twenty-one months.

##### MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Jan. 10.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—  
 PURVIS, Lieut. H. J. E., officiating squadron officer, on probation, 5th

Bombay Cavalry (Sind Horse), to be squadron officer 2nd Bombay Cavalry (Lancers).  
**SOUTHEY**, Lieut. W. M., 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer, on probation, 27th Bombay L.I. (1st Belooch Battalion).  
**ADAMS**, Surgeon R. F. M.B., Medical Staff, is appointed to the medical charge of station hospital, Deesa, vice Surgeon-Major J. E. V. Foss, Medical Staff.  
**MOIR**, Surgeon J. D., M.B., Medical Staff, having returned from furlough, is posted on general duty, Sind district.  
**JELLET**, Captain J. H., 27th Battery, Eastern division, has been appointed adjutant, R.A., Bombay district.  
**KAYE**, Lieut. R. A., has been posted to 26th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

## FURLONGS.

**HOPE**, 2nd Lieut. C. A., 18th Hussars, to remain in England, in extension, from Dec. 15, 1889, to May 28, 1890, on medical certificate.  
**FOSS**, Surgeon-Major J. E. V., Medical Staff, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.  
**DRURY**, Surgeon M. O'C., to England, from Jan. 11 to July 10, on private affairs.

## INDIA OFFICE.

JANUARY 36.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## CIVIL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surgeon-Major Parakh.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. H. Comins, S.C., two months.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut.-Colonel R. H. T. Hill, Inf., three months;  
 Lieut. J. R. Mathewes, S.C., six months.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. R. P. Colomb, S.C., one month.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Captain F. B. Longe, five months' furlough; Lieut.-Colonel J. Hill, R.E., six months' m.c.; J. P. Westcott, furlough commuted, to leave on m.c. for eighteen months; H. O'Beirne (Cov.), two months' furlough; E. S. D. Pereira, privilege leave, commuted to leave on m.c. for nine months.  
*Bombay Estab.*—A. Dalzell, six months' m.c.; F. H. Warden, one week's extraordinary leave; H. S. Howard, seven months' furlough.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Captain H. P. Picot, S.C.; Colonel R. Atkins, S.C.; Lieut. W. Hudson, S.C.; Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch, M.D.; Surgeon W. A. Sykes, D.S.O.; Major W. L. Greenstreet, R.E.; 2nd Lieut. M. G. James, Prob. for S.C.  
*Madras Estab.*—Major G. C. Fenwick, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel G. Simpson, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel W. Stainforth.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surgeon-Major S. J. Thomson, P. H. O'Brien (Cov.), R. G. Thomson.  
*Bombay Estab.*—C. G. W. Macpherson.

JANUARY 28.

The Queen has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers for the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service:—

Colonel L. B. Bance, Madras Staff Corps, dated Jan. 25, 1890.  
 Colonel A. F. Orchard, Madras Staff Corps, dated Jan. 25, 1890.  
 Colonel A. W. Foord, Madras Staff Corps, dated Dec. 12, 1889.  
 Colonel J. P. Grant, Bombay Staff Corps, dated Jan. 1, 1890.  
 Major F. C. N. Goldney, Bengal Staff Corps, dated Nov. 11, 1889.  
 Brigade-Surgeon E. H. R. Langley, Bombay Medical Establishment, dated Nov. 19, 1889.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement of Deputy-Surgeon-General P. W. Sutherland, Bengal Medical Establishment, being post-dated to Feb. 5, 1889.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## HOME.

## BIRTHS.

**ALLAN**—Jan. 23, at Clifton, the wife of W. G. Allen, Indian Public Works Department, of a daughter, prematurely, who only survived a few hours.  
**CHRISTIE**—Jan. 24, at 29, Upper Hamilton-terrace, N.W., the wife of Captain Christie, 12th Royal Lancers, of a daughter.  
**MANTELL**—Jan. 23, at 8, Mansion-row, Chatham, the wife of Capt. A. M. Mantell, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.  
**MERIVALE**—Jan. 23, at The Deanery, Ely, the wife of Walter Merivale, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

**ANGUS**—**PHILLIPS**—Jan. 23, at St. Mark's, Notting-hill, Thomas S.

Angus, Commander P. and O. Company's Service, second son of the late James Angus, of Inverkeithing, Fife, to Ada Mary, third daughter of the late John Phillips, of Hastings.

**GILCHRIST**—**HATHORN**—Jan. 14, at St. George's Presbyterian Church, Croydon, the Rev. Edward James Gilchrist, M.A., of the Presbyterian Church, Ipswich, to Lily, youngest daughter of the late Major James George Hathorn, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

**HARROWER**—**HEAD**—Jan. 23, at Hartlip parish church, Kent, Francis Wright Harrower, of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, to Clara, second daughter of Abraham Head, Nunfield House, Newington, Kent.

**LOWANCE**—**PARMITER**—Jan. 15, at St. John the Evangelist, Clapham-rise, Edmund Lowance, of 24, Binfield-road, to Maria Louisa Chambers, widow of Henry Parmiter, of Stockwell, and eldest daughter of the late Captain James Alexander Day, 27th Grenadiers Madras Native Infantry.

**MACKENZIE**—**BROOKS**—Jan. 25, at St. John's parish church, Hampstead, William Mackenzie, of Avisawella, Ceylon, to Celia, second daughter of Henry Brooks, Mount Grove, Hampstead.

**MULLIN**—**WARDLAW**—Jan. 9, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, George Mullin, Springfield, county Sligo, to Jeannie, youngest daughter of the late Major James Wardlaw, 24th B.N.I., and of Mrs. James Wardlaw, 11, Grosvenor-street, Edinburgh.

**SELLWOOD**—**GREAVES**—Jan. 14, at St. Andrew's Church, Culmington, Devon, Frank Sellwood, Esq., of Culmington, to Lucy Margaret, younger daughter of the late Rev. R. P. Greaves, C.M.S., Bengal.

## DEATHS.

**BRAIDWOOD**—Jan. 25, in London, John M. Braidwood, of the Forest Department, Naini Tal, India, aged 50.

**BRANSON**—Jan. 26, at 11, Harley-gardens, South Kensington, Edith Anna, the wife of Reddy Branson, Solicitor, Madras, and daughter of the late Rev. John Gay Girdlestone, Rector of Killing and Salthouse, aged 37.

**COTTON**—Dec. 13, at sea, on his way home in the steamship *Raffaele Rubbattino*, Major Alfred Fox Cotton, 4th Ghoorkhas, only son of General Sir Arthur Cotton, K.C.S.I., aged 39.

**DUNN**—Jan. 22, at 152, Harley-street, W., John George Dunn, of Tientsin, China, aged 57.

**EYES**—Jan. 22, at Clifton, Charles Ernest, the eldest son of Charles T. Eyes, Dep. Surgn.-Genl., late Madras Army.

**FISHER**—Jan. 23, at 19, Cambridge-square, W., William Fisher, formerly of H.M.'s Madras Civil Service, second son of the late Rear-Admiral William Fisher, aged 73.

**GOODE**—Jan. 21, Mary, the widow of the Rev. Dr. Ambrose Goode, formerly Lieut. in the Royal Artillery, afterwards Chaplain in the Bombay Presidency, aged 87.

**GORDON**—Jan. 18, at Mentone, France, Helen Marshall, the wife of Major Robert Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, third daughter of Wm. Blackwood, 5, Clarendon-crescent, Edinburgh.

**GORDON**—Jan. 25, at Glendower, Chiswick, Eliza Cecilia, relict of the late Thomas Gordon, Esq., of Ivanhoe, Pallie, Ceylon, and Saltash, Cornwall, and daughter of the late George Shaw Brooke, Esq., of H.M.'s Ordnance Department, aged 60.

**HICKEY**—Dec. 19, at Guildford, Robert John Fayrer Hickey (Major), late 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.

**LLEWELLYN**—Jan. 18, at Manorbeer, near Tenby, suddenly, from an accident, Pearce Michael Llewellyn, of Rajaputtee, Sarun District, Bengal, aged 46.

**ONSLOW**—Dec. 24, at his residence, Send Grove, Arthur Pooley Onslow, late of the H.E.I.C. Madras Civil Service, aged 86.

**PRINGLE**—Jan. 22, at Wilton Lodge, Hawick, N.B., David Pringle, J.P., late Bengal Civil Service, aged 83.

**ROGERS**—Jan. 22, at 32, Pulteney-street, Bath, Robert Gordon, eldest son of Major-General R. G. Rogers, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 29.

**ROSS**—Jan. 24, at 54, Tisbury-road, West Brighton, Georgina Elizabeth, the wife of Andrew Ross, I.C.S., aged 56.

**ROWLATT**—Jan. 20, at Southborough, Major-General Edwin Alexander Rowlatt, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 72.

**STEWART**—Jan. 20, at 2, Champion-terrace, Old Charlton, S.E., Amy Lacell, second daughter of the late James Dick Stewart, Commander P. and O. S. N. Co., aged 27.

**THOMAS**—Dec. 14, at 28, Montague-road, Richmond, Surrey, Albina Grace, daughter of the late Dr. W. S. Andrews, of Richmond, formerly of H.M.'s 19th Regiment, and widow of Colonel George Powell Thomas, Indian Army.

**THORNHILL**—Jan. 19, at 55, Ventnor-villas, Brighton, suddenly, of heart disease, Ellen Catherine, widow of Cudbert Bensley Thornhill, C.S., C.S.I.

**SORTAIN**—Jan. 25, Bertram Vesey Sortain, M.B., of Caius College, Cambridge, and Ceylon, aged 27.

**WELSH**—Jan. 15, at 21, Grafton-road, Worthing, Charles James Welsh, Esq. (late Captain Royal Artillery), aged 88.

## INDIAN.

## BIRTHS.

**ALEXANDER**—Jan. 6, at Lucknow, the wife of J. R. Alexander, Sergeant 17th Lancers, of a daughter.

**BORAH**—Jan. 6, at Tezpur, Assam, the wife of Surgeon-Major S. Borah, Civil Surgeon, Darrung, of a daughter.

**CARTER**—Dec. 17, at Lahore, the wife of A. M. Carter, Superintendent Northern India Salt Revenue, of a son.

**DRUITT**—Jan. 24, at Brisbane, Queensland, the wife of Major Edward Druiitt, R.E., of a daughter.

**DYER**—Jan. 10, at Darjeeling, the wife of Alfred Saunders Dyer, M.A., Chaplain, of a son.

**FLETCHER**—Jan. 4, Dilkusha, the wife of Surgeon H. J. Fletcher, M.S., of a daughter.

GILCHRIST—At Trichinopoly, the wife of W. G. Gilchrist, M.I.C.E., P.W.D., of a daughter.  
 O'SULLIVAN—Jan. 8, at Jullundur, the wife of Surgeon-Major P. J. O'Sullivan, M.D., Medical Staff, of a daughter.  
 THOMSON—Jan. 11, at Lahore, the wife of A. Thomson, C.S., of a daughter.  
 WILLIAMS—Jan. 1, at Simla, the wife of Captain G. Williams, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

BAY—SHAW—Jan. 9, at the Garrison Church, Bellary, James Charles Bay, Ordnance Department, to Elizabeth Shaw, widow of the late George Shaw.  
 LEATHER—HARRIS—Jan. 7, at the Baptist Chapel, Allahabad, John Leather, Ordnance Department, to Mary Eliza, widow of J. M. Harris.  
 LUSHINGTON—CORDUE—Dec. 4, at St. John's Church, Peshawur, Alfred Wyndham, son of Mr. John Law Lushington, of Spring Hall, Sawbridgeworth, Herts, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras, to Elizabeth Alice, third daughter of Captain S. Cordue, late of H.M.'s 59th and 40th Regiments.  
 MACTAGGART—BEATSON—Jan. 20, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Charles Mactaggart, M.A., M.B., C.M., Indian Army Medical Service, to Mary McKenzie, second daughter of G. Bosville Macdonald Beatson, Glasgow, Scotland.  
 THUILLIER—DAVIES—Jan. 2, at St. Peter's, Fort William, Willoughby Thuillier, Esq., Lieut. 21st P.I., son of General Sir Henry Thuillier, C.S.I., to Beatrice Jean, youngest daughter of the late Captain Owen Davies, 11th (The North Devonshire) Regiment.

#### DEATHS.

CAW—Jan. 7, Maria, relict of the late Captain Alexander Caw, Government Shipping Master of Calcutta.  
 CRACROFT—Jan. 2, at Ghazipore, Walter Cracroft, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, aged 40.  
 DAVIES—Jan. 7, at Meerut, Brigade-Surgeon R. W. Davies, M.S., aged 48.  
 GARBETT—Dec. 31, at Cawnpore, Mary Adelaide Lilian, the wife of Major C. H. V. Garbett, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, aged 28.  
 HARVEY—Jan. 1, at Mhow, Central India, Robert Maurice Harvey, infant son of Robert Harvey, Lieut. 5th Lancers.  
 LUCAS—Jan. 14, at Love-lane, Byculla, Mrs. Cecilia Lucas, relict of the late Harry Lucas, late Indian Navy, aged 70.  
 O'DONOGHUE—Jan. 10, at Sion, near Bombay, Christian Teresa, the wife of Charles O'Donoghue, H.M.'s Customs (Retired), aged 86.  
 SEAMAN—Dec. 19, at Quetta, Mary Jane, the wife of Staff-Sergeant R. W. Seaman, Commissariat Department (late Schoolmistress, 1st Dragoon Guards).  
 WEDGE-BERRY—Jan. 1, at 7, Clyde-road, Hastings, Calcutta, Daniel Wedgeberry, Honorary Surgeon, aged 78.

### Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

#### SMELTING IRON ORE.

TO THE EDITOR.

["The management of the twyeres requires considerable skill and practice, and the profitable working of a furnace depends very much upon the way in which this part of the business is conducted."—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, Vol. 8, p. 402.]

SIR,—It is said that the rich and mighty ironmasters of Cleveland and Glasgow will prevent Parliament from encouraging the manufacture of iron in India.

On the contrary, I look to these rich and mighty ironmasters for the enterprise and skill required for utilising iron ore in India. Indian iron is required for cheap feeders to the great railways.

Think for one moment of what has been done in England and Scotland during the past fifty years—of the enormous wealth which has been created by iron! The jubilee of the iron trade shows that the production has been increased twentyfold. What was the state of North Yorkshire and Lanarkshire fifty years ago? Who could have foreseen, during many centuries, the hidden wealth?

So it is with India. She possesses wealth with which she might pay off the whole of her national debt in one year, and yet all our Indian statesmen are constantly groaning over her impecunious condition. We are searching for rubies and gold, and neglect the iron under our feet.

In the Saletkri Hills we have incalculable treasures stored. Cannot one Englishman or Scotchman be found to utilise them?—Your obedient servant,  
 January 30th.

T.

THE military manoeuvres which have been sanctioned with a view to showing how Calcutta could be defended against an attack from sea will last from Feb. 14th to 15th.

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

AN inspecting officer for the selected troops of the Nizam's army is likely to be shortly appointed.

THE Calcutta Naval Volunteers had a most successful trip down the Hughli in an armed launch. They were put through various exercises, including gun-drill and repelling an attack by boarders.

THE question of the European garrison at Delhi, whether, small as it already is, it should be still reduced, has been lately under discussion. The conclusion appears to be that things should remain very much as they are.

LIEUTENANT WOOLMER, Lacashire Fusiliers, a well-known sporting subaltern now attending the Transport Class at Poona, met with a serious accident on Jan. 8th while taking one of his horses over some fences on the Kirkee racecourse.

It is likely that a small flotilla of four or five steam-launches to ply on the rivers in Arakan will shortly be sanctioned. In connection with the operations in the Chin-Lushai no-man's-land they might be of much use as a means of communication, if the rivers turn out to be practically navigable.

THE temporary appointment of Third Brigadier-General in Burma will probably be made a permanent one, as efficient control over so large an area, which will be further extended by this season's operations in the Chin country, cannot be exercised with only two districts. Brigadier-General Symons on the conclusion of his little campaign proceeds to England on leave.

Truth asserted a month ago that it had been decided to extend Sir Frederick Roberts's term of service as Commander-in-Chief from November next, when his present terms expires. As a matter of fact nothing has been settled, nor, in India, at any rate, seriously discussed. To begin with, Sir Frederick himself will have to be consulted. But if the universal opinion that the good of the State requires the prolonged presence at the head of the Army of the man who has, in all sorts of ways, done it such admirable service, could settle the matter, the matter is already settled.

THE military authorities consider some change of tactics desirable in the Chin-Lushai Expedition. Owing to transport difficulties and sickness among the troops it is manifest that these operations are coming to a standstill, though the opposition offered is next to nothing. On the other hand, if small selected parties could be pushed forward in the first place towards Haka, the main bodies being held in reserve at the bases on either side, we might see something accomplished before the working season closes. And this will probably be the plan adopted.

If, as seems possible, the re-armament of the army in India with the magazine rifle will take three or four years to accomplish, it is likely that a large supply of barrels of the new pattern will be indented for to be fitted on to the Martini-Henry stock. This change could be made at no very great expense to the country, and the soldiers would then have a weapon which would be quite good enough for all the practical requirements of a campaign. There are a very large number of Martinis available in India, and it would be better to utilise them in the manner suggested than to have three different kinds of rifles in use. The Snider should at least be discarded as quickly as possible, for the majority of rifles of this pattern are now so worn that accurate shooting with them is impossible.

THE following notification appears in the *Gazette of India*:—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much gratification in announcing to the Army that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been graciously pleased to approve the grant of the India medal with a new clasp, inscribed "Burma, 1887-9," being extended to all troops engaged in the military operations in Upper Burma, and to those actually engaged on Field Service in Lower Burma, between May 1st, 1887, and March 31st, 1889, both dates inclusive. A bronze medal and clasp, of similar pattern, will be issued to all authorised Government followers who accompanied the troops so engaged. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to be so good as to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for the early submission, in accordance with the regulations, of medal rolls of all officers and soldiers who may be entitled to the decoration.

A LARGE RELIEF MAP.—Messrs, George Philip and Son are preparing for the Jeypore Museum a large Relief Map of India, size 10ft. by 9ft.; vertical scale, 5,000 ft. to 1 inch. It will be coloured to distinguish lowlands, highlands, and mountains, the water around the coasts will indicate depths by tints of colour. Trunk lines of railways and roads will be shown, and about 500 of the principal towns and villages marked in Native characters.

## OBITUARY.

—0—

## GENERAL SIR H. E. LONGDEN, K.C.B., C.S.I.

We regret to announce the death of General Sir Henry Errington Longden, K.C.B., C.S.I., which took place on the 29th ult., at the age of 81, being the result of a chill caught at the funeral of the late Lord Napier of Magdala. Sir Henry Longden, who was born in January, 1819, entered the service in September, 1836, obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in October, 1877, and was placed on the retired list with the honorary rank of General in July, 1881. He was Adjutant-General for India, 1866-9, and was appointed colonel of the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment in June, 1883, being transferred to the colonelcy of the Lincolnshire Regiment in November, 1888. Sir Henry Longden served with the 10th Regiment in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46, and was present at the battle of Sohraon (medal). He served also in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and was present during the whole of the siege operations before Mooltan, including the affair of the 9th September, storming the enemy's strongly-entrenched position before Mooltan, 12th September; action of Soorjkoond, carrying the heights, on 27th December, in command of the regiment, and surrender of the fortress as field engineer. He was afterwards present at the surrender of the fort and garrison of Chenote, and battle of Goojerat, receiving the medal with two clasps, and brevet of major. He served in the Indian Campaign of 1857-58, and commanded a field force in the Azimghur and Jounpour districts in 1857, including the capture of the fort of Atrawleea. He also commanded an advanced guard of picked marksmen and guns of Frank's force in its advance to Lucknow, including the actions of Chanda, Umeerpore, and Sultanpore, and attack on the fort of Douraha. Sir Henry was attached to the Goorkha troops at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and was present at the storming of the Begum's house and serai, the storming of the Enaumbara and Kaiserbagh, and the attack on the Moolvie in Abbasoodowlah's Kunbullah, being mentioned in despatches. He was present with a wing of the 13th Light Infantry at the first relief of Azimghur, was appointed chief of the staff to Lugard's force, and was present at the passage of the Touse, second relief of Azimghur, capture of Jugdespore, and several skirmishes in its vicinity, receiving the medal with clasp.

SURGEON-MAJOR EDWARD CAMPBELL, a native of East Loos, whose death recently took place, entered the service of the East India Company in 1840. Shortly after his arrival in India he proceeded with a convoy to Afghanistan, and was appointed to the medical charge of the 54th Regiment Native Infantry, then stationed at Cabul. After the destruction of the British force at that place, he was for several months a prisoner with Akbar Khan, but regained his liberty on the recapture of Cabul by General Pollock. He subsequently served in the campaign against the Sikhs at the battle of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sohraon, obtaining the medal and clasps. He retired from the service in 1864, and for several years resided at Plymouth.

## THE LATE LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

A deputation waited upon the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Tuesday last, for the purpose of urging upon him the desirability of commemorating in some substantial form the services of the Late Lord Napier of Magdala. Amongst those present were Lord Chelmsford (who introduced the deputation), Lord Alcester, Lord Mark Ker, Mr. Roger Eykin, Colonel Prendergast Walsh, Major-General Gordon Pritchard, Sir R. N. Fowler, M.P., Sir Reginald Hanson, Sir Frederick Goldsmid, General Sir Frederick Chapman, General Sir Frederick Haines, Sir Peter Lumsden, and others. Lord Chelmsford, addressing the Lord Mayor, said the object of the deputation was to ask him to open a subscription list at the Mansion House for the purpose of securing funds to commemorate in a fitting manner the services to his country of Lord Napier, whose work as a soldier, a counsellor, a statesman, and whose bearing as a man had brought him not only the approbation of his Sovereign, but the devotion of his civilian countrymen, and of the soldiers he led and loved so well. The Lord Mayor, in at once acceding to the request of the deputation, said that he, in common with the other citizens of London, could not fail to have admired the great services rendered to his country by the late Field-Marshal. He had become acquainted with the late distinguished soldier when he was installed as Constable of the Tower, and in their acquaintance since had always been struck by his modesty of character, his kindness, his cordiality, and his consideration for everybody rather than himself—in fact, his great characteristic was his peculiar self-abnegation. He (the Lord Mayor) felt sure that the citizens of London and of the country generally would regret if, from any want of response on their part, such a proposal as that put forward by the deputation

for a lasting memorial to be built to one of England's heroes were to be allowed to fall through.—Sir R. N. Fowler, M.P., then moved, and Lord Mark Ker seconded, that those present should form a committee (with power to add to their number) to consider the best form of carrying out the objects of the deputation; and a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, moved by Lord Alcester and seconded by Sir L. Nicholson, brought the proceedings to a close.

Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, Lord Brassey, Sir John Fowler, General Sargent, Admiral Sir Leopold Heath, Admiral Sir George Tryon, and others, have added their names to the Mansion House Committee of the Lord Napier of Magdala Memorial. Among the subscriptions received were from Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, £100; General Sir Peter Lumsden, £100; Mr. Sligo de Pothonier, £21; and General Sargent, C.B., £25.

## NATIVE PRESS.

—0:—

## THE CONGRESS.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—The Fifth Indian Congress is an accomplished fact. Every year since 1885 the Congress has come to be looked forward to as the crowning event of the year. All India rings throughout the year with the din of Congress preparation, and the Christmas week has become an occasion of a national festival. To us in Bombay the Congress, ever since the commencement of this year, had special attractions, special cares and anxieties. Each succeeding Congress has surpassed its predecessor in point of brilliance, organisation and attainment, and Bombay felt her responsibility when she was called upon to undertake the work of organising and arranging for the Fifth Congress. As Mr. Bradlaugh said in reply to the address, the Congress is as much an educational movement as one for gaining immediate concessions of political rights. In its first capacity it has been decidedly successful. In its direct results, too, it is not without a record of work. The spirit of concession which marks official utterances in regard to the constitution of Legislative Councils is a distinct effect of the prayers of the Congress, although, as Mr. Pherozsha pointed out, our opponents say that was a concession long contemplated, independently of the Congress. If the Congress had not so firmly agitated the question, it would have been long before the reform would have come, if it came ever.

The *Gujerati* remarks:—If our Parsee friends could with safety co-operate with the Hindus for the last quarter of a century in all provincial matters, and even in others which have now been taken up by the Congress, it does not reflect much credit on the intellectual honesty of some now to raise their voice against the Congress or advise their co-religionists to hold themselves aloof from it. It may be, some members of the older generation are indifferent, but it cannot be said that they are actively opposed to the movement. The younger generation is entirely in favour of the Congress, and this body of growing opinion is well represented by such influential Parsee organs as the *Mumbai Samachar*, the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, the *Jame Jamshed*, and others. Again, granting for a moment that the Zoroastrian community of this city accept the gospel of selfishness preached by some charitable gentlemen, how does that affect the position and attitude of the people, a thousand times more numerous, who are determined to have a Congress to represent the grievances of that larger class? The Parsee community is but a drop in the ocean. If they join the Congressionists, these will gladly extend their right hand of fellowship. If they remain sulky and sullen, they are at liberty to do so. India had a glorious past without the aid of what our Parsee friends call themselves, strangers, and a movement which has the support of the most intelligent and cultured and farseeing Indians and Europeans is not likely to suffer much by unimportant secessions.

## THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

In compliance with the instructions of the Secretary of State contained in a recent despatch to the Government of India, that Government has impressed upon the various Local Governments and administrations the need of introducing the use of stores manufactured in India in preference to imported stores. It has directed that this be always borne in mind, and that the substitution be effected wherever feasible. An examination of the Home charges has convinced the Secretary of State that it is only in the item of cost of stores imported into India that any material reduction can be effected, and this can only be attained by utilising to a greater extent than is now done the resources of this country. His lordship therefore urges that the departments in India may accustom themselves to use articles made locally, when of an ordinary character, and not needing special inspection during manufacture. These might be procured of sufficiently good quality, even though so somewhat inferior to those which would be obtained by paying a higher price in England.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 25, Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta; 25, Clan Graham (s), Calcutta; 27, Kangra (s), Bombay; 29, Nepaul (s), Calcutta.  
BOMBAY.—Jan. 27, Massilia (s), London; 29, Huzara (s), London.  
CALCUTTA.—Jan. 24, City of Agra (s), Liverpool; 25, Rosetta (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 24, Arcadia (s), Bombay; 24, Capella (s), Bombay; 28, Clan Cameron (s), Bombay.  
CALCUTTA.—Jan. 28, City of Canterbury (s), London.  
MADRAS.—Jan. 24, Pongola (s), Natal; 24, Dardaus (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Feb. 6; from Naples, Feb. 15.

For Port Said: Dr. Carson and party.

For Bombay: Capt. G. F. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Mitchell Innes, Mr. Spicer, Mr. Lyall, Mr. H. J. Gin, Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. Woods and child, Mr. G. Nash, Mr. J. Stafford, Mrs. and Miss Le Messurier, Miss Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Ballenden, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Thomson. *From Ismailia*: Mr. and Mrs. R. Boyle.

For Gibraltar: General Hon. A. Hardinge.

For Ismailia: Mr. E. Joy, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Mr. and Miss Dampier Bride and two infants, Mr. Friedberger, Mr. J. Playfair, Lord and Lady Gosford, Lord Hartington, Capt. H. W. and Mrs. Raymond, Mr. E. Smythe, Mr. Laybourn. *From Naples*: Lord Clifden.

For Kurrachee: Capt. Hickman.

For Colombo: Capt. John Hope, Col. Lonsley, Mrs. and Miss Lonsley, Miss L. Fink, Mr. F. Toke.

For Calcutta: Rev. J. and Mrs. Hewlett, Mrs. Macready, Mr. C. J. Sharpe, Miss Higginson, Mr. W. D. Low, Rev. Mr. Lyle, Mr. J. R. Hemsley, Mr. W. F. Jervis. *From Naples*: Mr. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson, Mr. Adamson.

For Malta: Col. and Mrs. Evans.

For Naples: Two Misses Troughton, Mr. and Mrs. Bowring, Mr. Wimble, Duke of Manchester, Miss Blackburn, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Armar Corry.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hunter, Mrs. Sedgwick.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Feb. 6; from Brindisi, Feb. 17.

For Bombay: Sister Katharine. *From Brindisi*: Col. W. H. Wilson, Col. M. M. Bowie, Lieut. Archer.

For Alexandria: Rev. Mr. Preston, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Mee, Surgeon-Major Roe, Mrs. Harvey. *From Venice*: Dr. Chaplin, Rev. F. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Cayzer, Mr. F. Hater Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, Miss Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Holst. *From Brindisi*: Baron von Brekeda, Mr. H. Sale, Mr. J. Wark, Mr. J. M. Keiller, Dr. Gray.

For Malta: Admiral Sir E. Fanshawe, Dr. and Mrs. Cresswell, Mr. Langdon, Mr. F. Lucas, Capt. Brock Hollingshead, Capt. L. Biel, Mr. Mercer.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Rawson, three Messrs. Anderson, Mr. W. Hill.

For Brindisi: Mr. T. Munn.

For Ismailia: Mr. Oswald. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Oswald.

For Colombo: Mr. Norman Baker.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Feb. 13; from Brindisi, Feb. 24.

For Bombay: Major-General Sir John Macneill, V.C., Col. and Mrs. Graham Smith, Mrs. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and infant, Major-General Viscount F. de Montmorency, Surg.-Major J. Davidson, Mr. W. A. Greening, Mr. D. E. Burne. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bright, General G. B. Wolsley, C.B., Mrs. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. C. E. Day, Major and Mrs. Miller, Col. and Mrs. H. E. Eliot, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Meadows.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson, Mr. J. S. Dismore, Mr. Gould, Major-General Fraser, Mr. Aunjier, Rev. R. and Mrs. Bradbury. *From Brindisi*: Mr. MacCredy.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Miss White, Miss Anderson, Corporal A. Kemp.

For Kurrachee: Col. and Mrs. Cave, Miss E. Cooke.

For Port Said: Archdeacon and Mrs. Richardson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Tremlett, Rev. C. H. Chase, Rev. J. Bailey, Mr. Ryder.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Feb. 20; from Naples, March 1.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Clark. *From Naples*: Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mrs. A. Allen.

For Colombo: Mr. Brnazon, Mr. and Mrs. Hickling.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Bateman, Mr. D. Guiver.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Feb. 21; from Brindisi, March 3.

For Bombay: Mr. Spencer Follett, Lieut. S. J. King. *From Brindisi*: Major W. Riddall, Col. and Mrs. Spring, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, Mr. W. Fryer, Major H. W. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Thomson and infant.

For Malta: Dr. and Mrs. Brewster, Gen. F. Horseley, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Watson, Mr. Worthington.

For Port Said: *From Brindisi*: Princess de Scey, Miss Molesworth, Mr. Firebrace.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, Mr. J. B. and Miss Meredith. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson, Mr. H. O. Stewart.

For Colombo: Mr. Scott Elliott.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Feb. 27; from Brindisi, March 10.

For Bombay: Lord and Lady Harris and child, Hon. Mr. Jervis, Surg.-Maj. Findlay, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. J. F. and Miss Laycock, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Capt. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Warden. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy, Mr. and Mrs. Lee-Warner, Mr. D. Irvine, Hon. Mrs. Hutchins, Dr. and Mrs. J. Tuohy and infant, Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, Mr. W. Pigott, Mr. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Home. *For Kurrachee*: *From Brindisi*: Col. and Mrs. Molloy.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, March 6; from Naples, March 15.

For Calcutta: Mrs. M. E. Durang.

For Naples: Mr. H. Lockhart, Miss Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, March 6; from Brindisi, March 16.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dyson Perrins.

For Alexandria: Capt. E. Guilding. *From Venice*: Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Harriks.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, March 14; from Brindisi, March 24.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Col. C. J. O. Chambers, Mr. J. S. Sturrock, Mrs. and Miss Woodburn.

For Madras: (*via Bombay*): Mr. J. P. Sneyd.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, March 20; from Naples, March 29.

For Naples: Hon. W. W. and Mrs. Vernon.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, March 21; from Brindisi, March 31.

For Kurrachee: *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Sandbach.

For Malta: Mr. J. Kenyon.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, March 27; from Brindisi, April 6.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Crowther, Mr. E. Pears, Mrs. R. F. Clothier. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Mein.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Feb. 13.

For Madras: Mrs. Cardew, Miss L. Catherall, Mrs. Philby, Miss Elliott Lockhart, Mr. A. E. Duchesne, Mr. A. Gerdes, Mrs. McGeagh and infant, Mr. J. C. Prout.

For Colombo: Mr. H. W. Weatherall, Mrs. Dingwall, Mr. F. de Crespigny.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Napier and sister, Miss Mackay, Capt. H. E. Monck-Mason, Mr. W. S. Richardson, Mrs. Sarkies and daughter.

For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. A. Macnab.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Feb. 15.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Johnston.

For Bombay: Miss C. Le Messurier.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Tara*, to sail Feb. 28.

For Calcutta: Miss Ridsdale, Mr. T. H. Trotman, Mr. Griffiths, Miss Shipman.

For Colombo: Mr. W. B. Hamper.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Feb. 13.

For Kurrachee: Capt. Hickman, Miss Berkeley, Col. A. MacC. Bruce, Mrs. R. F. Jameson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas and infant, Miss Wakeford, Master Wakeford, Mrs. Vaughan and four children.

For Bombay: Surgeon J. and Mrs. Shearer, Lieut.-Colonel G. Simpson, Mr. P. H. O'Brien, Mr. B. F. Jones.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail March 8.

For Kurrachee: Lieut. M. Fitzgerald, Mrs. O'Meara, Mrs. A. Spencer.

For Bombay: Major W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., Captain and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. G. Rotton, Col. and Mrs. J. M. Sym, Miss Sym.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sulej*, Capt. Worcester, from London, Dec. 27; at Bombay, Jan. 13.

From London: Rev. Dr. Valentine, Mrs. and Miss Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, Miss Johns, Mr. H. Winter, Mr. P. G. Scott, Mrs. Hilton, Mr. Trafford, Mr. J. Rice, Rev. T. W. Thomas, Miss E. Rowntree, Mrs. Waddington, Mr. W. Scott, Miss West, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Whitehead, Mr. Rottier, Mr. Crisp, Mrs. Westmacott, Mr. J. S. Orton, Miss Clairs, Mrs. Dipper, Mrs. Levett.

From London to Madras: Two Misses Hardinge, Mrs. A. Jones, Miss Mun, Rev. Crawshaw.

From Gibraltar: Mr. B. Salima.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Creswell, Dr. J. Sculley, Mr. H. M. Jessel, Capt. C. F. Young, Mr. Laurie, Rev. Father James, Rev. Father Felice, Mr. and Miss Bradshaw, Mrs. B. Preston, Mr. J. B. White, Mr. E. C. Shaw, Mr. Rennie, Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. J. Dobson, Major C. Newington, Mr. Petrocchino, Mr. M. C. de Courey, Mr. Roth, Rev. B. Sandberg, Mr. W. J. Best, Mr. G. C. Roy, Rev. and Mrs. Aberley, Rev.

L. Uhl, Miss Sadler, Mr. Wilsor, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Farrer.

From Ismailia to Madras: Mr. Baldwin Latham.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. R. Harvey, from Bombay, Jan. 17.

For London: Mrs. Thompson, child, and infant, Mr. R. W. Cartwright, Mr. J. Austin, Mr. Geo. King.

For Brindisi: Major H. R. Cook, Mr. J. A. Marshall.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Pearson, Mr. A. D. Turnbull, Mr. W. Stewart, Mr. A. Cooke.

For Aden: Rev. J. Dobie, Mr. J. A. Jones.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. T. J. Alderton, from Bombay, Jan. 24.

For London: Col. E. Maude, Mrs. Blathwayt and infant, Dr. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Pipkin, Miss Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Osborne and child, Mrs. Plowden and infant.

For Brindisi: Mr. M. Betagh, Mr. E. Bibby, Lieut.-Col. R. A. Sargeant, Mr. Oscar Hirschhorn, Mr. MacLean.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Jan. 31.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Potter, Miss Potter, Miss Ward, Mrs. F. A. Brown, Miss M. J. Roe, Mr. Robert Kolisch, Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. Chas. J. Gillis, Mr. J. O. Norris, Mr. J. O. Hutchinson.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Macfarlane, Mrs. Goodrich.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. L. Morgan, Mr. Verschöyle.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rome*, Capt. A. W. Adamson, from London, Jan. 30; from Brindisi, Feb. 10.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Terry, Miss Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Burns, Miss Kelly, Mr. G. Gregory, Mr. Haggarth, Miss Wells, Mrs. Neville Chamberlain and infant, Miss Haldane, Mr. Babington, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Barnett, Mr. C. E. Johnson, Major J. A. Ferguson, Miss M. Kitchen, two Misses Graham, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. F. H. Barrow, Mr. T. Mosley, Mr. and Mrs. Maidment and child, Mr. J. W. Sidey, Mrs. Priestley, Mrs. Bateson, Mr. J. M. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Tainsh, Mr. J. D. Clark, Mr. Manekji, Mrs. Woollam, Mr. James Hill. From Brindisi: Mr. G. M. Urquhart, Hon. L. M. St. Clair, Col. T. and Mrs. Graham, Col. Macnaughton, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Rev. W. E. Scott, Col. C. E. D. Branson, Lieut. Brett, Mr. C. Brown, Mr. H. W. Lewis, Mrs. Rose and child, Miss Wilson.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. A. Macduff, Mrs. Beyne Rankan and friend, Mrs. J. S. and two Misses Harrison, Mr. Hugh Bright, Mrs. Maine, Miss Pemberton, Mr. E. A. Wiggins, Mr. Page, Dr. and Mrs. Greenless, Mr. and Miss Fraser, Mr. J. B. Bissell, Capt. Isham, Mr. Bissell. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Beresford-Melville, Mrs. Darby, Mrs. Christy, Messrs. A. and R. Christy, Mr. Christy, jun., Mr. McMichael, Mr. and Mrs. Goffey, Mrs. Holford, Miss Morris, Miss Johnson, Miss Roberts.

For Malta: General Meyrick, Mr. and Mrs. McFerran, General and Miss Brooke, Com. and Mrs. Pretymann, Major and Mrs. Mundy, Col. and Mrs. H. Bullen, Mr. Eliaston Allen, Col. J. Le Lantour, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. E. Allen, Mr. S. H. Sykes, Mr. Chichester, Mr. Fenn, Mr. R. A. Browne, two Misses Reardon, Mr. W. McL. Ladds, Capt. W. Duham, Miss Maison, Lieut. Learmouth. From Gibraltar: Col. and Mrs. Locock.

For Gibraltar: Miss Pilkington, two Misses Elsdale, Messrs. K. J. and T. Balston, Mr. Gallon, three Misses Balston, Rev. C. Bowden, Major and Mrs. Carr, two Misses Carr, Mr. Douglas Pennant, Miss Lamb, Capt. and Mrs. Abdy, Capt. Honk Winn, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. McCloud, Mr. J. Rogers, Miss Bowden.

For Kurrachee: Mr. A. Murray.

For Port Said: Miss Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ferre and two children. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Tunison and family, Mr. and Mrs. Margetsan.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, Capt. J. C. Sharp, from London, Jan. 30.

For Naples: Mrs. Dillywyn.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mactaggart, Mr. H. G. Place, Staff-Sergeant and Mrs. Sime, Miss Sime, Mr. F. Harvey, Mr. H. C. Westaway.

For Calcutta: Rev. L. and Mrs. Davidson, Miss M. Cooke, Major and Mrs. G. S. Eyre, Miss E. Adamson, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. T. Runciman and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. Casey, Mr. Gaupat Rai, Mr. S. P. Ballard, Mr. J. G. Brown.

For Suva: Lieut. A. B. Thurston.

For Madras: Mr. W. Alexander, Miss K. Glanville, Mrs. Peile, Col. H. C. Stevens, Mr. L. W. Schmidt, Mr. S. Williams, Mr. J. Stevens, Mr. J. Urem.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, sailed Feb. 3.

For Bombay: Miss Katherine Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Ormsby.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Cameron*, sailed Jan. 28.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Fell, Mr. A. M. Barnes, Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. J. Wells, Mr. E. L. Berger, Mr. J. C. Grant.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, from Bombay, Feb. 7.

For London: Mrs. W. Siddons, Capt. T. C. Francis, Mr. A. S.

Hamilton, Mr. A. Walter, Mrs. Eardly Norton, Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Spilsbury and two infants, Rev. and Mrs. A. Gilruth, child and two infants, Rev. T. Evans, Rev. G. P. Taylor, Rev. Beatty, Miss McKee, Miss Beatty.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. A. Negroponte, Mr. H. S. King, M.P., Mr. J. Hennessy, Mr. Thos. Grant, Mr. Gregor Grant, Mr. F. Q. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chisholm, Mr. H. Holland Burue, Mr. McKie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lambrinoudi, Viscount Marsham, A.D.C., Mr. J. Holms, Mr. David R. Keith, Mr. Sam Gowan, Mr. Oscar Koebel, Mr. C. Andreac, Mrs. Moses, Mr. J. T. Petrocobino, Mr. Andrew Yule, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Krieg.

For Suez: Mrs. R. H. J. Townsend, Miss Nichols.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Feb. 14.

For Marseilles: Mr. W. Birkmyre, Mr. Topping, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Goodson.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. D. Chase, Mr. Salim Samuel.

Per s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, from Bombay, Feb. 21.

For London: Mrs. Slaughter and infant, Mrs. Hill and infant.

For Brindisi: Canon and Mrs. Wilberforce, Miss Wilberforce, Lieut. E. Milner, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bayne, Lord Radstock, Mr. and Mrs. Sykes, Miss Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Horsfall, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, Mrs. J. H. Hodgson, Miss K. Greenfield, Mr. J. H. Peebles.

For Ismailia: Mr. John F. Mahon.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Feb. 28.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Gilbert and child, Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, Lord and Lady Cremorne.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. R. Waddington.

For Brindisi: Miss Kennedy and companion.

Per s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, March 7.

For London: Mrs. Ross Scott, Miss Imerson, Right Hon. H. and Mrs. Childers, Mr. T. K. and Miss Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mereik and child, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, Mr. C. Kindersley, Rev. R. Kennedy, Miss Francis Sharp, Miss Harris, Mrs. A. G. Cane and child, Mr. W. Thom, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Roberts and two infants, Master Hawker, Mrs. Greaves, two children and infant, Miss Matthews, Mr. John Brewer, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. J. H. Hornsby, Mr. H. G. Bowen, Mr. Hobday.

For Brindisi: Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Maling Grant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carile, Mr. and Mrs. Scaramanga, Mr. H. Calthorpe, Mr. H. Miller, Countess of Strathmore, two Ladies Lyon, Mr. Jesup, Mr. M. M. MacDonald, Mr. L. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilts, Col. and Mrs. D. Henning, Miss Langworthy, Mrs. Durst, Major and Mrs. Humfrey, Mr. V. Schlagel, Mr. and Mrs. S. Britain, Mr. E. Solano, Mrs. and Miss Chardon, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Miss Pearson, Miss Hargreaves, Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Milne, Rev. Charles Gore, Mr. Henry O. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Frizelle, Miss Frizelle, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wace, Mr. C. H. Seeley, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. A. O. Huene, Mr. Inaadali Khan, Mr. H. M. Wilson.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, March 14.

For Marseilles: Col. W. R. Bunbury.

For Brindisi: Mr. Cecil Higgin.

Per s.s. *Rome*, Capt. A. W. Adamson, from Bombay, March 18.

For London: Rev. E. Guildford.

For Marseilles: Mr. Savage, Mrs. Candy, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Robert H. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hulton, Mr. H. T. Brown, Mr. Rudston Brown, Mr. G. H. Morrison, Mr. G. B. Croft-Lyons, Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. W. Brodshaw, Miss Brodshaw, Mr. and Miss Rogerson.

Per s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, March 21.

For London: Mrs. Crawley-Boevey and child, Mr. and Mrs. Alston and infant.

For Brindisi: Col. A. F. Laughton, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gray, Col. R. Thyme, Col. Hon. H. Eaton.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, March 28.

For Marseilles: Rev. and Mrs. G. T. Washburn, Rev. J. P. Ellwood, Miss Clarke, Miss Legros.

Per s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. C. Fraser, from Bombay, April 4.

For London: Mr. E. C. Baker, Miss Baker, Miss Chavasse, Mr. Porter, Mrs. Herbert Wright, Mr. Arthur Jones, Mrs. Amy Jones, Mrs. and Miss Harwood and infant, Mrs. Ward, Mr. A. Priestley, Mrs. M. G. Gerard, Rev. J. G. Potter and three children, Mrs. Rix, Mrs. Laurie and child, Master and Miss Fentiman, Rev. and Mrs. D. Hutton, Miss Hutton.

For Brindisi: Col. A. G. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Yorke-Smith, Mr. F. Sessions, Miss Nainby, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White, Mrs. Baines, Sir Charles and Lady Gough, Col. H. Hammond, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Major and Mrs. Biset and infant.

CINCHONA'S FOE.—The Wynaad Planters' Association allude in their last annual report to a disease that is killing out young cinchona clearings wholesale in many parts of the district, and propose to address Government for the services of Mr. Lawson to investigate the matter. If it is a disease it is not novel, as the unaccountable dying off of cinchona seedlings has repeatedly occurred on the Nilgiris, and the cause is veiled in mystery. We trust the Director will be able to throw some light on the subject, as from his annual reports it would appear the phenomenon is not unknown on the Government Plantations.—*South of India Observer*.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—January 11.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	102½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	105	to	—
Coorga Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	83½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr. ct.	19
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	170

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	265
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,880	25	365
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	—
East India ...	1,000	130	1,120
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,325
French ...	all	50	685
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	40	405
Mercantile ...	125	7½	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	415
Mummar M. ...	all	25	200
New Berar ...	500	45	510
New Indian ...	125	11	80
Prince of Wales ...	400	40	340
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,150
Sind ...	750	50	475
Volkart ...	all	60	565

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,860
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	300
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	475
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	20	360
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	80
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25	680
Central India ...	500	45	1,120
Coorga Mills ...	1,000	40	480
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhru Mills ...	1,000	50	900
Empress Co. ...	all	25	640
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	500
Golam Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	128
Hindustan ...	1,000	30	770
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	670
Imperial Cotton ...	500	35	480
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	930
James Greaves ...	500	25	630
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	45	885
Khandesh ...	1,000	50	590
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	40	540
Leopold ...	100	5	160
Madras United ...	1,000	100	1,950
Mahalaxmi ...	1,000	—	—
Manookjee Petit ...	all	50	1,130
Mazagon ...	250	5	115
Morarij Goculdass ...	1,000	75	1,625
Nalgam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	675
Oriental ...	625	10	365
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	60
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,310
Soonderdas ...	1,000	30	420
Southern India ...	500	15	140
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½	270
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	380
Western India ...	1,000	25	505

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. J. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr. ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. 65-7-8	do.	do.	—
Do. do. 1-13-1	do.	do.	—
R. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	do.	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	190-5-6	—	465

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	82
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	5,450
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karrabee Landing and Shipping ...	800	70
Kemp & Co. ...	175	360
Mechanics' Building Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,260
Thacker and Co. ...	25	115

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

## CALCUTTA.—January 13.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	96 12 to	96 13
4	Promissory Notes ...	—	0 to	—
4½	of 1870 (1885) ...	—	102 0 to	—
4½	of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	102 0 to	—
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	102 0 to	—
4½	of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	— to	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1870 (1880) ...	—	102 0 to	—
6	of 1870 (1891) ...	—	104 0 to	—
6	of 1878 (1908) ...	—	102 8 to	—
6	of 1884-8 (1905) ...	—	102 8 to	—
6	of 1885-8 (1915) ...	—	103 0 to	—
5	of 1886-7 (1916) ...	—	103 8 to	—
4½	of 1882 (1902) ...	—	99 12 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to
Allahabad ...	100	200 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	170 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	92½ to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	142 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	130 to
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12½	175 to 180
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	110 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	25 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	—	182 to
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	182 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	102 to 103
Bengal Coal ...	100	1,720 to 1,740
B. Baragunda Copper (proface A. shares) ...	£17s. 6d.	13½ to 13¾
Do. D. ferred B. Sharos ...	21	4 to
Bengal Mill Co. ...	£10	170 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	890 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	80	67 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	100	90 to 91
Burrakur Coal ...	100	175 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	106 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	124 to 125
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	117 to 118
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	80 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	139 to 140
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	70 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	161 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	74 to 75
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100	203 to
Gourepore ...	100	131 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	82 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	103 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	123 to 124
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	87 to 88
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	150 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	89 to
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	231 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	133 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	145 to 150
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	104 to
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	201 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	85 to
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	68 to
Riverside Press ...	100	79 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	250 to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	92 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	81 to 85
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	104 to 105

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100	62 to
Acruittipore (Cachar) ...	100	45 to
Assam ...	£20	600 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	52 to
Do. contributory ...	80	86 to
Blabnauth (Assam) ...	200	200 to
Do. contributory ...	100	100 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	80 to
Central Cachar ...	200	106 to 107
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	20 to 22
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	32 to 33
Chota Nagpore ...	100	25 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	— to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	15 to
Darjiling ...	100	130 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	51 to
Dehra Dun ...	100	45 to
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	100 to
Dhunsiri ...	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	51 to 52
Eastern Cachar ...	100	80 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	80 to 87

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	130	54 to 55
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	130	200 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	25 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	42 to 43
Hoolmarree (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Hoolmarree (Assam) ...	100	80 to
Hoolmarree (Assam) ...	500	100 to
Indian Terai ...	—	— to
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	12 to 13
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	— par
Kangra Valley ...	60	66 to 69
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	— to
Kunehunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	85 to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	85 to
Do. contributory ...	200	85 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	200 to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	43 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	54 to 55
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	135 to
Loobah ...	100	5 to 6
Lower Assam ...	£7	70 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	6 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	— to
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	10 to 12
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	— to
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	110 to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	100 to
Do. contributory ...	90	— to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to
Do. contributory ...	125	— to
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	Liquidation.
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Nominal.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	50	— to
Nutanpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to
Sapakati ...	100	108 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	86 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	133 to 105
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	195 to 200
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to

## LONDON.—February 3.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all p.c. ...	100½ to 100¾
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	107 to 107½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	— to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	106 to 108
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	106 to 108
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	104 to 106
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	102 to 104
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	119 to 121
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	134 to 137
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	121 to 123
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	130	128 to 132

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	94 to 96
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	5½ to 5¾
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	183 to 185
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	24 to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A., 1893 ...	—	24½ to 24¾
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	28 to 29
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	108 to 111
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	166 to 168
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	145 to 147
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	138 to 140
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	131 to 133
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	— to —
Rohilkund & Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	110 to 112
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. £2n. 100 ...	100	24 to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1893 ...	5	28

# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the  
Period from which the Leave was granted.

## CIVIL.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)

Aitken, G. C., 24 mos., Berars Educl., Nov. 10, '89.  
Allen, J. J., Ben. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 10, '89.  
Allen, W. C., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '89.  
Ansell, F., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., Feb. 25, '89.  
Anderson, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos. 14  
dys., Feb. 15, '89.  
Andrew, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., '89.  
Apartha Chandra Datta, Ind. Survey, 18 mos., Apr. 20, '89.  
Arundell, E. W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 22, '89.  
Ashhurst, F. H., N.W.P. & O., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89.  
Ashby, Capt. J. S., B.S.C., Asst. Resident Adm., 12  
mos., Oct. 17, '89.  
Atkinson, R. P., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
Austin, F., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 6, '89.  
  
Baker, E., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 9, '89.  
Barnardo, G. C. F., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 20 mos. and 13  
dys., Sept. 25, '88.  
Barnes, F. C., Ben. Supt. of Stamps, 12 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
Barrow, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos.,  
Aug. 31, '89.  
Barry, W., B.Cov., N.W.P. Judcl. 24 mos., Mar. 27, '88.  
Barton, R., Ben. Secretariat, 12 mos., Aug. 6, '89.  
Bayley, C. S., Ben. Cov., 12 mos., May 28, '89.  
Beatty, C. A. B., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 3, '89.  
Bell, J., Ben. Custon House, 6 mos., Oct. 11, '89.  
Bensley, B. C., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 25, '89.  
Beresford, G. O., Bom. P.W.D., 18 mos., Nov. 10, '88.  
Berry, M. G., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 5, '89.  
Bickerton, C. H. C., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Dec. 9, '88.  
Biddulph, Col. J., Ben. Political, 12 mos., Mar. 28, '89.  
Bligh, I. M., Ben. Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Blennhassett, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '89.  
Boileau, Lt.-Col. L. F., R.E., Ben. Cov., Rajputana  
P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 7, '89.  
Bolton, T., Survey of India, 24 mos., Apr. 9, '88.  
Boulton, W. A., Bom. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 16, '88.  
Braddon, J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 21 mos., Dec. 20, '89.  
Braidwood, J. M., N.W.P. & O. Forest, 12 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Brereton, C. H., Bo. Rwy., 15 mos.  
Brereton, W. R. J., N.W.P. & O., Forest Dept., 12 mos.,  
Nov. 18, '89.  
Broadfoot, R. D., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms.,  
May 8, '89.  
Brown, J. C., Ben. Cov., Pun. Comr., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
Bunbury, C. E. F., Pun. Comn., Ben. Cov., 18 mos., Jan.  
23, '89.  
Burrows, L. R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.,  
Apr. 5, '89.  
Burton, Condr. R., Ben. Secretariat, 12 mos., Apr. 6, '89.  
Butcher, H., Ben. P.W.D., 25 mos., Mar. 23, '88.  
  
Campbell, Capt. A. W. D., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 21 mos.  
2 dys., June 4, '89.  
Campbell, D. J. A., Ben. Cov., Burma Dy. Commr., 24 mos.  
Nov. 22, '88.  
Cantopher, B. W., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 11, '89.  
Carruthers, Surg. St. H. C., 12 mos.  
Carter, G. M. S., Asst. Commr., Burma, 18 mos., Nov. 15,  
'88.  
Casey, A. E. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., 44 ms., Apr. 16, '86.  
Channing, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 ms., May 5, '89.  
Charles, F. L., Bo. Cov., 24 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Christie, W. B., Ben. P.W.D., 16 mos., May 23, '89.  
Churnside, J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Dec. 7, '89.  
Clarke, H. S. B., Ben. Police.  
Clark, W. O., Ben. Cov., Punjab Commr., 20 mos., Mar.  
20, '89.  
Claxton, E., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos.  
Cleburne, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., June 21, '89.  
Clendenen, G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 19, '89.  
Cloete, B. N. C., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
Closs, A. H. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 23, '89.  
Coaker, Major W. H., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov.  
4, '89.  
Colquhoun, A. R., Burma Commn., 12 mos., Aug. 13, '89.  
Constable, C., Ben. Marine, 19 mos., May 10, '88.  
Constable, Capt. W. V., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos.,  
May 3, '89.  
Corder, A. T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 16, '89.  
Corkory, H., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 3, '89.  
Courtney, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 40 mos. 21  
dys., Sept. 30, '87.  
Craddock, H. E., Ben. Police, 9 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Crawford, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 30, '89.  
Crofts, Surg. J., Agency Surg. Kotah and Thallawar, 24  
mos. June 12, '88.  
Cronin, Lt. J. J., B.S.C., Burma Commn., 12 mos., May  
16, '89.  
Cunningham, Lieut.-Col. C., Bo. P.W., Acct. Dept., 19  
mos. Dec. 15, '88.  
  
Dalton, G. J. B. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 23 mos. 20  
dys., Mar. 6, '89.  
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 33 mos., June 28, '87.  
Davar, F. S., Bo. Medl., 24 ms., Apr. 22, '88.  
Davidson, J. F., Mad. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 24, '88.  
Davis, A. H., N.W.P. & O. Police, 17 mos. 6 dys., Dec. 3, '88.  
De Brath, S., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., June 25, '89.  
De la Courneuve, S. H. T., Burma Commn., 20 mos.,  
June 21, '89.  
De Marsac, F. R., Ind. Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '89.  
Dennys, Surg. G. W. F., Pun. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '89.  
Dodd, A. J., Ben. Marine, 12 mos., May 10, '87.  
Drew, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '89.  
Drury, G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 90 mos., Mar. 6, '88.  
Duff, A. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 22 ms., July 24, '88.  
Duffin, C., Ind. Tele. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 23, '89.

Durand, Sir H. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Sec. Foreign Dep.,  
12 mos., Nov. 22, '89.  
Dymott, Surg. D. F., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., May 18, '89.  
  
Eales, C. L. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos.,  
Apr. 2, '89.  
Eblen, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct.  
1, '89.  
Edwards, F. L., B.N. Police, 14 mos., Apr. 6, '89.  
Eicke, F. W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
Elliot, F. A. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Sur., 21 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Engleue, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos.,  
Mar. 16, '88.  
Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. Dept., 26 mos., Mar. 23, '88.  
Ewing, R., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '89.  
  
Faussett, R. F. G., Ben. Police, 10 mos.  
Fisher, W. R., Ben. Forest Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Fltcher, W. M., Bo. Survey, 12 ms., Oct. 20, '89.  
Floyd, W. C. L., P. W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Apr. 4, '88.  
Foord, A. W., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
Forbes, G. S., Mad. Cov., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '89.  
Fordyce, C. G. D., Ben. Forest, 18 mos., Nov. 15, '88.  
Fowler, M. S., Ben. Forest Dept., 15 mos., May 10, '89.  
Fraser, J. S. D., Burma Commn., 22 mos., Oct. 5, '89.  
Frost, C. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos. 15 dys.,  
May 17, '89.  
  
Gardiner, J. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Aug.  
21, '89.  
Garrett, Capt. R. V., B.S.C., Hyderabad As. Com., 12  
mos., July 9, '89.  
Gayer, A. H., Burma Police, 12 mos., Nov. 16, '89.  
Geoghegan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '88.  
Good, W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 23 mos., Dec. 7, '89.  
Gordon, L., C.P. Commn., 18 mos., May 3, '89.  
Gordon, W. E., Cap. M.S.C., Ben. Pol., 18 mos., Jan.  
20, '89.  
Grant, A., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 10, '88.  
Grant, Alex., Pun. P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 5, '88.  
Grant, E., Calcutta Medl., 18 mos., Mar. 30, '89.  
Grant, F. P.W.D., Punjab, 30 mos., Oct. 27, '87.  
Gray, J., Bom. Mint, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '89.  
Green, E. F., Bo. Police, 8 mos., July 8, '89.  
Greenlees, A., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., Dec. 15, '88.  
  
Hamilton, C. P., Finl. Dept., 18 ms., May 3, '89.  
Hamilton, W. R., Bo. Judl., 9 ms., Oct. 30, '89.  
Hand, E., Ben. Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 21, '89.  
Hancock, G. F., Mad. P.W.D., 21 ms., Apr. 14, '89.  
Harrill, G. M., P.W.D., 24 mos.  
Harrison, C. L., Ben. Optum, 12 mos., Mar. 6, '89.  
Harvey, Lieut.-Col. E., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 349 dys., Nov.  
29, '89.  
Haastings, Capt. W., Political Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 25, '88.  
Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cov., 14 mos., Mar. 10, '89.  
Haydon, Maj. W. H., R.E., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos. 194  
Nov. 17, '88.  
Hayes, A. M., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos., Feb. 1, '89.  
Henderson, Surg. C. C. P. Medl., 18 mos., Aug. 23, '88.  
Henry, E. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.,  
May 10, '89.  
Henslowe, C. W. E., Burma Rev., 2 yrs., Jan. 23, '88.  
Herbage, A., Indo-Europ. Tel. Dept., 21 ms., Apr. 15, '89.  
Herbert, Capt. C., B.S.C., Col. Asa., India, 18 mos., Sept.  
10, '80.  
Herbert, D. W., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Hewetson, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Feb.  
6, '89.  
Hicks, A., Punjab, P.W.D., 36 ms., Mar. 6, '87.  
Hildebrand, A. H., C.I.E., Burma Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.,  
May 9, '89.  
Hill, A. P., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 2, '89.  
Hill, Lt.-Col. J., R.E., India Survey, 24 mos., May 18, '88.  
Hilton, J. E., Ben. P.W.D., 21 ms., May 13, '89.  
Hobart, R. T., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs. Police, 24 mos.,  
Mar. 30, '88.  
Holmes, Lieut. G. B., India Survey, 24 mos., Mar. 3, '89.  
Holland, W. J., Ben. Police, 6 ms., Oct. 18, '89.  
Holt, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 21 ms., Aug. 15, '89.  
Hood, R., Mad. Police, 18 mos., Feb. 8, '89.  
Hough, A., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., Dec. 28, '88.  
Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., N. W. Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos.,  
Apr. 1, '88.  
Howard, W. S., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 58 ms., May 18, '87.  
Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 43 mos., Apr. 9, '87.  
Hunter, D. O. H., Punjab Police, 18 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
Hynes, G. J., Ben. P.O.  
  
Ingils, T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 12, '89.  
Irvine, K. H. G., Ben. Police, 9 mos., June 25, '89.  
  
Jacob, S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Secret., 10 mos., May 17, '89.  
Jameson, A. S., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 25, '89.  
Jenkins, T. L. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 231 mos.,  
May 10, '88.  
Jones, C. A., Ben. P.W.D., 6 ms.  
Jones, G. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 23, '89.  
Jones, O. H., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
Johnson, H. L., Ben. Cov., Assam Rev. & Gen., 10 mos.,  
July 31, '88.  
Jordon, G. C., Rangoon Dy. Com. Office, 12 mos., Aug.  
2, '89.  
  
Kaye, E. St. G., Burma Police, 18 mos., Feb. 14, '89.  
Keddie, J., Bur. P.W.D., 6 mos., Oct. 30, '89.  
Kelleher, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 mos., Mar. 15, '89.  
Kennedy, R. G., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., May 9, '89.  
Keayon, E. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 16 mos., July 10, '89.  
Kilvert, F., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Aug. 6, '89.  
King, L. W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., July  
24, '89.  
King, R. W. P., 12 mos., Dec. 6, '89.  
Kirkbride, J., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '89.  
Knight, R., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Sept.  
11, '89.  
Knowlly, H. B., Berars Comn., 12 ms., May 28, '89.  
Knox, H. C., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
Knox, H. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos.,  
Nov. 28, '88.

Lala Parkash Chand, Ben. Secret., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '89.  
Lamb, G. F., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Feb. 22, '89.  
Lamb, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 12  
mos., Nov. 10, '89.  
Landon, C. P., Ben. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 18, '89.  
Landon, H. J., Bo. P.W.D., 9 mos., Apr. 4, '89.  
Lane, W., Bo. Judl., 9 mos., Sept. 3, '89.  
Laugharne, Maj. M., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 13 mos., to  
Aug. 10, '90.  
Leckie, M. C., Bo. Rev., 12 mos., May 3, '89.  
Lee, Surg.-Maj. H. A., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., May 18, '89.  
Leggatt, W. C. F., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Dec. 6, '89.  
Lewis, W. C., Ma. P.W.D.  
Lincke, J. E. P., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 4, '88.  
Lister, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 23 mos., '88.  
Logan, T. L., Mad. Educl., 19 mos. & 5 dys., '88.  
Lorg, J. S. L., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 8, '89.  
Longe, Capt. P. B., R.E., India Sur., 18 mos., Nov. 16, '88.  
Lukis, Surg. C. P., N.W.P. & O. Medl., 12 mos. 275 dys.,  
Apr. 3, '89.  
Lyall, K. D., N.W.P. and O. Police, 23 mos., Apr. 13, '88.  
  
Macaulay, C. P. L., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Finl. Dept.,  
12 mos., May 10, '89.  
Macdonald, W., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
MacGeorge, G. W., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Macnamara, Surg. J. W. U., Ben. Medl., 24 ms., Nov. 2, '89.  
Macninchy, G. C., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 23, '89.  
Macpherson, C. G. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 22 mos., May  
18, '88.  
Macpherson, C. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos.,  
24 dys., May 10, '89.  
Mainwaring, H., Bo. Forest Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 5, '89.  
Melet, A. A. G., Mad. P. W. D., 15 mos., Sept. 10, '89.  
Manser, Surg. R., Bom. Medl., 20 mos. 10 dys., Feb. 12, '89.  
Marsh, N. W. P. & O., P.W.D., 22 mos., Dec. 7, '89.  
Martin, D. F., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 2 yrs., Mar. 11, '89.  
Marty, F. H., Burma Commn., 2 yrs., Apr. 11, '88.  
McDermott, R. K. S., Burma Comn., 12 mos., July 6, '89.  
Menner, R. R., Bo. P.W.D.  
Menes, W. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
Mills, J. C., Ben. P.W.D.  
Mills, G. Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., July 21, '89.  
Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 23 mos., Apr. 15, '88.  
Monckton, M. J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., July 10, '88.  
Monk, H. L., P. W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Mar. 12, '88.  
Mouro, H., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '89.  
Morris, D., Ben. P.W.D., 6 ms., Oct. 18, '89.  
Moseley, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos. 18 dys.,  
Mar. 20, '89.  
Moule, H. F. D., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Rev. & Gen.,  
11 mos., Apr. 30, '89.  
Mounsey, C. H., Mad. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.,  
May 13, '89.  
Mulligan, W. G. T., Central Prov. Commn., 12 mos.  
Muntz, W. E., Ben. P. W. D., 12 mos., July 7, '89.  
  
Naylor, J. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Nov. 30, '88.  
Newham, W. A., 12 mos.  
Nicholson, F. A., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 12 ms., Nov. 25, '89.  
Nixon, Surg. G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Medl., 12 mos. 182  
dys., Apr. 7, '89.  
  
Oates, L. W., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 10, '88.  
O'Shaughnessy, H., Ben. Cov., C. Provs. Comn., 6 mos., Nov.  
8, '89.  
O'Brien, P. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Nov.  
18, '88.  
Oliphant, H. S., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., Dec. 20, '88.  
Oxenham, R. G., Bom. Educl., 94 ms., Feb. 8, '89.  
  
Paine, F. J., Ben. Pilot, 24 mos., July 16, '89.  
Palin, H. F., Ben. Police, 12 ms., Oct. 13, '89.  
Pank, Surg. P. D., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 23, '89.  
Pantling, R., Ben. Agricul., 12 mos., Nov. 12, '89.  
Parakh, Surg.-Maj. D. N., Bo. Medl., 8 mos., Jan. 10,  
'90.  
Parsons, Lt. C. G., B.S.C., Punjab Commn., 12 mos.,  
Nov. 8, '89.  
Partridge, W. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Secretat., 12  
ms., Nov. 1, '89.  
Patten, T. A., Indo-Europ. Tel. Dept., 24 ms., Apr. 16, '89.  
Pears, S. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 4, '89.  
Pearson, G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 14, '89.  
Podley, W. C., Bom. P.W.D., 39 mos., 18 May, '88.  
Pemberton, Surg. R., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., Jan. 10, '90.  
Pereira, E. S. D., Ben. Police, 3 mos., Dec. 2, '89.  
Perry, Surg. F. F., Ben. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 2, '89.  
Peters, J., Ben. Rwy. Dept., 6 mos., Dec. 7, '89.  
Petterson, F. H., Ben. P.W.D., 16 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
Phillips, H. A. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.,  
Nov. 22, '89.  
Pinkey, R. W. S., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., Apr. 14, '89.  
Polton, Dr. J., Sind Commn., 9 mos., May 18, '89.  
Poynder, Surg. J. L., Mad. Medl., 22 mos., July 24, '88.  
Pritchard, C. B., Ben. Cov., Sind Commn., 6 mos.,  
Nov. 8, '89.  
Purser, W. E., Ben. Cov., Pun. Comr., 22 ms., Nov. 14, '88.  
  
Quinn, C. C., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 101 ms., Apr. 25, '89.  
  
Ratton, H. H. G., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
Rattray, A., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '89.  
Rattray, B., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Apr. 8, '89.  
Rattray, M., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.  
Raven, F. H., Burma P.W.D., 20 mos., Dec. 2, '89.  
Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commn., 12 mos., Apr. 30, '89.  
Reilly, H. M., Ben. Police, 24 mos., May 25, '89.  
Reilly, F., Ind. P.W.D., 18 mos., 12 June, '88.  
Ribbentrop, B., Ben. Forest Dept., 19 mos., Aug. 20, '89.  
Rigby, V., Ben. P.W.D.  
Risley, H. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 7 mos., Aug.  
8, '89.  
Roberts, C., Punj. P.W.D., 26 ms., June 23, '88.  
Robertson, B., Bo. Cov.  
Rooper, F. L., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 15, '89.  
Ross, Surg. D. R., Political Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 10, '88.  
Rowe, F. J., Ben. Educl. Dept., 12 ms., Oct. 15, '89.  
Rowe, J. E., Punjab Commr., 19 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
Ruddock, E. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Apr. 28, '88.  
Russell, S. M., Ben. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Oct. 27, '89.  
Ry Organte Swarnam Krishnaamma, M. R., Ma. Dist.  
Munsif, 12 mos., July 2, '89.  
  
Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 43 mos., Mar. 4, '87.  
Scott, D. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '87.

Scott, J., Foreign Secretariat, 12 mos., Dec. 12, '89.  
 Scott, S. P. C., Mad. Police.  
 Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 40 mos., Mar. 4, '87.  
 Setherfield, Condr. J., Bombay Marine, 12 ms., Mar. 16, '89.  
 Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 33 mos., Feb. 7, '86.  
 Shaw, W. R., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 19, '89.  
 Single, J. G., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
 Smith, C. A., Mad. P. W. D., 14 mos., Aug. 24, '89.  
 Smith, C. S., Mad. Condr. of Forest, 24 mos., July 14, '88.  
 Smith, H. W., Ben. Tel., 24 mos., June 6, '88.  
 Smith, J., Ben. Marine, 12 mos., Mar. 29, '89.  
 Smith, L. G., Ben. Condr. of Forests, 12 mos., Apr. 28, '89.  
 Smith, H. S., Ben. Cov.  
 Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., India P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 15, '88.  
 Snadden, W. G., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 17, '89.  
 Spankie, Capt. J. P. W., B.S.C., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Apr. 8, '89.  
 Spooner, G. B., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 9, '90.  
 Spratt, T., Punjab P.W.D., 6 mos., Nov. 1, '89.  
 Stevenson, G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos. 21 dys., June 22, '89.  
 Stevenson, R. E., Burma Commn.  
 Steward, A. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Polit. Dep., 18 mos., Dec. 5, '89.  
 Stewart, T. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Surv., 12 ms., June 4, '89.  
 Strickland, H. J., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 14 ms., Mar. 22, '89.  
 Stuart, H. R., C.F. Police, 15 mos., Oct. 25, '88.  
 Stuart, W. B., Burma Police, 15 mos., June 13, '89.  
 Sturrock, J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Apr. 5, '89.  
 Summers, T., Bo. P.W.D., 23 mos., Mar. 21, '88.  
 Sutherland, A. R., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Oct. 4, '89.  
 Sweet, H. F. D., Mad. Forests, 30 mos., Mar. 2, '88.  
 Syad Alay Mahomed, Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 6 mos., Sept. 3, '89.

Taylor, W. B., P.W. Dept., Ben., to Jan. 31, '90.  
 Taylor, C., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
 Taylor, H. R. B., Ma. Rev. Survey.  
 Tickell, C., Punjab P.W.D., 6 mos., Nov. 15, '89.  
 Thom, R., Bombay Salt, 12 mos.  
 Thompson, H., Burma Police, 15 mos., July 6, '88.  
 Thomson, R. G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Commr., 5 mos. 8 dys., Oct. 4, '89.  
 Thomson, R. J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 3, '88.  
 Thomson, Surg. S. J., N.W.P. & O., 14 mos., Mar. 20, '89.  
 Thorburn, J., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 8, '89.  
 Thorburn, W. M., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos. 8 dys., Aug. 24, '89.  
 Thornhill, G. T., Rev. and Gen. Ma., 12 mos., July 9, '89.  
 Thornton, L. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Sect., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
 Tickell, J. L., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 24 mos., Apr. 27, '88.  
 Toogood, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos.  
 Trevor, A. S., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '89.  
 Tucker, H. St. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Commr., 24 mos., Apr. 26, '89.  
 Tuftnell, C. F., P.W.D., Punjab, 30 mos., Nov. 5, '87.  
 Tuohy, Surg. J. F., M.D., N.W.P. & O. Medl., 12 mos., May 17, '89.  
 Tuppi, A. C., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Acct. Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 29, '89.  
 Turner, H. G., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 17, '89.  
 Tweedy, G. A., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Judl., 13 mos., Mar. 1, '89.

Vernon, H. C. E., N. W. P. & D., P. W. D., 36 mos., Mar. 16, '87.  
 Vincent, F. D'A., Mad. Forests, 34 mos., May 13, '87.  
 Vivian, W., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos.

Wahab, Captain R. A., R.E., Ben. Cov., Ind. Survey, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '89.  
 Walker, Surg.-Maj. G. L., Ben. Medl., 20 ms., Apr. 9, '89.  
 Walsh, E. H., Ben. Cov.  
 Walsh, J., Bo. Customs, 6 mos., Nov. 6, '89.  
 Warden, F. H., Bo. Police, 4 mos.  
 Warth, Dr. H. F. S., Ben. Educl., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
 Webb, Surg. W. W., M.B., Ben. Medl. 24 mos., July 31, '89.  
 Weidemann, G. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 19 mos., Mar. 15, '89.  
 Weir, C. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 2, '89.  
 Wells, J. R., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Aug. 31, '89.  
 West, W. O'B., Ben. Pilot Ser., 13 mos., Jan. 5, '89.  
 Westcott, J. P., Ben. Rev., 12 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
 Whish, C. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 20 mos., Dec. 9, '88.  
 White, G. G., C.P. and P.W.D., 24 mos., May 24, '88.  
 Whiteford, Maj. W. W. B., R.E., Punj. P.W.D., 2 years, Sept. 16, '88.  
 Whitwell, Surg. R. H., Ben. Medl., 18 mos., Jan. 1, '89.  
 Williams, W., Ind. Tel. Dep., 6 mos., Nov. 22, '89.  
 Wilson, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 48 mos., Nov. 13, '88.  
 Wingate, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 7, '90.  
 Wolley-Dod, F., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 8, '89.  
 Wood, S. G., Ben. Accts. Dept., 24 mos., Jan. 24, '89.  
 Wood, T. W., Burma Police, 12 mos., June 19, '89.  
 Woodside, J., N.W.P. & O., Forest, 12 mos., Nov. 13, '89.  
 Woodward, H. S., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 10, '89.  
 Woodward, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Apr. 1, '88.  
 Wordsworth, W., Bo. Educl., 20 mos., Oct. 10, '87.  
 Wyatt, J. C., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 18, '89.  
 Wybrow, G. D., Mad. P.W.D., 13 mos.

## CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Bartlett, Rev. P. R. H., 12 mos., May 23, '89, Bo.  
 Burnett, R. P., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Carruthers, Rev. G. T., 23 ms. 22 dys., Nov. 7, '89, Ben.  
 Clark, Rev. W., Bo., 24 mos., Oct. 7, '87.  
 Cumine, Rev. R. H., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Duke, Rev. W. A., Bengal, 2 yrs., Apr. 1, '88.  
 Durham, Rev. R. H., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

English, Rev. J., 12 mos., May 3, '89, Ma.

Gothard, Rev. G., 18 mos., May 23, '89, Bo.  
 Griffith, Rev. W. H., 24 mos., Mar. 29, '89, Ben.

Jermyn, Rev. E., 24 mos., July 9, '89, Ben.  
 Johnston, Ven. Archdeacon C. F. H., 12 mos., Aug. 6, '89, Bo.

Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 19 mos. 4 dys., Apr. 29, '88.  
 Kitchen, Rev. W., 18 mos., Feb. 6, '89, Ben.

Lamert, Rev. M., Bengal, 2 yrs., May 4, '88.  
 Le Febvre, Rev. P. H., 24 mos., Jan. 25, '89, Bo.  
 Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Ben., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '88.

Midwinter, Rev. H. N., 21 mos., Jan. 20, '88, Bo.  
 Montgomery, Rev. F. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.  
 Morley, Rev. S., 15 mos., May 7, '89, Ma.

O'Connor, Rev. H. K., 26 mos., June 8, '87, Ben.  
 Olyat, Rev. W., 39 mos., Apr. 3, '87, Ben.  
 Orton, Rev. F., Bengal, 1 yr. 4 mos., Apr. 23, '88.

Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R., Ben., 24 mos., Sept. 6, '87.

Sandys, Rev. J. S., 15 mos., Oct. 9, '88, Ben.  
 Sharp, Rev. J., 24 mos., May 10, '89, Ma.  
 Stone, Rev. A. E., 24 mos., Nov. 5, '89, Ben.

Taylor, Rev. J., 12 mos., May 18, '89, Ben.  
 Tollemache, Rev. C. R., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '88, Ben.

Warnesford, Rev. T. L. J., 24 mos., June 13, '89, Ben.  
 Watkins, Rev. O. D., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '88, Ben.  
 Willocks, Rev. J. O. F., 24 mos., Sept. 27, '88, Ben.  
 Williams, Rev. A. A., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '88, Ma.  
 Wright, Rev. C. H. L., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89, Ma.

Now Ready.

## THE ROYAL KALENDAR

AND

## COURT AND CITY REGISTER,

FOR

## ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, AND THE COLONIES.

FOR THE YEAR

1890.

CORRECTED AT THE RESPECTIVE OFFICES.

### CONTENTS:

House of Peers, House of Commons, Sovereigns and Rulers of States of Europe, Orders of Knighthood; Science and Art Department; Queen's Household; Government Offices, Mint, Customs, Inland Revenue, Post Office; Foreign Ministers and Consuls, Queen's Consuls Abroad; Naval Department, Navy List; Army Department, Army List; Law Courts, Police; Ecclesiastical Department, Clergy List; Foundation Schools, Literary Institutions, City of London, Banks, Insurance Companies, Railway Companies, Hospitals and Institutions, Charities, Miscellaneous Institutions; Scotland, Ireland, India, and the Colonies and Other Useful Information.

Price, bound, 7s., with Index; without Index, 5s.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, Waterloo Place.

Just Published, fcap, 5s.

## An Arabic Reading-Book.

CONSISTING OF

Useful Words and Phrases,  
 Sentences and Dialogues, Extracts  
 from Arabic Newspapers, &c.,  
 with Translations, Manuscripts,  
 Letters, &c.

BY

ALAN R. BIRDWOOD.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, Waterloo place, S.W.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO'S NEW BOOKS.

**AD ORIENTEM.** By A. D. FREDERICKSON. Demy 8vo, with Illustrations from the author's Sketch-book and 2 Maps. 21s.

**REMINISCENCES OF SPORT AND LIFE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.** By Colonel HEBER DRURY, late Madras Staff Corps, Author of "The Useful Plants of India," &c. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**SIR JOHN LOGIN and DULEEP SINGH.** By Lady LOGIN. With an Introduction by Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. Demy 8vo, with Portrait and Map. 18s.

**THE YOUNG SOLDIER IN INDIA.** His Life and Prospects. By H. S. Crown 8vo 5s. 6d.

**THE MILITARY CAREER.** A Guide to Young Officers, Army Candidates, and Parents. By Lieut-General Sir W. BELLAIRS, K.O.M.G., C.B. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE RIVER KARUN: An Opening to British Commerce.** By WILLIAM FRANCIS AINSWORTH, Ph.D., F.S.A., &c. Author of "A Personal Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition." Crown 8vo, with Map. 5s.

**KAYE and MALLESON'S HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.** Edited by Col. G. B. MALLESON. Cabinet Edition. In 6 vols. Crown 8vo. 6s. each. Vol. 6, with Index completing the work.

**THE ROMANCE OF MODERN INDUSTRY.** By JAMES BURNLEY, Author of "The Romance of Life Preservation," &c. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**CHRISTINA, QUEEN OF SWEDEN.** By F. W. BAIN, B.A., late Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. Crown 8vo, with Portrait. 7s. 6d.

**AN ACCOUNT of the NEW CHAPEL at MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, WILTS.** By the Rev. NEWTON MANT, M.A., with Introduction by Archdeacon FARRAR, and Reminiscences of the Rev. J. S. Thomas, M.A., Bursar of the College. Crown 8vo, with illustrations. 6s.

**FAMOUS ELIZABETHAN PLAYS.** Expurgated and Adapted for Modern Use. By H. MACAULAY FITZGIBSON, M.A., Editor of "Early English and Scottish Poetry." Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**CHARLOTTE CORDAY.** By Mrs. R. K. VAN ALSTINE. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE SOUTHERN SKIES: A Plain and Easy Guide to the Southern Hemisphere.** True for every Year. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR, F.R.S. 4to. 5s.

### TWO NEW NOVELS.

**WITH THE HARRISES SEVENTY YEARS AGO.** By the Author of "Th Subaltern," &c. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**THE THREE GEOFFREYS.** By M. M. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE SILVER WHISTLE.** A Novel. By "Naseby." 2 vols. crown 8vo. 12s.

### STATESMEN SERIES.

Edited by LLOYD C. SANDERS.

New Volumes, crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**THE PRINCE CONSORT.** By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE.

**DALHOUSIE.** By Captain L. G. TROTTER.

**WELLESLEY.** By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I.

### EMINENT WOMEN SERIES.

Edited by JOHN H. INGRAM.

**JANE AUSTEN.** By Mrs. MALDEN. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Popular Edition.

**GEORGE SAND.** By BERTHA THOMAS. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.

**MARY LAMB.** By Mrs. GILCHRIST.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, Waterloo Place, S.W.



## W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S MAGAZINES.

FEBRUARY.

### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

2s. 6d.

## CONTENTS.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND STRIKES. By Sir GUILFORD MOLESWORTH, K.C.I.E.  
THE FAIRY MYTHOLOGY OF IRELAND. By C. S. BOSWELL.  
THE SECOND-CLASS CLERGY. By Rev. A. M. WILCOX.  
A DIALOGUE WITH A MUMMY. By GIACOMO LEOPARDI.  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND. By Earl FORTESCUE.  
TEMPERANCE AND THE PUBLIC HOUSES. By R. E. MACNAUGHTEN.  
FIRDAUSI'S LYRICAL POETRY. By CHARLES J. PICKERING.  
RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF CORSICA. By CECIL F. PARR.  
THE SIEGE OF HELICON. By WILLIAM WATSON.  
OUT OF THE DEPTHS. By Hon. A. E. GATHORNE-HARDY, M.P.  
POLITICS AT HOME AND ABROAD.  
CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE ILLUSTRATED NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE.

2s. 6d.

## CONTENTS.

EPOCHS OF THE BRITISH ARMY. II.—The Restoration.  
IMPERIAL COLONIZATION. By W. A. KERR, V.C.  
NAVAL WARFARE.—VIII. By Rear-Admiral P. H. COLOMB.  
THE BATTLE OF EDGEHILL. By the Rev. G. MILLER, M.A.  
POLO IN INDIA.—II. By Captain G. J. YOUNGHUSBAND, Queen's Own Corps of Guides.  
MEN, MASHES, AND MANNERS.—II. By A COLONIAL VISITOR TO LONDON.  
THE AMERICAN WAR.—I. By T. M. MAGUIRE, LL.D.  
WANDERINGS OF A WAR ARTIST. New Series.  
THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR. By IRVING MONTAGU.  
ARTILLERY AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—III.  
JOTTINGS FROM THE FOREIGN PRESS.  
NAVAL NOTES.  
SPORTING NOTES.  
LIST OF MILITARY INVENTIONS DURING THE FOREGOING MONTH.  
REVIEWS.  
AT THE PLAY.  
SUMMARY OF ARTICLES IN FOREIGN SERVICE MAGAZINES.

## KNOWLEDGE;

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF  
SCIENCE, &c.

Sixpence.

## CONTENTS.

ON THE DISTANCES OF THE FIXED STARS. By A. C. RANYARD.  
LIST OF STELLAR PARALLAXES. By HERBERT SADLER.  
THE COMMON FLEA.—III. By E. A. BUTLER.  
CONCHOLOGICAL NOTES.—"The Operculum." By S. PACE.  
NEW COMET IDENTIFIED. By E. E. BARNARD.  
THE COLLOTYPE PROCESS AND PHOTO-ENGRAVING. By A. C. RANYARD.  
SOME PROPERTIES OF NUMBERS. By ROBERT W. D. CHRISTIE.  
WALKS IN THE SYDNEY BOTANIC GARDENS. By G. PARKINSON, F.G.S.  
PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SUN'S SURFACE. By A. C. R.  
NOTICES OF BOOKS.  
LETTERS.—W. F. Ainsworth, J. W. Williams, R. O. M.  
THE FACE OF THE SKY FOR FEBRUARY. By HERBERT SADLER, F.R.A.S.  
WHIST, CHESS, &c.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S RECENT MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

NEW EDITION. Revised and enlarged so as to include Questions on the Artillery Drill Book.  
Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

TACTICAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS on the INFANTRY and ARTILLERY DRILL BOOKS, 1889. By Captain H. R. GALL (late 5th Fusiliers).

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

POSITION ARTILLERY. Its History, Employment, Equipment, Volunteer Organisation, Drills, &c. By Captain H. C. C. D. SIMPSON, R.A. New Edition.

Demy 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

RAPID FIELD-SKETCHING and RECONNAISSANCE. By Capt. WILLOUGHBY VERNER. With Plans and Plates.

Crown 8vo. 5s.

The MILITARY CAREER. A Guide to Young Officers, Army Candidates, and Parents. By Lieut-General Sir W. BELLAIRS, K.C.M.G., C.B.

"A practical handbook, which may help parents to answer the urgent question, what to do with their boys."—ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

"There is a good deal of useful information combined with much sound advice in Sir W. Bellairs's book. . . . Parents will find in it how commissions are to be obtained, the examinations necessary to be passed and their scope, the cost of outfit, and the amount of private allowance that is advisable. . . . and detailed statements of all the articles which are necessary for a complete but not extravagant outfit. . . . The author's estimates are perfectly reasonable, and can be safely followed."—BROAD ARROW.

"Sir William Bellairs has omitted nothing likely to be of service either to the young man himself or to his parents or guardians."—MORNING POST.

Demy 8vo. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

MODERN TACTICS. By Captain H. R. GALL (late 5th Fusiliers).

"Captain Gall's book will be of great value to military students going up for examinations. His style is lucid and simple, and the questions which are appended to each section of the subject are very well chosen."—ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

"The style is clear and simple, and the explanations, helped as they are by numerous plans, will no doubt be easily grasped by those for whom they are written."—MORNING POST.

Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

THE YOUNG SOLDIER IN INDIA: His Life and Prospects. A Plain Account of a Soldier's Life in India, for would-be Recruits and Young Soldiers. By H. S.

CONTENTS.—Voyage Out—Barrack Life—Life in Camp and Field—Prospects—Climate—Surroundings—Native Customs.

"It is satisfactory to read such a good account of a soldier's life from one who has experienced it under less favourable circumstances than exist at present."—MORNING POST.

Cabinet Edition. In 6 vols. each 6s. Vol. VI. now ready.

HISTORY OF THE SEPOY WAR. By Sir J. W. KAYE. And

HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY. By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. New Edition (in which the original Third Volume of Sir John Kaye's Work is left out). Revised and Edited by Col. G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I.

The sixth volume consists in great part of new matter, narrating the occurrences at some of the principal stations, other than those originally dealt with, during 1857-58. It also contains a new and comprehensive Index.

2 vols. crown 8vo. each 6s.

LIVES OF INDIAN OFFICERS. By Sir J. W. KAYE. (Originally published in 3 vols.) With Frontispiece. Each volume is complete in itself.

New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY, and of the Disturbances which accompanied it among the Civil population. By T. R. E. HOLMES.

One vol. crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE DECISIVE BATTLES OF INDIA, from 1746 to 1849 inclusive. By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. With a Portrait of the Author, a Map, and Three Plans.

"This work, which has already been before the public in a less condensed form, is the best text-book upon the subject of the conquest of India that we have perused, and may be safely commended to every student who wishes to acquire a full knowledge of that great historical fact from a writer who, in his own words, 'will tell the whole truth without respect of persons.'"—BROAD ARROW.

One vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

FOUR FAMOUS SOLDIERS: Sir Charles Napier, Hodson of Hodson's Horse, Sir William Napier, Sir Herbert Edwardes. By T. R. E. HOLMES, Author of "History of the Indian Mutiny."

"The lives of Charles and William Napier are worth careful study. The essay on Sir Charles Napier is published for the first time, and gives a capital picture of the indomitable old soldier."—ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

## HENRY S. KING & Co.,

65, CORNHILL, and 45, FALM MALL,  
LONDON.

## BRANCHES.

KING KING & Co. ... BOMBAY.  
KING, HAMILTON & Co. ... CALCUTTA.  
KING, BAILLIE & Co. ... LIVERPOOL.

AGENTS AT MADRAS—ARBUTHNOT &amp; Co.

MALTA AGENCY AND READING ROOMS,  
20, STRADA REALE, VALETTA.

CONDUCTED BY MESSRS. TURNBULL, JUN., AND  
SOMERVILLE.

WITH AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL THE  
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

## BANKING AND AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for the convenience of Constituents at home and abroad upon the terms usually adopted by London Bankers.

DEPOSITS of £100 and upwards received for fixed periods, and interest allowed thereon a 5 per cent. if for 12 months; 4 per cent. per annum if for 6 months.

SALES and PURCHASES are effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Loans, and in every description of Stocks dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on India, Europe the United States, and Canada are purchased and sold at the best current rates, and telegraphic remittances of Money made to all parts of India.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT are issued for the use of Travellers.

The Agency of persons connected with India and the Colonies, or holding Foreign-office appointments, is undertaken on the usual terms, and includes the collection of Pay, Pensions, &c., the realisation of Dividends and Coupons, the receipt and forwarding of Letters, and information regarding the rules of the Services, with advice upon general subjects when required.

## SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Orders are executed for every description of NAVAL and MILITARY APPOINTMENTS and CLOTHING, MESS SUPPLIES, including Wines, Provisions, Plate, Glass, China, Cutlery, Arms, Accoutrements, Band Instruments, &c., and all kinds of household and personal requisites, at the lowest prices. A comprehensive ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE will be forwarded on application. No orders for goods will be executed at Catalogue prices unless accompanied by remittances for their cost.

Special attention is given to the regular despatch of Newspapers and Periodicals, a Price List of which will be furnished to applicants.

New and Second-hand Books are supplied to Clubs and private individuals on advantageous terms; also Stationery for office and private use.

## PASSAGE AND FORWARDING DEPARTMENT.

This Department undertakes the selection of Berths by mail or other steamers, suitable vessels being recommended and passages secured at owner's rates, without charge for Commission.

Intending passengers are invited to send their addresses to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO., who will forward free of charge a copy of their "Traveller's Guide." Personal baggage Collected, Shipped, and Insured.

Passengers leaving England receive the personal attention of MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO., or their representatives.

Passengers Homeward are received on arrival at the various docks by the representatives of MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO., and especial attention is paid to Ladies, Children, and Invalids.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO.'s clerks meet the steamers of the P. and O. and other Lines, on arrival at Plymouth, Gravesend, and the Docks, to receive instructions and render such assistance as passengers may require.

Passengers' Baggage and Packages not immediately required may be stored in a dry Warehouse kept for that purpose, at a moderate rent, and facilities are afforded for examination when desired.

Goods, Baggage, and Parcels of every description are received for despatch to all parts of the world, or cleared and forwarded to their destination, in accordance with instructions.

Forms of Declaration for Customs and Insurance are furnished on application.

## DR. SPENCER'S ASTHMA CURE



### ASTHMA CURED.

No matter of how long standing, or how severe, by Dr. SPENCER'S ASTHMA CURE; Price 4/6 and 10/- of Chemists; or free by Parcels Post from us.

Our illustrated book, "ASTHMA, ITS TREATMENT AND CURE," by E. Edwin Spencer, M.A., M.D., &c., &c., will be sent post free by us.

Mrs. FLORENCE STONE, Montague Villa, Queen's Road, High Wycombe, says:—

"I have received great benefit from taking Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. For many months I have had an attack come on four nights out of seven, and lately in the day time as well; but since taking your medicine I have only had one slight attack in a month."

Mrs. MARY PRICE, Gronant, near Holywell, says:—

"I had suffered for four years with Asthma. I have been now nine months without any attack. I have been cured by Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. I can never praise it enough."

\* THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING CO.,  
249, High Holborn, London.

\* In no way connected with any other person or firm.

PILES "PILANTRA," Pile Cure. Immediate relief and a permanent cure guaranteed. Sample Free. Address—THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 249, High Holborn, London.

## EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,

PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.

155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

### N. THIERRY,

MILITARY BOOT MAKER  
BEST QUALITY HAND SEWN  
BOOTS AND SHOES  
EASY & ELEGANT  
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN WEST END PRICES

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER  
IN A FEW DAYS.

LONDON: (70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W  
and 48, GRESHAM ST., E.C

#### SPECIALITY—

The K and CHAMPION SHOOTING BOOTS, WATER-  
PROOF THROUGHOUT, 27s. NETT

Illustrated Price Lists Post Free

An old boot is sufficient guide for size to ensure a good fit. 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT to Members of the Army and Navy G. S. S. A. and C. S. C. S. Stores.



W. ENGLISH,  
ARMY & NAVY  
OUTFITTER,

Nos. 3, 4, 10, & 11,

ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, PALL MALL, S.W.

Established 1860.

SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for any Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

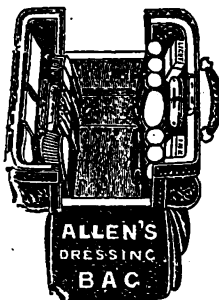
Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.

Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

67, HAYMARKET.



Silver Fittings,  
25 6s. and upwards.

Prize Medals for General Excellence.

### ALLEN'S PORTMANTEAUS.

37, Strand, London.

STRONG DRESS BASKETS

Overland Trunks,

GLADSTONE BAGS, &c

New Illustrated Catalogue  
Free

CASH DISCOUNT  
10 per CENT.

## SMITH, KAY & CO.,

Late JEREMIAH SMITH & CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS).

MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT

STATIONERS,

PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND

LITHOGRAPHERS.

ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

# EPPS'S

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

# COCOA

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

## THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

(The only Quarterly Review in India.)

ESTABLISHED 1844.

#### OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour. — *Statesman*, October 1886.

The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name — J. W. KAY, Athenæum Club, June 25, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophecy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims. — Address of the C-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India

The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India. — *Westminster Review*.

Annual Rate of Subscription £1 4s.

LONDON: TRUBNER & CO., 7 and 59, Ludgate Hill.

RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

Per page £1 10

LONDON AGENTS: Messrs. R. ANDERSON & CO.,  
14 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W

## BROAD ARROW



NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE  
ESTABLISHED 1838

EVERY SATURDAY. PRICE SIXPEN N.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" has acquired a reputation for early and exclusive intelligence as to Appointments and other service News, for the high character of its articles, the independent course of its staff of writers, and for its earnest support of all measures for the good of the Services. Articles on specially interesting subjects appear from week to week written for the most part by officers of rank and experience, or by men of note in literature who have made the Naval and Military affairs of the country their special study. A series of Illustrated Articles is appearing weekly on Regimental Badges and History. Illustrations with descriptions are also given of new Service Inventions.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" freely opens its correspondence columns to all grades in the Services. By this means an opportunity for interchange of opinion is afforded, such as is offered by no other Service Journal. Its ordinary weekly issue contains fully one-fourth more matter than the other Service Journals, even with their frequent "supplements."

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" circulates largely throughout India and the Colonies. It is supplied direct to the Army and Marine bureaux of the French, Russian, and other Governments, and it is read extensively by Officers of Foreign Services, especially of the German, French, and American Armies, who desire to acquire a true impression of facts and public opinion in England regarding Military affairs.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Yearly.	Half-yearly
Including postage to any part of the United Kingdom ...	21 8	0 14 0
Including postage to any of the Australasian Colonies, America, France, Germany ...	1 10 6	0 15 0
Including postage to India, China, &c. ...	1 12 6	0 16

Subscriptions may commence at any date

A Thin Paper Edition is Issued for Foreign Postage.

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER, 70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, 13, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.—Feb. 3, 1890.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.  
No. 1,944.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.

### CONTENTS.

—o—

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	123
NOTES OF THE WEEK ... ..	124
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ... ..	125
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
Upper Burma Silver and Lead Mines ... ..	127
Goody-Goody Legislation ... ..	127
Bengal, &c. ... ..	128
The Duke and Duchess of Connaught ... ..	129
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ... ..	130
OBITUARY ... ..	131
NOTICES OF BOOKS ... ..	131
LEADING ARTICLES—	
The Crown and the Army ... ..	132
The Indian Office Records ... ..	133
OFFICIAL GAZETTE—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	134
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	135
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	136
INDIA OFFICE ... ..	136
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	136
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	137
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ... ..	137
Programme of Movements of Her Majesty's Indian Troopships ... ..	139
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	140
LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH—Military ... ..	141
ADVERTISEMENTS ... ..	142

**A COUNTRY RECTOR** and his WIFE, living in a healthy part of Kent, are desirous of receiving children, whose parents are in India, into their home to bring up with their own three little ones. Every comfort and care. Carriage, cows, and poultry kept.—High Halden Rectory, Ashford.

**OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.**—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY, every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA, ALEXANDRIA, and NAPLES, every alternate week.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.  
City of London... J. Black ... Tuesday, Feb. 18  
City of Khios ... T.C. McPherson. Tuesday, March 4

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRAOCH.  
City of Dublin ... J. Swan ... Wednesday, Feb. 20

Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European.

Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE AND WORKMAN, 36, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS AND CO., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrahee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta. Kurrahee and Bombay.

\*Goorkha ... Feb. 13 Kangra ... Feb. 15  
\*Taroba ... Feb. 27 Henzada ... Mar. 15  
\*Rewa ... Mar. 13 Huzara ... Apr. 12  
\*Dacca ... Mar. 27 Kerbela ... May 10

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

\*Africa ... Feb. 20 \*Ethiopia ... April 17  
\*Malda ... Mar. 20 \*Kapurthala ... May 15

\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or lock-outs.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES AND CO., 13, Austin Friars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL AND CO., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall, S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNIFICI FLORIO and RUBATTINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is requested.

s.s. DOMENICO BALDUINO, 5,500 tons, March 1.  
s.s. SINGAPORE, 5,000 tons, March 20.  
s.s. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, 5,500 tons, April 10.

Passengers should embark the previous day. Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street, London

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**BOMBAY via TRIESTE** and BRINDISI.—NOTICE to PASSENGERS.—Only Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

Mar. 3 ... Poseidon ... 3,900 tons.  
April 3 ... Imperator ... 4,070 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,  
127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.

Clan Grant ... Feb. 1  
Clan Macarthur ... Feb. 15  
Clan Macpherson ... Mar. 1

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRAOCH, via Suez Canal.

Clan Graham ... Feb. 22  
Bellagio ... Mar. 13

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUTR AND CO.; or to CAYZER, IRVINE AND CO., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO., 23 Regent Street, S.W.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Authorised, £2,000,000 Subscribed and Paid up, £567,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.  
WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.  
EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Bushire, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Kobe (Yokohama), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tabreez, Ta natave, Teheran, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, Secretary.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 1833  
CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches.

INDIA... Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon

IN CEYLON ... Colombo, Kandy, Galle.

IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ... Singapore, Penang, Malacca.

IN JAVA ... Batavia.

IN CHINA ... Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

Bankers ... Bank of England.

London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agency business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

### ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full particulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases excepted.

**GARDEN & SON,**  
200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**MILITARY & HUNTING  
SADDLERY,**  
HARNESS, ACCOUTREMENTS, &c.  
Patentees of "Safety Saddle Bar," strong,  
simple, and secure, and the "Grip-fast,"  
a secure Stop for Riding and  
Driving Reins.

**ROBT. S. GARDEN,**  
**GUN & SWORD  
MAKER,**  
200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.  
**REVOLVERS OF ALL  
DESCRIPTIONS.**  
words made to order, the blades thoroughly  
tested by machine on the Premises.  
SPORTING CARTRIDGES CAREFULLY LOADED  
AS MAY BE REQUIRED.  
Every Description of Sporting Apparatus.

## CERTAIN AND RAPID CURE.

**RHEUMATISM,  
LUMBAGO,  
GOUT,**  
&c., &c.

**REYNOLDS'  
SPECIFIC.**

Sold  
in Bottles,  
2/9 each.  
By all the Principal  
Chemists throughout the  
World.

**IMMEDIATE RELIEF.**

ESTABLISHED 1851.

**BIRKBECK BANK, SOUTHAMPTON**  
BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.

THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS,  
repayable on demand.  
TWO per Cent. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS  
calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not  
drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge,  
the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and  
Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends,  
and Coupons, and the purchase and sale of Stocks,  
Shares, and Annuities.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
post free, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual  
Receipts exceed Five Millions.**

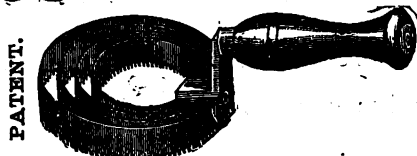
**HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS  
PER MONTH,** with immediate possession, and no  
Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK  
BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings,  
Chancery Lane.

**HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE  
SHILLINGS PER MONTH,** with immediate posses-  
sion, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply  
at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND  
SOCIETY, as above.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

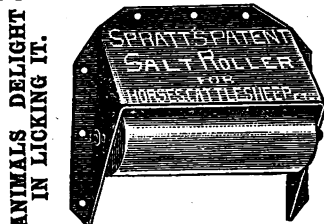
## SPRATT'S PATENT SPRING CURRY COMB.



Combines the Strength of Metal with the  
Elasticity of a Brush.

Japanned Black, 1/- each.  
Nickel Plated, 1/6 each.

## PATENT SALT ROLLER FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.



In Galvanised Iron, complete with Bracket, 1s.  
In Enamelled Iron, 2s. complete each.  
In Grey Enamel, 1s. 6d. complete each.  
Extra Rollers, 8d. each.

Of all Merchants and Sporting Goods Dealers.

SPRATT'S PATENT, LIMITED, LONDON, S.E.

## R. ANDERSON & CO., INDIAN, COLONIAL,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENTS,

14, CORNHILL, E.C., AND 14, COCKSPUR  
STREET, S.W., LONDON.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in INDIAN,  
COLONIAL, LONDON, PROVINCIAL, and FOREIGN  
NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and PERIODICALS.

ESTIMATES FREE.

Letters in reply to Advertisements received and  
forwarded free of charge except for postage.

## ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.)

For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.  
Branch: 29, Pall Mall.

Accumulated Funds nearly £4,000,000.

The Total Claims paid by this Corporation have  
exceeded THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

### FIRE.

Policies issued free of expense.  
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be  
paid whether the property be set on fire or not.  
An abatement equal to one year's charge is allowed on  
Policies issued for seven years.

### LIFE.

MODERN AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF  
ASSURANCE.

Unimpeachable Security. Large Bonuses. Liberal  
Conditions of Assurance.  
Guaranteed minimum Surrender Values.  
Policies protected against accidental forfeiture.  
Immediate Settlement of Claims.  
No fines or fees charged.

A Prospectus, Annual Report, and Balance Sheet will  
be forwarded on application.

E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary.

## COCKLE'S FREE FROM MERCURY.

**ANTIBILIOUS  
PILLS.**  
FOR  
BILE, LIVER,  
INDIGESTION,  
&c.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGRE-  
DIENTS.

THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.  
THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.  
IN USE EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

4, GREAT ORMOND STREET,  
LONDON.

## N. THIERRY,

MILITARY BOOT MAKER  
BEST QUALITY HAND SEWN  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
EASY & ELEGANT  
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN WEST END PRICES

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER  
IN A FEW DAYS.

LONDON: { 70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W.  
and 48, GRESHAM ST., E.C.

### SPECIALITY—

The K and CHAMPION SHOOTING BOOTS, WATER-  
PROOF THROUGHOUT, 27s. NETT

Illustrated Price Lists Post Free

An old boot is sufficient guide for size to ensure a good  
fit. 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT to Members of the  
Army and Navy C. S. S. A. and C. S. C. S. Stores.

## SMITH, KAY & CO.,

Late JEREMIAH SMITH & CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS).

MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT  
STATIONERS,  
PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND  
LITHOGRAPHERS.

ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR.  
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.

## J. BURROUGH'S PERFECT FITTING SHIRT.

Naval, Military, and Indian, Home,  
and Colonial Outfitter.

279, OXFORD ST., W.  
Near Hanover Square Gate, W.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

These FAMOUS PILLS PURIFY the BLOOD,  
and act most soothingly on the LIVER,  
STOMACH, BOWELS, and KIDNEYS—the  
great MAIN SPRINGS of LIFE. They are  
wonderfully efficacious in all ailments in-  
cidental to FEMALES. To the EMIGRANT  
TRAVELLER, SOLDIER, and SAILOR, they  
will be found invaluable in the time of need.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 24th Jan. ; from Allahabad and Madras to the 22nd Jan. ; and from Calcutta to the 21st Jan.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR during the past week has visited Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Agra.

THE Prince's shooting party in the Terai will number only six guns. Major Durand, the Resident of Nepal, will have general management of the trip.

THE Calcutta University Convocation was held on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 18th, when the Viceroy addressed the gathering.

HIS EXCELLENCY remarked that at present the list of Fellows contained the names of many gentlemen who, either from the fact that they resided at a distance from Calcutta, or from other causes, were unable to take a useful part in the affairs of the University.

THERE was a great deal to be said in favour of the view that it would be desirable to effect a gradual diminution in the number of their Fellowships, and he proposed to make a beginning by filling up every year only a portion of the vacancies which might arise.

A CURIOUS mistake occurred in connection with the expedition sent to punish some rebellious Kachins. Two columns were instructed to join hands at Manton. One arrived there before the other, and the last on approaching the village commenced to shell it, not knowing that the first had arrived. The fire was responded to, but fortunately the mistake was discovered before any serious damage was done.

THE Duchess of Connaught, who has been suffering from inflammation of the foot with some fever, is now convalescent.

THE Duke of Connaught has left Bombay for a tour of inspection in the Sind, Quetta, and Mhow districts.

THE official survey of the progress of education during the year ended March 31st last shows that the total number of pupils on the registers of all schools of the country, public and private, amounted to 3,544,000, giving an increase of 83,000 on the previous year. The total expenditure on education was nine lakhs more than in the previous year, while the receipts from fees, subscriptions, and endowments increased by over six lakhs.

EVERYTHING continues to go well with the Zhob Valley Expedition. Negotiations with the Wasir Maliks were brought to a most successful conclusion, and Major Sandeman marched for the Gomal Pass on Jan. 16th, accompanied by the Maliks.

NEWS received from Mazar-i-Shariff up to the end of December states that all is going on well there. The winter has been abnormally mild.

THE Ameer has formally announced his intention of visiting Herat after the Naoroz or the Persian New Year, commencing on March 21st.

MR. VERNON'S English team has defeated the North-West Provinces and Oudh Eleven by four wickets.

MR VERNON'S team also secured a victory over Northern India by six wickets. Mr. Walker contributed a brilliant score of 108 runs for the Visitors.

IN case the proposed relief of troops composing the Sikkim Field Force is found necessary in March a detachment of the Buffs will replace the Connaught Rangers at Gnatong.

THE Government of India will gradually carry out certain of the recommendations of the Railway Conference of 1888, the India Office having accorded general sanction to them.

IT is likely that a committee will be appointed by the Government to frame rules for the guidance of Customs House officials in the working of the Merchandise Marks Act.

ESTIMATES approximating seven and a quarter lakh have been sanctioned on protection works at Dera Ghazi Khan.

THE Budget Statement will, according to present arrangements, be made in Council at the usual time—towards the close of March.

THE Indian Factory Act Amendment Bill will probably come up for consideration by the Legislative Council during February.

ALL the Local Governments have now furnished their reports on the points connected with the Excise administration in India raised by Mr. W. S. Caine and others in Parliament.

LIEUT. FOSTER, King's Own Scottish Borderers, has been killed in the Chin country, having been shot dead by some men in an ambush.

LIEUT. STEWART, 10th Bengal Lancers, has been badly bitten by a mad dog at Umballa. He has left India for Paris to place himself under M. Pasteur's treatment.

MR. J. C. ROBERTSON has just retired from the service. Mr. J. R. Reid, now in England, will be gazetted to succeed him in the Board of Revenue, Mr. Kaye meanwhile officiating in the vacancy. Mr. Reid's leave expires in April ; but it appears very doubtful whether he will return to India then, and quite possible that he may not return at all. His plans will be known by April.

THE Commissionership of the Rohilkhand Division becoming vacant by Mr. Kay's transfer to the Board of Revenue will be filled by Mr. Alan Cadell, who has chosen that division in preference to Agra. The Agra Commissionership in turn goes to Mr. W. E. Neale, at present holding the Commissionership of Lucknow.

MESSRS. ROE AND FRIZELLE, Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab, leave on furlough on April 1st and Feb. 15th respectively.

COLONEL CONWAY-GORDON has returned to Calcutta from his tour of inspection of the open lines of railway in Burma.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STEDMAN, Inspector-General of Police in Burma, has returned to Rangoon from Calcutta.

UPON Mr. Brooke assuming charge of the Telegraph Department in April Mr. Lane will be confirmed as Deputy Director-General, and Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Luke as Directors in charge of Traffic and Construction respectively. Mr. Maclean from Karachi is to be appointed Personal Assistant to the Director-General, Mr. Nigel Jones, the present incumbent, proceeding to Assam.

MR. E. J. SINKINSON has returned from leave in India and resumed the Secretaryship in the Financial Department.

It is stated that H.E. the Governor of Madras is about to proceed to London to answer the charges brought against him by Lady Connemara in the Divorce Court.

ONE of the native papers lately suggested that prayers should be offered to the Almighty God on behalf of Mr. Bradlaugh when he was ill, whereupon another native paper said, rightly enough, "but Mr. Bradlaugh believes there is no God ; to which deity therefore is the prayer to be offered ?"



## NOTES.

THE telegrams from India to-day are chiefly on the usual topic—the tour of Prince Albert Victor. His visit to India has been one unclouded success, and he will carry home with him only pleasant memories of the land and its peoples.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, it is reported, has arranged to leave India about the end of March, but as he returns home *via* China, Japan, and the United States, he will not reach our shores until June. On his arrival he will spend some time with the Queen, and then settle down for a short rest at Bagshot prior to his assuming further military employment.

WHAT that “further military employment” will be is now pretty openly guessed at. A service contemporary, not possessed, perhaps, of more knowledge, but having, perhaps, less bashfulness than its rivals, goes beyond “guessing,” and says:—“The Headquarter Staff of the Army is likely to undergo very important changes before long, and there is much speculation as to who will eventually be included in the *personnel* thereof. The retirement of the Duke of Cambridge as soon as the convenience of the service will permit seems to be definitely settled, as it is stated that he has given formal intimation to Her Majesty of his desire to do so. It is equally certain that the Duke of Connaught will succeed him. What the other changes may be remains still a subject for conjecture. It is understood, with much satisfaction, that the Duke of Cambridge has expressed his willingness to give the benefit of his long and varied experience to the Duke of Connaught so long as he is willing to accept his services as adviser.”

WE think that if the opinion of the Army generally, officers and men, could be gauged, it would be found that the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as successor to the Duke of Cambridge would be a popular one. It is to be hoped, however, that the retirement of the latter is not so near as the club service gossip-mongers would have it to be. His Royal Highness is still hale and hearty, and, although his office is no sinecure, and he has to encounter no little friction at the War Office, yet he has done his work so well, and, on the whole, has administered the patronage entrusted to him so fairly, that his retirement now would be a matter of great regret throughout the Services.

VARIOUS suggestions have been made as to the character which the proposed memorial to the late Lord Napier of Magdala should take—such as a public statue, ornamental brasses in St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower Chapel, and, if funds permit, pecuniary help towards the Soldiers' Daughters' Home and the Gordon Boys' Home. The latter suggestions, if carried out, would, we feel sure, be more in accordance with what the dead man would have desired himself; but, of course, much will depend on the amount of the donations received. It has been resolved by the Mansion House Committee to request the permission of the Commander-in-Chief to make an appeal to the various regiments of the Army. This we cannot regard but as a mistake. By all means let the Committee accept all offerings from the soldiers who, in Lord Napier's demise, lost a true friend, but let such offerings be spontaneous ones. An appeal through official channels will be looked upon in every regiment as a “command” to give.

A CORRESPONDENT to a military paper, touching on this matter of a memorial to Lord Napier, calls attention to the neglect which the country has shown to the memory of Lord Napier's gallant predecessor in the Indian command, Sir Hugh Rose, whose brilliant services he thus sums up:—“Constantinople saved from a *coup de main* by the Russian fleet in 1853—Gwalior, the Central Provinces, and, indeed, the British Indian Empire, recovered in 1858—splendid generalship, daring and desperate fighting, when our great

Eastern Dominion was hanging in the scales of victory and defeat, acknowledged by the *Times* in these sentences: ‘Had Sir Hugh Rose lived in the days of the Roman Empire, the citizens, to do honour to such a general, would have turned out to draw his chariot of victory in triumph from the gates to the Capitol.’ This is all true. No soldier of England better deserved a monument to his memory than the one thus referred to; but why his countrymen should have been so apathetic in their regard is a question not easily answered. He certainly did not outlive his fame.

It is a pity that a would-be hero should be a fool. The latest act of the young Duc D'Orleans suggests the aphorism. His attempt to win popularity by enlisting in the ranks of the French army has ended in a *fiasco*, and his cause will fall under that ridicule which in France always “kills.” He did better in India, and his “services” there were better appreciated. He served for six months with a British regiment, and was for a time Honorary A.D.C. to Sir Frederick Roberts.

BUT he chiefly devoted himself to sport. A contemporary says:—“He was interviewed last September by a journalist at Sheen House, whom he received in the midst of the skins and heads of tigers, pythons, crocodiles, and cobras. He spent nearly twelve months in India, visiting the Duke of Connaught, Sir F. Roberts, and Lord Dufferin. His chief hunting expedition was made in Nepal, where he went with the Duke of Montrose and sixty elephants. He had the good luck to kill eight tigers, and one—a tigress—very nearly killed him. They had shot two of her cubs, and she leapt on to the top of his howdah, smashing his gun to pieces before he had time to fire. Fortunately she tumbled backward and made off. But the Duc's elephant bolted in panic, and for a quarter of an hour he was in peril of his life. The elephant was brought up at last, and next day he shot the tigress almost in the spot where she had attacked him the previous day.”

A SIGNIFICANT comment upon the state of the *Jumna* is afforded, says a Service paper, by the refusal of the Indian Government to take her over for their local troop-service. This position will be fully appreciated by all engineers of the Royal Navy who have been so unfortunate as to serve in that ticklish trooper. A first-class school for educating young engineer officers in the philosophy of break-downs and remedies for the same was supplied by the *Jumna*, so that after all she had her uses, even if they were the sweet ones of adversity. Let us hope that with her new triple expansion engines and high pressure boilers she will be a more successful ship.

*Vanity Fair* is responsible for the following:—“I hear from India that Prince Eddie has been a little ill-used by newspaper correspondents in that part of the Empire. One telegram, which describes him as having been ‘much interested,’ and shaking hands with a number of Burmese dancing girls, would have been better if the explanation had been added, that the ‘dancing girls’ were little creatures whose employment in England at so tender an age might have brought them within the reach of the Cruelty to Children Act. The explanation, however, was of course left out; and succeeding telegrams of other nautch-girls' songs to the Prince—in which they innocently described themselves as ‘sweet little maids,’ and of the half-holiday which he obtained for a girls' school in Calcutta, have, even in India, produced sufficient effect to justify a native editor—in his own eyes—in sapiently observing that the Prince takes after his ancestors!”

LORD HARRIS will be accompanied to Bombay by his Military Secretary, Colonel Rhodes, Royal Dragoons. Lieut. the Hon. St. Leger Jervis, King's Royal Rifles, A.D.C., and Surgeon-Major Findlay are to be in attendance upon Lady Harris, who arrives in India three weeks earlier than his Lordship. She will thus escape the hot season in the Red Sea. Lord Harris intends to visit Berbera, as well as Zeilah and Perim, *en route*. Lady Harris proceeds to the Hills as soon as possible after her arrival.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

## INDIA.

[CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.]

Prince Albert Victor, on his way back from Peshawur, made a short stay at Rawul Pindi. He arrived at Lahore on Sunday, and on the following day laid the foundation-stone of the Jubilee Museum and Technical Institute of the Punjab and formally opened the Jubilee Victoria Townhall, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lord Dufferin two years ago. In a short speech at the former ceremony his Royal Highness spoke of the pleasure his father would feel on learning that the Punjab was about to have an institution based on the same lines as the great Imperial Institute he had laboured for in England. Tuesday was devoted to visiting objects of interest in Lahore, and Wednesday to shooting at Chunga Munga. Thence the party went by train to Amritsar, where they arrived on Thursday morning. Only a few hours could be spared for the sacred city of the Sikhs, and these were spent in inspecting the celebrated Golden Temple and visiting the principal manufacturing of the famous Amritsar carpets. A short railway journey took the Prince to Kapurthala the same afternoon, and a well-filled day closed with an interchange of formal visits with the Rajah. Next morning the Rajah accompanied his Royal Highness to his preserves near the capital, where they had a good day's sport pigsticking. Eight boars were killed; the Prince secured one, the first speared. Patiala, the next stage in the Royal traveller's tour, was reached the same night. Here he met with a magnificent reception. The Maharajah and his Ministers had been for some time making preparations on a Royal scale, and the scene on Friday night seems to have been exceptionally brilliant. The festivities were continued yesterday. It is said that the Maharajah intends to commemorate the honour conferred on him by reviving the project originated by his father after the Prince of Wales's visit, and building a town to be named after the illustrious guest. Towards the end of the month his Royal Highness makes a shooting excursion to the Nepaulese terai under the guidance of Major Durand, the British Resident in Nepal.

The Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, chairman of the Calcutta Reception Committee, has issued a report of the committee's proceedings, in which he states that the most pleasing feature connected with the reception of Prince Albert Victor was the cordial union and goodwill which animated both Europeans and Natives in this great popular expression of loyalty. He adds that this union was not confined to the metropolis, but extended to all parts of the province, and that, so far as he knows, there has not been a single discordant note.

The fifth annual general meeting of Lady Dufferin's Fund was held at the Calcutta Town Hall on Friday, the Viceroy presiding. There was a large attendance, including many European ladies and gentlemen and several members of the Hindoo and Mahomedan aristocracy. The Hon. Mr. Hutchins presented the report of the central committee, which records a steady and satisfactory expansion of the work of the association during the first year of Lady Lansdowne's tenure of office as lady president. The formation of a branch in the United Kingdom is described as one of the most interesting and important events of the year, while the decoration of Lady Dufferin with the Order of Victoria and Albert is a further sign, if any be wanting, of the warm interest taken by Her Majesty in the work. The organisation of a provincial branch in Beloochistan is also mentioned. A number of small local branches have also been formed in various towns throughout the country. A list is given of 238 students who are studying at different medical schools, and it is mentioned that several past students are now doing well in private practice or in connection with institutions under the fund. It is added that many Native States are sending students to be trained at the central colleges, and several acts of liberality in the foundation of scholarships and the giving of prizes are also mentioned.

Mr. Hutchins spoke at some length. He described the progress of the association throughout the country, made an earnest appeal for the half-lakh of rupees still needed for the buildings of the Dufferin Zenana Hospital, and concluded by thanking the lady president, who, with the aid of the honorary secretaries, had borne the brunt of the daily work and correspondence.

Justice Ameer Ali, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed regret that Bengal, and especially Calcutta, had not hitherto given the movement the same enthusiastic support as other parts of the country. The tree planted by a large-hearted English lady, he added, which, under the care of another, was now spreading its branches all over the land, needed but Native help to take root firmly in the soil.

The Honourable Rash Behary Ghose, in seconding the motion, said India was distinguished for its charity, and the only thing now needed was its diversion into new channels.

The Honourable Mr. Nulkar followed with a long speech, in the course of which he expressed confidence that the day would soon come when the women of India would wonder how they ever got on without professional help from their own sex.

Mr. Anundo Mohun Bose said if the voice of India could be heard that evening, then in every accent and every tongue spoken would rise a chorus of gratitude for the services of the association.

The Lieutenant-Governor gave a short account of the work of the Bengal branch, and mentioned several instances of individual liberality, such as that of the Maharajah of Durbhanga, who had established a complete hospital at his own headquarters, and that Rai Dhunput Singh Bahadur had offered to bear the entire cost of a female dispensary at Moorshedabad. With such instances of liberality, was it impossible to raise a lakh of rupees in Calcutta to finish the hospital which bore the honoured name of the foundress of the association? He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the Viceroy for presiding.

The motion was seconded by the Maharajah of Durbhanga.

The Viceroy, after assuring the meeting of the deep interest he took in the welfare of the association, said the past year was one of special interest for Lady Lansdowne and himself, as the first year she had occupied the position of lady president. He thought the association had now passed out of the period of emotion, sentiment, and excitement, and had steady-going businesslike surroundings. He confidently hoped that it had gone safely through all the ailments of infancy, and was now entering what promised to be a robust and vigorous youth. After referring to some of the most gratifying features of the report, he proceeded to express Lady Lansdowne's deep gratitude to the ladies and gentlemen who had so loyally assisted her, and her deep regret that the association was about to lose in Lady Reay one of its most energetic and intelligent supporters.

The conviction, on a charge of criminal misappropriation of property, of the Mohunt or High Priest of Tripati, mentioned last week, appears to cause much excitement amongst the Hindoo community of the Madras Presidency. This is no matter for wonder, as the Tripati Temple is one of the most sacred places of pilgrimage in Southern India, having a history stretching back to legendary times, while its Mohunt is among the highest ecclesiastical personages in the country. Full particulars of the trial have now been received. It seems that some years ago treasure amounting to about two lakhs of rupees was found buried in the temple grounds. It was sent to the District Court, but returned, as belonging to the temple, and placed in the custody of the late Mohunt. About two years ago the present Mohunt gave out that it was buried under a flagstaff which he had erected within the temple precincts, but information given by one of his assistants led to a suspicion of fraud and to proceedings which ended in the recent trial. The Mohunt made every effort to prevent a search, alleging that it would violate the sanctity of the temple, and so on; but the authorities insisted, and an excavation was made, with the result that instead of gold coins they found only old copper coins with a thin layer of gold on the top. The Mohunt, when put on his trial, attempted to shift the blame on to the temple servants. He called 120 witnesses in defence, but the Judge found the case clearly proved, and, disagreeing with the assessors, whose verdict he described as perverse, passed sentence of three years' imprisonment. The Mohunt has appealed to the Madras High Court, and an application for admission to bail is now pending.

The feeling of the Hindoo community appears to be one of horror at the idea of so sacred a personage committing such a crime, but a certain section seem to look upon his trial as hot sacrilege. This, however, is not the first occasion on which British justice has vindicated itself at the expense of criminals of the highest repute for sanctity. Only a few years ago the Rajah of Pooree, the hereditary guardian of the famous Temple of Juggernaut, who in the estimation of orthodox Hindoos ranked almost as a god, was convicted of murder and transported to the Andaman Islands, where, I believe, he is still living.

Certain clauses in the Calcutta Port Bill, now pending before the Provincial Legislature, are causing uneasiness among commercial men, as they appear to give the Government power to remove without compensation any private wharves or jetties situated on portions of the river Hooghly which may be hereafter included within the limits of the port. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have sent in a memorial, supported by the opinion of their counsel, Mr. Woodroffe, a leading member of the Calcutta Bar. They state that they view with the strongest feelings of alarm the suggestions to delegate to the Port Commissioners powers capable of the

greatest abuse, that similar powers have been so abused in the past, and they protest in the strongest terms against what they describe as a perpetuation of the power of plunder in travesty of justice. They urge that the Bill should be altered on the lines of Lord Hobhouse's Port Act of 1875, and say that by so doing the Government will allay the feeling of distrust now agitating the whole community. The Bill comes on for discussion next Saturday.

A Madras telegram states that the people of Masulipatam last May memorialised the Government, praying that the Nizam's State Railway or the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, whose termini are at Bezvada, should be extended to Masulipatam. The Government has received the memorial favourably, and has requested the provincial administration to arrange inquiries on the spot.

The *Times of India* publishes the rules which the Bombay Government, with the assent of the Governor-General, has drawn up for regulating the marriages expenses of the Kadva Kanbi caste in the district of Ahmedabad and Kaira. Power to make these rules is given under the Act for the prevention of female infanticide. Some of them are curious. The *chenllo*, or present given at betrothal by the bride's father to the bridegroom's father, is not to exceed one rupee and seven *supars* and betelnuts. The marriage *chenllo* payable to the bridegroom's father may be one rupee and shall not exceed Rs. 100. The value of the cocoanuts distributed at the marriage procession is not to exceed Rs. 10, and the same limit is fixed on the value of the *mosalu*, or present by the bride's maternal relation. The payment at the ceremony when the bridegroom touches with his finger his mother-in-law's dress must not go beyond two rupees. The number of dinner parties given by the bride's family is not to be more than five, and the number of guests at each not more than twenty-five. The marriage party going to the bride's village are not to spend more than 30 rupees, and when the bridegroom is invited to a social evening at his father-in-law's house he is not to be paid more than two rupees nor to take with him more than five men.

It is understood that the Sanitary Commissioners of Bengal have made a representation to the Government on the dangerous consequences likely to follow the proposed action of the Benares Municipality in discharging the city sewage into the Ganges. It is to be hoped that the Government will interfere promptly in this matter, which is of more than local interest, as anything which tends to affect the sanitary conditions of Lower Bengal—the birthplace and home of cholera—increases the already existing danger to the health of Europe.

During the military manoeuvres held near Bangalore lately a squadron of the 3rd Madras Cavalry, disregarding the rules, entered a village held by a dismounted party of the 21st Hussars and engaged in personal conflict with the defenders. In at least one instance swords were drawn by the Madras Cavalry. General Bengough, in a garrison order, says that the individual directly responsible for this breach of discipline is the officer commanding the squadron in not halting his men outside the village, and his plea of ignorance of the rules cannot be accepted. The General, however, is unable to overlook the conduct of the men who permitted themselves to employ their weapons against their own comrades, and he directs that the men of the 3rd Squadron of the 3rd Madras Cavalry shall not wear swords at field manoeuvres till further orders.

#### BELOOCHISTAN.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

Apozai, the new headquarters of the Zhob agency, will shortly be joined by telegraph with Quetta. The railway is expected to reach New Chaman, on the further side of the Khoja-Amram range, about the 10th of March. A temporary line is being laid through the Khoja tunnel.

#### AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

It is stated that the Ameer's proposed visit to Herat in the spring has reference to complaints of oppression by the local authorities, and disregard of orders as to properly repairing the fortifications, rumours of Russo-Persian intrigues, and the settlement of the question whether the rising ground commanding Herat should be secured by a strong outwork, with siege artillery.

#### THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

RANGOON, FEB. 9.

Brigadier-General Symons has descended from Yokwa to Kar to meet and confer with Sir Charles Arbuthnot and General Gordon. They will not ascend the Chin hills. The difficulty of transport has caused Sir C. Arbuthnot to abandon

his intention to visit the advanced posts. Major Stoney, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, commands the advanced troops during Brigadier-General Symon's absence. Some progress has been made in the advance towards Haka, but the difficulty of the road continues to increase, and progress is likely to be slower than ever. The reconnaissances have been extended to within five miles of Haka. Two hundred Hakas have come in and tendered their submission.

Hanta, the independent Chin village which had harboured the Shwaygyobu Prince, has been burned by a company of Bengal Infantry commanded by Captain Hunter.

The health of the troops shows no material improvement. A correspondent of the *Rangoon Times* telegraphs from Kar that of the reinforcement of 100 Borderers just sent from the headquarters of the regiment scarcely half will be able to reach the front, and adds:—

"The men are absolutely rotten with fever, remittent, intermittent, and other—mostly other. It is certainly desirable that full inquiry should be made to ascertain whether the extraordinary outbreak of sickness among the European and Native troops forming the Chin field force is merely due to the malarious nature of the climate or to neglect of necessary precautions, or whether, on the other hand, it is not largely attributable to wholly different causes, resulting from recent changes in the laws regulating cantonments."

A correspondent of the *Rangoon Times* with the Chin column, who, it is believed, on this subject represents the officer commanding the force, loudly demands an inquiry into the treatment of the Punjab coolies attached to Brigadier-General Symon's column. He states that before leaving Calcutta they were kept for two days without tents or covering on exposed ground during pouring rain, and had to lie down in some inches of water. He adds that the result of this carelessness was that, out of 900 coolies despatched, 800 men were either dead or in hospital before the Chin column had been 48 hours in the hills.

The Tonhon column has been skirmishing with the rebels, who appear to be somewhat numerous. Two villages on the Momeit road were burned. Captain Sewell, of the Norfolk Regiment, one private of the Hampshire Regiment, and one driver were wounded. The enemy keep up desultory firing on the camp.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

The most important news from the Lushai force is the surrender of Mongpunga, a powerful Howlung chief. A telegram states that he came, bringing a gyall and a pig, and requested Mr. Murray, the political officer, to swear the oath of friendship according to the Lushai custom. The ceremony was performed with full rites. The gyall and the pig having been killed Mr. Murray and Mongpunga smeared one another with the blood of the victims, and each ate a portion of the liver, after it had been cooked. Mongpunga then stated that another chief, Lienpunga, who had heard that a force was marching against him from Cachar, was going to surrender to it, taking with him the captives raided from British territory last year.

The remaining news from the force deals chiefly with the construction of roads through the jungle and over mountains, a process which is apparently making a strong impression on the Lushais.

#### BURMA.

RANGOON, FEB. 9.

Considerable want of discipline appears to prevail in the police force. A private of the Shwebo police battalion has been arrested on a charge of murdering a subadar major, and a non-commissioned officer and three privates are charged with abetting the same crime. At Henzada two privates of the police opened a fusillade from the roof of the barrack on the townspeople, and three Chinamen and three Burmans were killed. One of the policemen was dangerously wounded by the fire of the troops who were turned out. The other committed suicide on finding escape impossible.

The *Mandalay Herald* announces that the Brigadier-General Commanding at Mandalay and the Commissioner of the Northern Division, with 200 troops and two guns, start immediately to explore the hills east of Bhamo for a suitable sanatorium.

Dacoits have attacked a patrol party in the Magwe district, killing the Burman magistrate accompanying it.

The rain has ceased, and crop prospects are improving.

UPON Mr. Brooke assuming charge of the Telegraph Department in April, Mr. Lane will be confirmed as Deputy Director-General, and Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Luke as Directors in charge of Traffic and Construction, respectively. Mr. Maclean from Karachi is to be appointed Personal Assistant to the Director-General, Mr. Nigel Jones, the present incumbent, proceeding to Assam.

## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

## UPPER BURMA SILVER AND LEAD MINES.

(Rangoon Times.)

The short notice of Silver and Lead Mining in Upper Burma in the last Administration Report is not satisfactory. "The Bawzaing silver and lead mines are situated in the Myelat. These mines were visited and reported on in September, 1888. They are situated about one mile north-east of the village of Bawzaing on the slope of a small hill, and extend over about 100 yards square. The ore is usually found in small quantities at a depth of about 10 feet, but the shafts descend to about 300 feet before the miners begin to follow up any veins. The mines appear to be rich, and the miners state that there is as much ore as they can work. The ore varies in quality, yielding from 2s. to 10s. weight of silver per basket of about 365lbs. The tools used in working the ore are a small hand-pick, a mallet, and a cold steel chisel. Two men take it in turns to pick at the rock, while others carry the ore to the surface. The progress of extracting the metals from the ore is carried on close to the village of Bawzaing independently of the miners, who sell the rough ore at the pit's mouth. The furnaces used can each reduce about five baskets (1,825lbs.) of ore daily. Silver is sold at £1 8s. per  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of weight, and the rolled lead at 3s. to 4s. per 100 viss (365lbs.). There are between 60 and 70 people employed at and living on the proceeds of the mines. The main profits were in former years derived from the sale of the lead, but the sale in Upper Burma being now forbidden there is little or no demand for the metal. A considerable quantity of lead has accumulated at the pitheads, and endeavours are being made to obtain a market for it in Rangoon for export to Europe. There are also lead and silver mines of about the same quality at Kyauklut." The italics are our own, and we hope, if no arrangements such as are spoken of in the report have been made, that the local Government will at once take steps to have these mines worked on their own account. It seems hard that an industry which is said to be rich and profitable should be stopped, because lead is not allowed to be sold in Burma. The metal is useful in many ways, and so long as decoits are not supplied with the material for manufacture of bullets there seems no reason to put a stop to the working of our silver and lead mines from fear of them. The Government might arrange to purchase all the lead at the mines, and thus encourage an industry which it would seem has now been stopped. We are not in favour as a rule of Government taking the place of private traders, but it is certainly better that they should do so in the matter of this lead-mining industry than that silver and lead-mining should be stopped throughout the province, as would seem to be the case owing to the Arms Act.

## GOODY-GOODY LEGISLATION.

(Madras Mail.)

The Hon. Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., the Junior Civilian Member of Lord Reay's ill-starred Government, brought in a Bill, in the Bombay Legislative Council, last Wednesday evening, to amend what is called the Prevention of Gambling Act. It seems that in go-a-head Bombay, the home of time and other speculative bargains in business nearly related to gambling, a "certain class of gamblers" evade the local law, by offering and taking bets, or odds, on the rainfall. The miserable creatures forming this class are believed to have little money to lose; and empty purse is usually played against empty purse, with little advantage in the long run to anybody. Were each of the wagers placed in the receipt of a comfortable and certain Rs. 5,120 per memsem, like a Member of Council, he might scorn to gamble on the rainfall; but experience proves that wagering on the weather "becomes a fascinating pursuit." Sir Raymond West is painfully exercised by the conviction that the gamblers "risk larger sums of money they can afford to lose, which demoralises those who take part in it, and frequently leads to disastrous results in the case of those who lose their money." He would, therefore, like to make them virtuous by Act of the Local Parliament. His own soul doth not incline unto wagering, and it shocks him to think of the corruption around him. He is probably aware, as a member of the Byculla Club, that his countrymen who frequent that institution play whist habitually with one rupee points, and a gold-mohur on the "rub;" nay, more, he may have reason to believe that the more hardened among them play "pool" with rupee lives and a four rupee pool. But he does not propose to reform that haunt of unblushing iniquity; indeed, it is just conceivable that in his day—although not nowadays, perish the thought!—he has himself played whist and billiards, and paid or exacted pecuniary penalties. Then he is on terms of friendship with the pillars of the Bombay Turf, who make bets without the slightest regard for

the Gambling Act, and under the august noses of Governor, Councillors, and Commissioner of Police. The difference between betting in public at a Race Meeting, and betting in public on the pluvios performances of the Clerk of the Weather is one of degree, and the rain gambler may not see the justice of being run in by the police for indulgence in sporting proclivities very similar to those of another class, which the police wink at. But we all know that "that in the Captain's but a choleric word which in the soldier is flat blasphemy."

After his achievements in connection with the mamlutdars no one would, perhaps, care to credit Sir Raymond West with the possessions of an inconveniently large stock of common sense, so it is gratifying to find that it occurred even to him that there is some inconsistency in his legislating against rain-gamblers while he does nothing to put down the fascinating pursuit of betting on the Turf. He has a touching confidence in himself, so when he says dogmatically that "as to the general idea and principles of the Bill there can be no diversity of opinion" we smile at the good man's profound ignorance of the world in which he lives. He added:—

"It might be thought that by interfering with this form of gambling betting on horse-racing would, by a logical consequence, have to be put a stop to; there is something to be said for that, but if you carried out the idea to the end, then even insurance offices would be doomed. Although the ground principles are extremely hard to determine, the general applications are easy, and Government who have to look to the good of society in general have been obliged to take the matter up in a practical rather than a systematic way."

The Government, of which the speaker is a member, would do better to refrain from fussy legislation, and to confine its attention to what may be called legitimate business. That Government must be well aware that there is an enormous amount of gambling in stocks and shares in the City of Bombay; but it would not venture to make itself the laughing-stock of the world by declaring such gambling to be penal. Vast as the transactions of the kind referred to are in Bombay, they are small in comparison with those that take place in London. The *Times* of the 14th ult. contains the advertisement of a stock and share-dealer who is not a member of the Stock Exchange, in which he states that "the amount of stock I have dealt in this year up to the end of last account was over one hundred and thirty-seven and-a-half millions." We have no means of verifying this statement, but we ask ourselves what proportion do the sums that change hands in Bombay in connection with rain wagers bear to £137,500,000? Sir Raymond West is thrown away on the Bombay minnows. He should hie away home; persuade a constituency to take him with all his ingenuous crotchets; and then, entering Parliament, he should preach a crusade against mammoth gamblers. "In matters of this kind," says he, "we have not so much to look at the difficult and somewhat subtle principles that underlie the subjects and to determine where the moral offence begins and ends, but rather to the good order and welfare of society, and to the prevention of practises which in effect are seriously injurious." This is very beautiful, but it would be more to the purpose if he looked at the matter from the standpoint of a man of the world.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, the Advocate-General of Bombay, was by virtue of his official position bound to say "ditto" to the mover of the amending Bill. He considers that "the matter is one which does call for legislation." He should have stopped here; but having admitted that a "very high authority in the English Church has said that gambling in moderation is no offence at all," he went on to remark: "We in the Council can have no hesitation in saying that where a temptation is held out to people to indulge in conduct which is pernicious or extravagant, and which might lead to large losses of money, it should be put down; and I am in a position to say that this rain-betting is a gaming house on a very large scale, which leads not only to people losing their own money, but to clerks and other employes risking the money they have been entrusted with by their masters." The learned gentleman cannot be supposed to be ignorant of the fact that every word of this is applicable to the innumerable gambling transactions on the Stock Exchange of Bombay. Why, then, does he not first attack the greater evil? Rain gambling is, we believe, confined to the period just before the monsoon; but Stock Exchange gambling goes on all the year round. But, although as Advocate-General he supported the Bill, the inherent good sense of Mr. Latham, the individual, peeped out, and prompted him to warn his honourable colleagues in Council that "they should consider the matter well before going on with it, for it opens up several very wide questions":—

"For instance, you will have to consider the question of betting on race courses, and it will be impossible to let that implement of betting, the totalisator, continue to be used. That has been the furthest point to which this question has been stretched in England. I know there are many people



who are much in favour of these totalisators. They say it makes betting on a race-course fairer, as it takes the matter out of the hands of the bookmakers. But the making of gambling pleasanter is making it a greater temptation, and I have seen private soldiers flock to these instruments and risk their money, which would have been better spent on their families. Whenever there is a public invitation to gamble, it is sure to be accepted; and as this Bill purposes to put down one special form of gambling, I am in entire accord with it." So the legal luminary of the Bombay Council has his eye on the totalisator, and if he and Sir Raymond West are given a free hand, not only will that "implement" be put down by the best of all possible Governments, but Club Race sweeps, whist and pool parties, stock-jobbers, rain-wagers, time bargainers, cotton and freight speculators, will be so sternly repressed that Bombay will not know herself. But it may be as well to suggest to the legislators of that city who are "righteous over much," that what they propose to do in the direction of making a clean sweep of gambling in all its branches should be done quickly, for it cannot be reasonably supposed that their projects will have much fascination for the sportsman who has accepted the succession to the Governorship of the Western Presidency.

#### BENGAL.

(Jan. 21.)

THE Viceroy has addressed the following letter to Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, President of the Committee for the Reception of Prince Albert Victor in Calcutta:—

"Government House, Calcutta, January 15th, 1890.—My dear Maharajah,—The departure of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales from Calcutta was, as you are aware, of a private character. No opportunity was therefore afforded him of giving final expression to his appreciation of the arrangements made for his reception and entertainment in Calcutta. On the evening of his departure his Royal Highness referred to this matter in conversation with me, and expressed regret that he should not have been able before leaving to offer his renewed thanks to the Reception Committee. He desired me to write you to this effect. His Royal Highness was pleased to say that he was delighted with all that had been done to render his visit interesting and agreeable to him. That he cordially appreciated the liberality with which the citizens came forward to do him honour. He referred with especial warmth to the arrangements made by the Reception Committee, and assured me that he was particularly pleased, both with the welcome accorded him on his arrival and also with the interesting series of *fêtes* given upon the *maidan* on the evening of the 7th. I have much pleasure in conveying to you and to the members of the Committee his Royal Highness's thanks. I venture to add one word of congratulation from myself on the complete success with which your efforts were throughout attended.

At the annual convocation of the University of Calcutta, held Jan. 18, H. E. the Viceroy as Chancellor of the University opened the proceedings by congratulating the newly-appointed Vice-Chancellor on his accession to office. He then referred to the present composition of the list of Fellows. Considering that the Fellowship of the University is not only a high honour, but also an important trust, no precaution should be neglected to secure that the Senate is in best possible manner, which was not the case at present. The list contained names of gentlemen who have position and character, but who are from various causes not likely to take a useful part in the affairs of the University. Hitherto a considerable number of fellowships were bestowed not upon the ground that persons receiving them were likely to take an active part in the administration of affairs of the University or because they had specially connected themselves with educational questions, but as a mark of distinction and compliment in the same way as honorary degrees as bestowed in British Universities. The list was, therefore, needlessly large, since not more than twenty or thirty members attended even when questions of special interest were being discussed. It would, therefore, be desirable to effect gradual diminution in the number of fellowships. The Chancellor also proposed that M.A.'s be allowed to select by themselves from among themselves one or two gentlemen to represent them in the Senate. He would give this subject careful consideration before another convocation comes round.

For the first time in the history of British India the Armenian community of Calcutta met to discuss political questions. Pursuant to notice circulated it was proposed to hold a general meeting on Jan. 20 at the Armenian College to form an association for the consideration of the grievances of Armenians in Turkey. Mr. Gasper took the chair, and after referring to the terrible sufferings of his countrymen under the rule of "the unspeakable Turk," he said they could be removed

by the help of Russia, but that would mean to be absorbed in Russia, and to have their nationality completely blotted out. There was another difficulty, as England would stand in the way of such proceedings. Admitting all these, he saw no reason why they should not persevere in the general object which was set before them. After some further discussion, it was proposed by Mr. Gasper, and carried unanimously, that another meeting be convened on Sunday next for the purpose of forming an association for furthering the interests of Armenians in India, Armenia, and in every country where they have established themselves.

#### MADRAS.

(Jan. 22.)

A CORRESPONDENT states that the Madras Presidency will shortly have an acting Governor, as Lord Connemara has decided to proceed to London, where he will remain some months, to answer Lady Connemara's complaints. Some of the allegations made by the petitioner in the plaint lodged involve the reputations of several well-known names in Madras society. But it is fair to state that in Madras the accusations preferred are regarded as in the highest degree improbable, and it is believed that Lord Connemara will be able to rebut the charges which have been levelled at himself and others.

PROBABLY with a view to effect a saving, the Government of Fort St. George has decided, reports the *Madras Times*, with the approval of the Supreme Government, to carry out certain reductions in the establishment of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard. At present this gallant force consists of 4 European officers (including 1 sergeant-major), 6 Native officers, 10 Native non-commissioned officers, and 100 troopers. All of these are drawn from the four cavalry regiments of this Presidency. The complement of chargers is 128. The strength of the corps is supposed to be greater than it need be, and it has now been decided to abolish the appointment of sergeant-major, to reduce the number of Native officers to four, and the number of chargers to 100. The senior Native officer will have the rank of subedar-major and the office of jemadar-adjutant. The sergeant-major and officers affected by this new scheme will be provided for elsewhere. The saving likely to be effected is, we understand, very nearly Rs. 1,000 per month. An idea was entertained lately that the Body Guard might be constituted a distinct corps, but the Government of India apparently prefers the continuance of existing arrangements, subject to the reductions now to be effected. These will date from 1st April next, we believe.

A correspondent having written a letter to a Madras paper calling upon Dewan Bahadur R. Ragonatha Row to "enlighten" a certain class of objectors to widow-marriage, their objection being that widow-marriage would encourage husband-killing, he says:—"I must once more repeat that my mission is to show that the Hindoo Shaster does not prohibit re-marriages of women, that a widow who feels that she could not lead a celibate life may marry again, rather than lead a wicked life, and that if she could lead a celibate life she should be encouraged to do so. I beg to add that I have held that baby marriages are no marriages, and that, even if these be marriages, the virgin widows ought to be encouraged to marry again. My advocacy does not go beyond this. Now regarding the objection urged, I beg to state that by the experience of the countries where women are allowed to re-marry, husband-killing has not been prevalent, and that it is impossible in the case of baby-wives. As the custom of the people and judge-made law sanctions the free love of a widow, there is a greater likelihood of wives killing their husbands for securing this free love than for securing another husband, and certainty of losing her inheritance from her deceased husband. Thus it will be seen that, in my advocating and encouraging virgin-widows, there is no fear of any husband-killing."

THE *Madras Mail* writes:—Mr. R. A. Sterndale, the Assistant Accountant-General, Madras, who has retired from the service, leaves Madras at the end of this week, proceeding to Bombay, where he will embark on board the *Nubia*, homeward bound. He will reside for some time on the Continent, most probably in Switzerland, where he will have ample scope for employing his brush, and accumulating more "Lichens of an old log."

A FULL bench of the High Court has been engaged for two days investigating a charge of unprofessional conduct preferred against Mr. Laing, solicitor, in connection with an insolvency case in which he was employed by the Official Assignee.

The Court suspended Mr. Laing from practice for six months.

#### BOMBAY.

(Jan. 24.)

IN view of the advent of a new Governor the long-disused Government House at Parel is being put in order, repainted



and decorated, and the gardens reconstituted, so that Lord Harris may have the option of residing there instead of at Malabar Point should he prefer to do so. It is the custom of late years for successive Governors to take the Government Houses alternately. Sir Philip Wodehouse resided when in (or near) Bombay at Parel; Sir Richard Temple lived at Malabar Point, which he decorated and improved, changing it from a barn into the most charming of marine residences; Sir James Fergusson made Parel his headquarters when in the Presidency City; Lord and Lady Reay wisely reverted to Malabar Point. The Parel house and grounds, spacious as they are, have the great disadvantage of being five miles from the nearest residences of those who have the pleasure to be invited to official dances and dinners. This is a drawback which has been much aggravated by the insanitary and squalid houses and their unsavoury surroundings which now render the old Parel-road so unpleasant to traverse, especially at night.

ACTIVE measures are in progress with a view to holding a public meeting in the Town Hall early next month with a view to organising a suitable reception of Prince Albert Victor of Wales when again visiting Bombay before his Royal Highness's departure for England.

THE mail steamer *Ganges* to-day carries home six 9-inch R.M.L. Woolwich guns, recently dismounted from the Harbour Defence Works at Colaba. The guns, though excellent in themselves, are not deemed suitable for the Colaba Batteries, where ordnance capable of more rapid manipulation and of greater range are desired. The 9-inch guns are, therefore, to be conveyed to the Woolwich Arsenal and there converted into howitzers.

It has been discovered that there is something wrong with the screw of H.M.S. *Serapis*. The nature of the defect is as yet unknown, for although divers were yesterday sent down, they could ascertain nothing on account of the thickness of the water. Orders are expected to-day, upon the receipt of which she will be placed into dry-dock and put in a seaworthy condition.

WE are glad (says the *Times of India*) to learn that it has been determined to form an Association in Bombay for the purpose of taking active steps to improve the position and prospects of the officers of the European Civil (late Uncovenanted) Services in the matter of leave and pension, and of laying their grievances before Parliament. Two powerful, energetic, and able Associations have been in existence for the last two years in Calcutta, Madras, and Simla, and some departments have already obtained substantial measures of redress; and it is felt by many officers stationed in Bombay that this city should not be behindhand in any movement affecting the interests of the Services, and that an endeavour should be made to form a Bombay Association with an executive Committee as influential and representative as those of other Presidencies. It will be the object of the new Association, as we have already stated, to draw up a case for the Services, and to enlist so far as is possible the sympathy and support of every officer in the Presidency. In doing so the members will have no wish to interfere in any way with the existing Association at Poona, but rather to co-operate with it for the common good, assist it so far as may be in their power, and perhaps, eventually amalgamate with it; and they do not ask any officer who is already a member of that Association to join the Bombay one. It is proposed that a public meeting shall be held in the "Durbar Room" of the Town Hall, Bombay, at 5 P.M., on Monday, the 27th day of January, for the purpose of electing a Committee to represent the various Services, framing rules for the guidance of the Committee, fixing the rate of subscription, and considering the form of a petition to be presented to the House of Commons during the Session of 1890; and discussing the most effectual means of obtaining redress. As Parliament meets early next month the petition should be adopted and signed with as little delay as possible. The subscription will probably be fixed at the rate of Rs. 10 per annum, and membership will be open to all European members of the Geological and Topographical Survey, the Education, Public Works, Finance, Police, Judicial, Forests, Telegraph, Opium, and other allied Departments, which have hitherto been generally classified as the "Uncovenanted Services," in contradistinction to the Covenanted and Military Services, which were constituted before the establishment of these departments.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(Jan. 22.)

ALLAHABAD has beaten the representatives of the English team at racquets by four games to two.

THE leading piece goods firm of Hazarimul Natmul, Delhi, has failed with ten lakhs of liabilities. Terrible excitement prevails in the Chowk.

FOREST officer, named Rossiter, while being sent und

escort from Rawalpindi to Lahore, to be admitted into the Lunatic Asylum for treatment, died in the train.

As the infantry now being levied for war service in the Punjab States and Cashmere number 7,000 men, the inspecting officer, Captain Hogge, is to be given the services of an assistant, Lieutenant Harris, 11th Bengal Infantry.

EXPERIMENTS will be commenced at Rawalpindi to graft wild olive trees with the sprouts sent out by the Minister of Agriculture at Rome. If it prove successful, many hundred villages and many thousand people may be enriched by the new industry.

#### THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Colonel W. F. Cavaye, Military Secretary, and Mrs. Cavaye, Colonel A. W. R. Becher, Equerry, and Captain A. G. Fergusson, A.-D.-C., arrived at Callian by the mail train at 5 A.M. on the 16th of January from Jubbulpore, which place the Ducal party left at 4.20 A.M. on Wednesday. After staying at Callian for a few hours the Duke and Duchess and the party joined the down passenger train, which started from the Victoria Terminus at 8 A.M., and continued their journey to Poona. According to the former programme their Royal Highnesses were to leave Calcutta on a tour in Darjeeling and other places, and were expected to return to Bombay on the 3rd of next month, but owing to the indisposition of her Royal Highness the programme has been altered and the tour abandoned. On Tuesday information was received in Bombay that the Duke and Duchess would arrive here from Jubbulpore on Thursday morning, and after staying for a day they would leave for Poona. On Wednesday evening, however, a telegram was received here, conveying the information that the arrangement had been cancelled, and that their Royal Highnesses would leave for Poona direct from Callian.

Yesterday morning, when the telegram appeared that their Royal Highnesses would return to Poona on the same date, it excited no small amount of concern, as their Royal Highnesses were not expected back until the end of the month, and various rumours were abroad, mostly to the effect that something must have occurred in relation to the health of some member of the Royal Family which necessitated so speedy and unlooked-for a return. Sympathy was at its highest stretch, but no reliable report was forthcoming, and that was a matter to be regretted, for it taxed our loyalty. It was announced in the General Orders issued yesterday that the Royal party would come in by the 2.33 P.M. train; and in consequence of it there were many private individuals, all loyal subjects, present on the platform to see for themselves what really was the reason. It was a private arrival, and so there were no officers present, and it had also been wired up that the platform was to be kept clear. The train arrived punctual to time, and those who managed to get a sight of it were pleased to see his Royal Highness standing at the door of his compartment and acknowledging the homage paid him by the lieges of his mother and their gracious Sovereign. Even before the train had come to a dead stand Colonel Becher, the trusted equerry, stepped out of his carriage and made his way at once to the compartment of royalty. The train, after a short interval to allow of the luggage of the Royal party being taken out, was cut off, and their Royal Highnesses' carriage were shunted on a little ahead and stopped in front of the private wicket of the station. Sympathy grew stronger on account of the ominous movements and the still more ominous behaviour of the Royal Staff, but the way was not clear, for it had been cleared of all outsiders, and policemen stopped the way towards the Royal carriages. Soon after a stretcher was seen coming out of a saloon carriage carried by four officers, and lying on it was recognised the familiar and popular form of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, and when it was seen it looked a silent sympathy that cannot be described in words. Our representative tried to get some information, but he was unable to do so, so great was the concern of all the members of the Royal staff and household. We trust to be supplied with information that shall appease popular excitement, for there is nothing in which Englishmen are more interested than the welfare of the Royal Family.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 17.

#### BOMBAY MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

The following is the Allotment of Annuities for 1890:—

Deputy Surgeon-General T. Murray, £252.  
Brigade Surgeon R. C. Thorpe, M.D., F.R.C.S., £210.\*  
Surgeon-General L. S. Bruce, £210.  
Surgeon-Major H. Wakefield, £168.\*  
Surgeon-Major F. H. Plumptre, £168.\*  
Surgeon-Major G. E. Seward, M.D., £168.

(\*Lapsed to Government, these officers having received a refund of their subscriptions.)

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a redistribution of the regimental and depot transport in India.

IN case the proposed relief of the troops composing the Sikkim Field Force is found necessary in March, a detachment of the Buffs will replace the Connaught Rangers at Gnatong.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM O'MEALY, of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, has, the *Civil and Military Gazette* hears, been nominated for the recently-created appointment of Commandant of Thal levies in Biluchistan.

VOLUNTEER CORPS will not in future be supplied with iron targets. They will be granted an allowance of Rs. 55 per section of a range with which to provide themselves with canvas targets and appliances.

THE services of Captain R. C. Temple, Cantonment Magistrate of Mandalay, have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department in connection with the drawing up of the new rules under the Cantonment Act.

THE new map of Upper Burma, in which all the latest information is embodied, will shortly issue from the Survey Department. The preliminary edition, in which the mountain ranges are not given, has already been published, and it is in every respect an excellent piece of work.

ESTIMATES approximating to seven and a quarter lakhs have, we understand, been sanctioned on the protective works at Dera Ghazi Khan. The charges are to be borne in equal shares by the Imperial and Provincial Governments, and a loan to be raised by the Municipality. The latter will, of course, have to be on the security of the Punjab Government, as the threatened town can hardly have much security to offer.

AN officer changing his pay circle, whether it be to one in his own or another Presidency, must obtain from his late Paymaster or from the Treasury Officer by whom he was last paid a last-pay certificate, which he must forward to the Pay Examiner of the circle he is leaving, for counter-signature and despatch to the Pay Examiner of the circle to which he is proceeding. This last-pay certificate is to be attached to the first pay-bill he submits in his new circle.

THE following change in the designation of the Native Batteries of Artillery in India has been made. They will now be known as Indian Mountain Batteries, and the No. 5 Garrison Battery of the Punjab Frontier Force will be "the Punjab Garrison Battery" in future.

### NEW DESIGNATION.

- No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery.
- No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.
- No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.
- No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery.
- No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.
- No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.
- No. 7 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.
- No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.

### THE MURIDKI CAVALRY CAMP

(*Bombay Gazette Correspondent*).

JAN. 20

The Division formed up in what is technically known as rendezvous formation at half-past ten to-day. To the uninitiated this means that each brigade was drawn up in line of squadron columns at close interval, with ninety yards' distance between each brigade. Colonel Fred. Lance, C.B., late of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, commands the 1st Brigade, consisting of the K.D.G.'s, the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, the 14th Bengal Lancers, and H and T Batteries, R.H.A., under Majors Blakesley and Turnbull, in line of batteries on the right flank of the 1st Brigade. The 2nd Brigade, under Colonel Pennington, C.B., consisting of the Queen's Bays, the 1st and 3rd Punjab Cavalry and the 9th Bengal Lancers formed the second line; whilst the 3rd Brigade, under Colonel Corry Bird, C.B., formed the third line, and comprised the 3rd Dragoon Guards, 5th Punjab Cavalry, and the 16th Bengal Cavalry.

Before commencing operations General Luck called the officers to the front and pointed out the faults that had occurred during the previous brigade manoeuvres, namely, squadron leaders being prone to keep too great intervals, and, in changing front, to wheel the outer flanks too much up. Otherwise he saw immense improvement in the steadiness of all ranks, and was much pleased with the cordial and intelligent co-operation of the officers.

The force then moved off preparatory to formation for division drill. The 1st Brigade in line of squadron columns deploying at interval and reinforced by the Bays, formed the first line; the 2nd Brigade, 200 yards in rear of the right flank, with a support of four squadrons from the 3rd Brigade, with one in rear of each regiment of the first line formed the sup-

porting squadrons to Colonel Lance; whilst Colonel Corry Bird's brigade in line of squadron columns at close interval formed the reserve. Colonel Pennington's brigade moved in like formation, and the horse artillery moved in rear of the supporting squadrons, and about 200 yards from the centre of Colonel Lance's brigade. The site was extremely fine, the leading brigade forming a line of sixteen squadrons moving with the utmost steadiness and precision.

The General put the division through a few simple movements, changing the front half left, by which Colonel Pennington's brigade became the attacking line with Colonel Corry Bird's supporting and Colonel Lance's as a reserve; and then again changing to left, Colonel Corry Bird's brigade leading, Colonel Lance's supporting, and Colonel Pennington's forming the reserve. The horse artillery in both cases were on the outer flank. At one o'clock the force halted to feed and water. Major Benson, of the 17th Lancers, was then sent out with a skeleton enemy representing 36 squadrons, and General Luck, with the division, moved forward to meet him. Our front was covered by three squadrons, one each from the Queen's Bays and the 1st and 3rd Punjab Cavalry. Colonel Pennington's brigade formed the leading line, moving in line of squadron columns deploying at interval, with Colonel Corry Bird's in support on the right and Colonel Lance's echeloned in reserve on the left, both moving in line of squadron columns at close interval. The horse artillery, as usual, were in rear of the centre leading line.

As almost invariably happens, both in mimic manoeuvres and actual war, contradictory or, at any rate, conflicting reports came in as to the position and strength of the enemy. Our artillery, with the 1st Punjab Cavalry, was sent out to the right flank with the intention of turning the enemy's left; but Colonel Lockhart found Major Benson drawn up on his right and not his left flank, with eighteen squadrons in his front line, twelve echeloned on the rear right as support and six on the rear left in reserve, and he at once came into action at about 2,000 yards. General Luck, seeing that his whole division was moving past the enemy's front, changed front to the right. The 3rd Brigade, reinforced by the 9th Bengal Lancers, advanced at the gallop, Colonel Pennington's force falling into echelon on the left as a reserve and Colonel Lance taking his position in rear of the right as a support, and the whole force swept down on Major Benson regardless of the broken ground.

I have been too short a time in the Camp to venture on detailed criticism; and such, after all, is merely an expression of opinion on the part of an individual. But I may be permitted to say that, after an absence from India for many years, I see a marked change for the better equipment and steadiness of Native cavalry and the mounting of British corps. There are regiments at Muridki that would be hard to beat by any nation in the world. To me it appears marvellous the state of perfection our Indian cavalry has reached, which permits them to be manoeuvred in the same line with English Dragoons.

On Tuesday morning the Division formed up on the ground to the south of the Commander-in-Chief's camp in a mass of squadron columns at close interval. General Luck, prior to commencing some divisional manoeuvres, made a few comments on the previous day's operations, pointing out the absolute necessity for officers commanding reconnoitring parties to state the hour and the position of their parties when sending information. The information was of a contradictory and conflicting character, leading General Luck to suppose the enemy were on the left flank, whereas in reality they were to the right. With the present organisation of the Native cavalry reconnaissance duty tells heavily upon the British officers, on whom the sole duty of despatching reports rests. With British corps every trooper has sufficient education to send in a simple report, thus lessening the duties of officers. In spite of this difficulty the duties of reconnaissance are generally well performed in Native regiments.

At the conclusion of the remarks General Luck moved the Division into preparatory formation, the Lancer brigade leading, with Colonel Pennington in support on the left, and Colonel Bird echeloned in reserve to the right. After a trot to the front of a mile, the Division changed front to the left on the centre brigade. This movement was performed with admirable precision. Within six minutes of the General giving the orders to his orderly officers, the whole division of 37 squadrons was in its new formation. No troops could have worked more steadily or quicker.

After further advances in this order, Colonel Lance still leading, with Colonel Pennington echeloned on the left and Colonel Bird on the right, they once more changed front to the right, the troops moving beautifully, the K.D.G.'s and the 9th B.L. being particularly noticeable.

We then halted for half-an-hour whilst Major Benson and a skeleton enemy representing thirty-six squadrons moved off. After a sufficient interval Colonel Lance sent a squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers and squadrons of the 2nd Punjab

Cavalry as contact squadrons, and receiving information of the enemy's position Colonel Lockhart, with two horse artillery batteries, galloped off to the right flank at once, coming under the fire of Benson's guns on our right front. General Luck then moved forward in attack formation, Colonel Lance, who was leading, having been reinforced by six squadrons from Pennington's brigade, who also sent four others in direct support. Brigadier Bird now dropped back in echelon on the right rear. Brigadier Pennington being echeloned on the left. Our advance was under heavy fire from the enemy's guns, who it is true were under the fire of ours, but we must have suffered heavily in executing such manœuvres; and in the final charge, owing to a misconception of orders, Pennington's brigade remained too far in rear, thus allowing our left flank to be turned. Such mishaps are inseparable from peace manœuvres, but under a leader of Brigadier Pennington's calibre would be impossible in actual war. In Egypt he showed himself possessed of unusual dash and resource, and if conduct in mimic war can add to a soldier's reputation, Brigadier Pennington has succeeded in showing that if he has achieved success he has certainly deserved it.

The troops having halted half-an-hour, we again moved against a skeleton enemy who barred the passage home. Once more the Lancer brigade led. Colonel Pennington this time echeloned on the right and Colonel Bird on the left. The Lancer brigade had again been brought to sixteen squadrons by a reinforcement to six squadrons from Pennington, whilst Bird moved four squadrons in immediate support.

The reconnoitring squadrons here failed egregiously. One of Napoleon's most stringent orders was "Save your horses;" yet here two squadrons were galloping aimlessly about on an open plain seeking information, whereas an unoccupied hill lay to the right front, whence an admirable view of the whole of the enemy's position might have been obtained by one officer and so signalled back. The officer in command of the artillery seemed to me to come into action at much too close a range. It is useless to supply horse artillery with guns of abnormal initial velocity and an accurate range of 3,000 yards if they throw away all these advantages by galloping up to within 1,000 yards of the enemy's guns before opening fire. However, this again was an accident that could not happen with our efforts directed towards playing the game as we can with the limited means at command, and everyone regrets that the brigades are unwieldy and the artillery insufficient. Five brigades of eight squadrons and five batteries of artillery would have been far more instructive; but, then England recognises the political axiom that military efficiency must be subordinated to financial consideration.

Major Knox, C.B., R.H.A., met with an accident riding from the station, breaking his collar-bone. There have been very few casualties amongst the troops, but the horses of the 14th B.C. still have a large percentage of sick. Out of 458 there are 60 in hospital, whilst the 5th P.C., with 479, and the 16th B.C., with 510, have 14 and 16 respectively. In the case of the 14th the horses are old and scarcely fit to undergo the work of a campaign, whilst the two latter regiments are excellently mounted.

## OBITUARY.

**COLONEL FRANKLIN LUSHINGTON, C.B.**, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, died on the 18th ult., at his residence, Hansham, Torquay. He was the son of Sir Henry Lushington, the second baronet, and was born in 1811, and was for some time in the army, serving in the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan with the 9th Regiment, during which campaign he was severely wounded. He received for his services in this campaign the brevet rank of major and the Military Companionship of the Bath. In June, 1854, Colonel Lushington retired from the Scots Guards.

**COLONEL J. G. BELL.**—Colonel James Giberne Bell, Madras Staff Corps, eleven years Judicial Commissioner of Berar, died on the 1st inst. at Abergeldie, Eastbourne, at the age of 56. The deceased joined the Service in December, 1851, obtained his lieutenancy in August, 1855, captaincy in December, 1863, majority in December, 1871, lieutenant-colonelcy in December, 1877, and colonelcy in December, 1881.

**COLONEL C. H. NICHOLETT.**—Colonel C. H. Nicholletts, late Bengal Army, son of the late Captain Gilbert Nicholletts, Bengal Army, and grandson of Gilbert S. Nicholletts, of Hopton Sollers and Brontrees Hall, Herefordshire, and The Hill, Worcestershire, died on the 2nd inst. at Oxford-gardens, W.

**SURGEON-GENERAL E. W. EYRE.**—Surgeon-General Edmund Walter Eyre, Madras Army, died on the 26th ult., at Grosvenor Place, Bath, at the age of 83 years.

**MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN CRAWFORD MILLAR**, late Bengal Staff Corps, who died on the 20th ult. at Vancouver Lodge, Victoria-road, Southsea, at the age of sixty-three, entered the

Army in December, 1844, and served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the storming of the heights of Umb and occupation of the fort of Onah. Subsequently he served with the force under Sir Colin Campbell in the Eusofzaie campaign of 1851-52, including the affair of the Faunch Pass, and was also present at Jullundur when the Native cavalry and infantry mutinied on June 7, 1857. He obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in December, 1870, receiving the honorary rank of major-general in October, 1877.

**LIEUT.-COLONEL HENRY DUBERLY**, formerly of the 8th Hussars, who died on the 19th ult. at Cheltenham, at the age of sixty-eight, was the youngest son of the late Sir James Duberly, of Graynes Hall, Hunts. He entered the Army in November, 1847, and served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, taking part in the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Tchernaya, and in the affairs of Bulganak and M'Kenzie's Farm, and in the siege of Sebastopol. In 1858-59 he served in Rajpootana and Central India, and took part in the capture of Kotah, the reoccupation of Chundaree, the battle of Kotah-ke-Serai, the capture of Gwalior, and the actions of Koondrye and Boorah. He retired from the Army in October, 1881.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

"Puddings and Sweets. Three Hundred and Sixty-five Recipes Approved by Experience," by Lucy Jones (W. H. Allen and Co.), was a little book which, being found thoroughly practical, obtained a wide circle of readers when it was first published. Its good repute still continues, and another edition having been called for testifies to the appreciation in which good housewives hold Miss Jones's sweet experiences.

"The Beginners' Guide to Photography." By a Fellow of the Chemical Society. (Perken, Son and Rayment.) Amateur photographers, whose name is now "legion," cannot do better than possess themselves of this excellent little manual, which gives them in clear, concise terms all the information which they can possibly require, from the first purchasing of a camera to the final touch on the picture it produces. The book is practical, sound, and instructive.

The *National Review* (W. H. Allen and Co.) deals with the dull subject of "Political Economy and Strikes," and the weary one of "Local Government for Ireland," but Mr. Parr's "Recollections of Corsica" are easier reading, and Mr. Macnaghten takes us into Utopia in dealing with "Temperance and Public Houses."

The *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) has a very good number for the current month. Rear-Admiral Colomb continues his valuable chapters on "Naval Warfare;" the Rev. G. Miller gives, with considerable freshness, the story of the battle of Edgehill and Dr. T. M. Maguire commences a review of the American War of 1861-65, which promises interesting reading. We hope that the talented war correspondent does not intend to bring his wanderings to a close, for his graphic pen and pencil will be missed by many. The editorial work and selections are always praiseworthy in this magazine, which should have a good hold on all Service men.

Our old friend *Colburn's United Service Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) gives a number of excellent articles this month; and although it has one on "Decapitation," we are glad to find it keeping its own head so well upon its shoulders. The articles are varied, and touch on matters of present interest—for instance, Colonel Bucknill's paper on "Torpedoes and Submarine Mines," and Major von Bieberstein's "Tactical Importance of Smokeless Powder"—which are specially appropriate to military and naval students at this time.

**THE BURMA RUBY MINES.**—The Shares of this Company were last quoted on Saturday 13-16 to 15-16 prem.

**INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.**—These Shares on Saturday were fairly supported. Ooregum Ordinary rose 1-16. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5½ to 5½, Nundydroog 19-16 to 111-16, Indian Consolidated 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d., Balaghat-Mysore fully paid (£1) 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., Ooregum Ordinary 2 to 2½, ditto Preference 1 15-16 to 2 1-16, Devala-Moyar 3s. 6d. to 4s., Nine Reefs New (16s. paid) 8s. to 8s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 11s. to 11s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., South-East Mysore 2s. to 2s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 3s. to 3s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. 6d. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d.



DR. SOULE'S

## HOP BITTERS.

THE GREAT APPETIZER

AND

BEST TONIC ON EARTH

FOR THE CURE OF

INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, &amp; GENERAL DEBILITY

NOTHING EQUALS IT.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE VENDORS.

## INDIAN CIGARS.

McDOWELL AND CO.'S

Madras Brands.

"BAHADUR,"

MILD.

"HOWDAH,"

TRICHINOPOLY.

Prices and samples,

HAVILL AND CO.,

1, GRESHAM BUILDINGS,

London, E.C.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year ... ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1890.

## THE CROWN AND THE ARMY.

THE officers of "John Company's Bahadur's" armies—now that Mr. Justice Mathew has given judgment in the case of Mitchell v. Regina—have reason to congratulate themselves that although they are now all "Royal" they yet retain some privileges which the "Royals" with whom they are amalgamated have not. The *Army and Navy Gazette* of Saturday last, commenting upon the good fortune in the way of promotion and distinction which has fallen to the lot of several Indian officers of late years, says that it was at the time of amalgamation a heavy blow and great discouragement to the officers of the Indian to be merged in the Royal army, which had all home traditions, family influence, patronage, and, in an Imperial sense, prestige at its back. Old and young Indian officers were "sorely distressed." Transferred from the Company to the Crown "they felt they were 'done for' Macpherson, Norman, Donald Stewart, and many other officers of the Company on the way to the good things in store for Sepoys who could endure to the end thought they were 'dished.' They have found out since, however, that they were served up in very sweet sauce. Stewart has been Commander-in-Chief, member of Council, and might, it is said, have had a peerage. Norman is Governor of Queensland, and has held other high offices; and there is scarcely a survivor of the old Indians of 1857 who has not done well. Roberts is Commander-in-Chief in India. Sam Browne, Daly, Brind, Olpherts, Tod Brown, Probyn, and many others were certainly none the worse for 'amalgamation.' This may be allowed, although we do not altogether understand how some of those named have to thank "amalgamation" for their good fortune, whatever it has been. But in what follows our military contemporary is certainly "altogether" correct:—"The fate of Indian officers with their off- reckonings may well be envied to-day by the Regulars on whose vile bodies Mr. Secretary Stanhope executes his feats of military surgery. We do not see why Orders in Council about 'off- reckonings' should be more sacred than Royal Warrants concerning rates of pay and pension on retirement. But Indian officers are 'kittle cattle to shoe,' and the War Office is generally wise enough to let them alone."

They are fortunate in this exemption, and are therefore to be congratulated; but how long will the exemption last? The old officers may be free of War Office and Royal Warrants, but what of the young officers who are now daily qualifying for Indian service? Will the old faith be kept with them, or will they find themselves in the unique position which all "Queen's" officers are now in according to Mr. Justice Mathew's decision—namely, without any rights or privileges whatever?

Into the personal matter of Colonel Mitchell's complaint against the Crown we do not propose to enter in detail. His claim was for compensation for monetary loss incurred by compulsory retirement. He had been granted a pension of £450 on retirement, and an additional £150 as compensation for the retirement being compulsory, but he held



that this latter sum was not in correct accordance with actuarial calculations, and in this view he was confirmed by a well-known public actuary to whom the case was submitted. The War Office has, however, a soul above those of public certified accountants and members of the Society of Actuaries. It makes its own calculations and sticks by them, but it keeps its method of reckoning a secret. This question of account, however, is only a personal affair affecting Colonel Mitchell himself, although we think it a grave scandal that the matter should have been allowed by the War Office to take the shape it did of an officer suing Her Majesty for money said to be due to him. But the question is a wider one than that of a disputed account. Colonel Mitchell was put out of Court because the Attorney General put in a "demurrer," which was upheld by Mr. Justice Mathew, that "the Secretary of State for War's decisions and determinations are final and conclusive, and that the Court had no power to go behind any such decision." The learned Judge, in support of this contention, said: "There is no rule of the Constitution better established than the one which treated all the engagements between those in the military service of the Crown and the Crown as voluntarily only on the part of the Crown and as giving no occasion for an action in respect of any breach of contract. An officer owed his position to the will of the Crown, and he might be dismissed at any moment, his active pay might be stopped, his half-pay might be stopped, and any promise might be withdrawn, although there was no probability that any of these circumstances would take place. An officer, according to the clear rule of law, was without remedy, by action or petition of right, in case the Crown should think fit to adopt any one of the courses mentioned. There was no contract in respect of pay, retired pay, or half pay; all the cases cited established that. That disposed of the case on the question of law."

The importance of this judgment cannot be over-rated, so far so far as the officers of Her Majesty's army are concerned, whether at home or abroad. Mr. Justice Mathew's decision is doubtless perfectly correct as the law stands, but the doctrine involved is not the less startling. For it means this, as our contemporary, the *Army and Navy Gazette* points out, that "the British officer is the only man in Her Majesty's dominions who has no Court of Appeal and no protection against arbitrary acts." Royal warrants are a sham if they can be withdrawn or interpreted as the authority issuing them chooses. The pledged word of the Crown, hitherto considered sacred, becomes under this dispensation idle and worthless, because it has no binding power. This doctrine has been called by several contemporaries who have commented upon the case "monstrous"—but it stands. What will be done in the future can only be decided by Parliament, for it may be taken for granted that the position cannot be accepted by the officers of the Service as it has now been defined to them. They are honourable servants of the Crown—not chattels of the War Office. But this decision makes them the latter. The real "authority" responsible for Royal Warrants is the Secretary of State for War. That political has to depend upon the advice of the permanent clerks of his office—and these civilian gentlemen now rule the Army at their own sweet will. It is impossible that such a state of things can continue without protest. The question is one not only affecting the individual rights of every officer in the Army, but one affecting the very stability of the Service itself. For an

army in which discontent and distrust reign in the commissioned ranks must sooner or later become—a danger, not a strength to the country.

#### THE INDIA OFFICE RECORDS.

THE limited space which a newspaper such as the *MAIL* has at its command prevented us from doing more than giving a condensed report on the 20th ult. of the valuable and interesting paper read by Mr. F. C. Danvers, the able Registrar and Superintendent of Records at the India Office, before the Society of Arts, Jan. 17th. The full report of the paper has now been published in that Society's *Journal*, and we commend its perusal not only to all Anglo-Indians, but to all readers who take an interest in the rise and growth of that great Empire which Englishmen boast of as being now "the brightest jewel in the British Crown." Mr. Danvers' task has been no easy one, but it has evidently been to him a labour of love, and the India Office is fortunate in possessing an officer who has shown such patient care and intelligence in the work undertaken by him. In his eloquent peroration to his able paper he modestly says:—

"I have attempted to give a brief sketch of the India Office Records; complete it cannot be called, but like a scaffolding it affords some indication of the form and size of the building behind, though but little of its interior arrangements. Within this scaffolding I hope to commence the erection of a monument worthy of the memory of those bold adventurers who laid the foundation of British Empire in the East, and of those noble and able administrators who have upheld and maintained the honour and dignity of the Queen-Empress in India. It is not in the order of events that this monument should ever be completed, but the scaffolding will I trust remain, and prove of service to those master-builders to whom the working tools shall be entrusted after those who are now employed upon the work shall have laid them down."

The "Discussion," as it is called, which followed, is reported as follows:—

Sir William W. Hunter said this most interesting and erudite paper was peculiarly opportune at the present time, when Indian affairs were becoming more and more frequently the subject of discussion in Parliament and in the Press. Under these circumstances, the Indian records must become more and more a national concern, and he was glad to hear that so much had been done recently in the India Office towards the preservation of these valuable heirlooms. His own experience with regard to Indian records extended over twenty years, and he was sure that anyone who remembered how little attention they used to receive twenty years ago will rejoice at what Mr. Danvers had told the meeting regarding the efforts now being made for their classification and arrangement. It was not until four years after the downfall of the Company that Sir Charles Aitchison's magnificent collection of Treaties and Engagements placed the honourable facts of the Company's dealings with the Native Princes before the English nation, and thirteen years elapsed after the downfall of the Company before the first general census of India was attempted. Nor was it until a later date that any systematic attempt was made to place before the public the facts connected with the administration and resources of each British district in India. He perfectly agreed with Mr. Danvers in the charge which he brought against Indian historians to the effect that they went on repeating what their predecessors had said without correction or verification from the manuscript records. The only attempt at a scholarly history of early British India was James Mill's, of which the first edition was published in three volumes in 1817. Mill went to the India Office records and worked from them, and until Indian historians of our day will take the same trouble to go to the original sources, Mill will never be superseded. It was a great misfortune that Mill's history should not be superseded, because, though Mill wrote with a command of exact language and with great knowledge of facts, he also wrote as a philosopher who started with preconceived ideas, and who only found in the facts of Indian history a confirmation of his preconceptions. That



book had, nevertheless, dominated the public conception regarding the government of India. In reading the discussions in 1858, he found it quoted in Parliament, in the Blue-books, and in the Press. But its influence was not confined to England. For example, in the great rent suit in Calcutta in 1865, which readjusted the general rent system of Bengal, he found that while some of the learned judges of the High Court went back to the original records or to Harrington's Analysis, the majority contented themselves with what Mr. Mill had printed in 1817. During the last twelve or thirteen years the whole system of land tenures in Bengal had had again to be readjusted. A Commission was issued, and after a long inquiry the case was placed before the Legislature. He well remembered how in the Select Committee, as each clause of the Bill was torn to pieces, when either side wanted to quote something against the other, and were at a loss for an authority, they fell back on Mill. But he must say one word in defence of the historians. It had been his duty to attempt to write a general history of India, and when he began his task, about twenty years ago, he found there were no local materials to refer to. He went to the District Record Rooms in Bengal, and made a collection of materials. But to go through fifty record rooms in a single province would have taken half a lifetime, and to do the same throughout all India would have required three or four lifetimes. Accordingly he tried the more central Record-office in Calcutta, the Board of Revenue, and there he made a *précis* of upwards of 14,000 letters which the Government had very generously printed. But the tradition of secrecy was still so powerful that they were not published to this day. He also went to the Board of Revenue in the North-West Provinces, and made a *précis* of their records. He should add that both Sir Alfred Lyall, when Lieutenant-Governor, and Sir John Strachey, had endeavoured to render the most important of those records available to the public. In Bombay, too, efforts had been made to publish the records, and the valuable minutes and despatches of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, which contained some of the finest prose writing in the English language, and which formed a reservoir of political knowledge and wisdom, had been edited. But while something was being done in India, more required to be done in England, not only with regard to continuous effort in rendering the records of British India available to the British nation, but also in seeing that after the records were printed they should reach the people who knew how to use them. He had more than once received from enthusiastic compilers the initial proof-sheets of a series of records which were about to be printed, but of which he never heard anything more. Either they did not go on with the work, or when the records were printed there was no mechanism for their circulation. He ventured to hope that Lord Harris, when he took up his great office in India, would spare a few minutes from the weightier concerns which would fall upon him, to give his influence in favour of the continued publication of the Bombay Records. He (Sir William) fully realised that the publication of records was an expensive undertaking, and the task of rendering them available to the public (even after they had been edited and printed) was a somewhat complicated one. But he felt sure that the proceedings of that evening, and the vote of thanks which would be unanimously given to Mr. Danvers, might be taken as a proof of the cordial sympathy of the Society of Arts with the efforts of the Secretary of State, and those under his authority, to make the Indian records really available as the materials for Indian History.

Sir Owen Tudor Burne seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Seton-Karr said that when Lord Harris arrived in Bombay he would find that some records had already been inspected and published by Mr. Forrest, and there was no more competent person to do what Sir William Hunter said ought to be done in making them available for public information. He would also add that if there was any person competent to give a complete history of India, it was Sir William Hunter.

The Chairman (Lord Harris) said he sincerely joined in the vote of thanks which had been passed to Mr. Danvers for his exceedingly interesting paper, which, from the public point of view, was exceedingly valuable. If he might offer any opinion upon the paper and the remarks which had followed, he would say that he thought the East India Company had been a little hardly treated. After all, it must be judged by the circumstances which affected it, not by those which prevailed at the present day. The Company was in the position that many present were, and which thousands were in the City of London—they were merchant adventurers, and he did not know that it was the custom nowadays for merchant adventurers to be very anxious to make public all their private affairs. He was, therefore, anxious to gloss over as much as possible the little weaknesses of the East India Company in not keeping public records, or occasionally in surreptitiously destroying a few that might be awkward in certain circles, when they knew there was considerable competition against

them, and competition not only by other merchant adventurers, but by Government itself. He preferred, therefore, to think of the great debt of gratitude which the nation owed to those few men who had the pluck so long ago, to start with great success what had proved to be the most magnificent undertaking the world had ever seen. Mr. Danvers, who no doubt had the very best information on the subject, said that in this state of advanced civilisation we were so economical that we were actually using worse material for the purpose of keeping our records perfect than the old East India Company; indeed, far worse than the Pagans and heathens of some 2,000 years ago, whose records remained as perfect, probably, as when they were put up. He thought we ought to be very grateful to the East India Company for the honour it had brought on England. Mr. Danvers, in the preparation of this paper, had done him the honour of displaying upon the screen the portrait of his ancestor, though there were many far more distinguished men whose likenesses might have been presented.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 18.)

HUDSON, Mr. W. H., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Jan. 1.

ALEXANDER, Mr. N. S., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from March 15.

WHALLEY, Mr. P., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Feb. 15.

ROBERTSON, Mr. J. C., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Jan. 30.

The following appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission:—

JESSOP, Mr. W., officiating extra assistant superintendent, 1st class, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. Godwin-Austen, appointed to the Berar commission.

BROWN, Mr. A., is appointed to be an extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class, vice Mr. Jessop, promoted.

ALI, Hon. A., C.I.E., barrister-at-law, took his seat as an officiating judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on Jan. 2.

TEMPLE—The services of Captain R. C. Temple, cantonment magistrate, Mandalay, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

COWLEY, Rev. H. G. B., has been appointed a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment.

RAMSAY, Lieut. J., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 1st class, and assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, is granted furlough, on medical certificate, for one year, from Jan. 3.

KAYE, Lieutenant J. L., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, and assistant to the Governor-General's agent for Central India, is appointed to be boundary settlement officer in Bundelkhand, and ex-officio assistant to the political agent in Bundelkhand.

KAYE, Lieutenant, is reappointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

MOORE—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. D. Moore as vice-consul for the United States at Aden.

With effect from Jan. 1, 1890, in consequence of the appointment of Mr. J. W. H. Sandell, chief superintendent, Class I. of the Financial Department, to be comptroller of the Post Office, the following appointments are made:—

HOWE, Mr. R. M., to be chief superintendent, Class I.

BEDFORD, Mr. W., to be chief superintendent, Class II.

BREWIN, Mr. F. C., to be chief superintendent, Class III.

The following transfers of officers of the Account Department are notified:—

COWIE, Mr. H. G., officiating deputy accountant-general, Bengal, has been posted as deputy accountant-general, Madras.

RAY, Mr. R. N., officiating deputy accountant-general, Madras, has rejoined his appointment as assistant comptroller-general in charge of outside audits.

COWLEY, Mr. W. D. F., assistant accountant-general, Bombay, has been transferred to Madras as assistant accountant-general in charge of the Currency Department.

**MILITARY.**

**SAWARD, Colonel M. H., R.A.**, officiating assistant adjutant-general for Royal Artillery, to be assistant adjutant-general for Royal Artillery, vice Colonel G. T. Pretymann, R.A., appointed to the command of a district of the 2nd class.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff:—

**HAMILTON, Major F. T. R.**, Norfolk Regiment, to be extra aide-de-camp.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

**RICKETTS, Lieut. H. C.**, Royal Irish Fusiliers, officiating squadron officer 15th Bengal Cavalry, June 9, 1888.

**KINGSTON, Lieut. F. A.**, Leinster Regiment, wing officer 39th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Jan. 10, 1888.

**PALIN, Lieut. P. C.**, Cheshire Regiment, wing officer 14th (the Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal, June 15, 1888.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

**PRIDEAUX, Lieutenant-Colonel W. F.**, Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, Jan. 12.

**FISHE, Major A.**, to be lieutenant-colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from Jan. 15.

**GORDON, Lieutenant W. D.**, to be Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from Dec. 19.

**NUTHALL, Colonel H. J.**, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service, from Dec. 15.

**AGRES, Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary G.**, Miscellaneous List, is permitted to retire from the service, from Dec. 2.

The following officiating appointments are made in the Indian Telegraph Department, from Jan. 9, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. R. Brook, deputy director-general of telegraphs:—

**LANE, Mr. J. H.**, director, Telegraph Department, to officiate as deputy director-general of telegraphs.

**LUKE, Mr. S. P. W. V.**, C.I.E., superintendent, Class IV., 2nd grade, to officiate as director, vice Mr. Lane.

**Lieut.-Colonel G. Strahan, R.E.**, having been confirmed as deputy surveyor-general in charge of the Trigonometrical Branch, the following promotion is made, from Oct. 12, 1889:—

**BARRON, Colonel W.**, S.C., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade (on furlough), to be deputy superintendent, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

**FURLOUGHS.**

**SHEPHERD, Lieut.-Colonel W.**, R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem., P.W. Department (p.a.), for one year, from Feb. 12.

**HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel H. V.**, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissariat Department, for one year, on private affairs; pension service, 28th year, commenced Sept. 11.

**GIBBS, Lieut.-Colonel G.R.**, S.C., executive-engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana and Central India, is granted special leave till June 25, in extension of that granted him.

**BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.**

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Jan. 6.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**BARRY, Captain W. S. J.**, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be station staff officer Hill Depôts, Naini Tal, vice Captain A. V. Payne, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, who has resigned.

**COAPE-SMITH, Lieut. L.**, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer 9th Bengal Lancers, vice Brasier-Creagh, appointed aide-de-camp on the personal staff of H.E. the Viceroy.

**BAGLEY, 2nd Lieut. R. G.**, West Riding Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Bengal Infantry.

**MAINWARING, Captain F. G. L.**, wing officer, to be wing commander 30th Punjab Infantry, vice Maisey, appointed 2nd in command 29th Punjab Infantry.

**PRETYMAN, Brigadier-General G. T.**, R.A., is posted to the Bundelkhand District.

**FERRIS, Colonel J. L.**, B.S.C., on return from furlough, is posted to Cawnpore for general duty.

**MORRIS, Captain C. H.**, Bengal Staff Corps, is, on return from England, attached to the 7th Bengal Infantry for duty.

**WATERS**—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Brigade-Surgeon R. Waters, M.D., Medical Staff, will proceed to England, embarking in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Serapis* leaving Bombay on April 12.

**DICKIE, Captain J. E.**, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Umballa to the Chakratta Division, Military Works.

**DIXON, Lieutenant P. E.**, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Bombay Defence Division to the Kurrachee Division, Military Works.

**FURLOUGHS.**

**BUTLER KEARNEY, Major C. J.**, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, to England for twelve months, on private affairs.

**COLLINS, Major J. S.**, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

**SIMPSON, Major A. W.**, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

**LITSTER, Lieutenant and Quartermaster T.**, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, for eight months, on private affairs.

**MILLER, Lieutenant E. D.**, 17th Lancers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

**BENGAL.**

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 15.)

**CUTHERBERTSON, Mr. C.**, officiating under secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, is confirmed in that appointment.

**LLOYD, Mr. J. C.**, sub-deputy collector, is appointed to have charge of the Sungu Sub-division of the Chittagong Hill Tracts District.

**DUKE, Mr. F. W.**, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Bhagulpore, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Puri.

**BABONAU, Mr. J. T.**, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Bhaugulpore.

**MULLIK, Mr. B. K.**, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Chittagong division, and is posted to the sudder station of the division of Chittagong.

**LARYMORE, Mr. A. D.**, superintendent of the Alipore Jail, is appointed to act as inspector-general of jails, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge.

**EMERSON, Mr. M.**, assistant superintendent of Alipore Jail, is appointed to act as superintendent of that jail, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. D. Larymore.

**PICAOHY, Dr. D.**, is allowed leave for three months.

**PUNJAB.**

(Punjab Gazette, Jan. 16.)

**WARLOW, Rev. E. J.**, on being relieved of the duties of chaplain of Dagshai, is appointed to be joint chaplain of Umballa as a temporary arrangement.

**ROE, Mr. C. A.**, judge, Chief Court, is granted seven months' furlough to Europe, from April 1.

**FRIZELLE, Mr. J.**, judge, Chief Court, Punjab, is granted nine months' furlough to Europe.

**O'NEILL, Surgeon-Major J.**, civil surgeon, is transferred from Karnal to Umballa.

**NICHOLSON, Surgeon G. F.**, civil surgeon, is transferred from Umballa to Delhi.

**ROSE, Mr. F. E.**, executive engineer, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Dera Ghazi Khan Provincial Division.

**CAMPION, Mr. J. M.**, executive engineer, is transferred from the Dera Ghazi Khan to the Umballa Provincial Division.

**NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.**

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan. 18.)

**COCKIN, Rev. J. I. B.**, chaplain of Ranikhet, is appointed to be chaplain of Cawnpore.

**FRENCH, Mr. E. L.**, officiating district superintendent of police, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as assistant inspector-general of railway police on that portion of the North-West Railway which runs through the North-West Provinces.

**GILL, Mr. J. E.**, joint magistrate, is transferred from Meerut to Moradabad.

**HOWELL, Mr. M. S.**, district and sessions judge, Cawnpore, is transferred to Farukhabad.

**RAMSEY**—The services of the Rev. A. Ramsey, chaplain of Cawnpore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

**BRITISH BURMA.**

(Burma Gazette, Jan. 11.)

**BRIDGES**—On being relieved by Mr. H. Buckle of his duties as additional sessions judge, Mr. J. E. Bridges, C.S., is posted to Rangoon on special duty.

**IRELAND, Mr. W. de C.**, commissioner, on his return from furlough, is posted to the charge of the Arakan division.

The following transfers are ordered:—

**JOHNSON, Captain T. G.**, officiating deputy commissioner, from Meiktila to the charge of the Kyaukse district.

**ADAMSON, Major C. H. E.**, C.I.E., deputy commissioner, on being relieved by Captain Johnson, from Kyaukse to the charge of the Meiktila district.

**PARROTT, Major B. A. N.**, deputy commissioner, on his return from privilege leave, to the charge of the Thongwa district.

**BATTEN, Mr. H. G.**, deputy commissioner, on being relieved by Major Parrott, from Maubia, to the charge of the Mergui district.

**MURRAY, Lieut. J. H. S.**, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Mu Valley Railway.

**BIRKBECK, Mr. M.**, executive engineer, Mandalay Garrison division, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, 3rd circle, v. Mr. R. Ring, deceased.

**MADRAS.**

—o—

**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.****CIVIL.**

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 14.)

**RAWSON, Mr. F. C.**, acting sub-collector, Cuddapah, is granted furlough for one year, from or after Feb. 1.

**MILITARY.**

WYLLIE, Captain J. A., Staff Corps, is appointed to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Secunderabad, vice Mr. Woodhouse, resigned.

DORSEY, Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary G. M., Ordnance Department, is permitted to retire from the service on an invalid pension of Rs.240 per mensem, from Jan. 7.

ATKINSON—The services of Captain G. C. Atkinson, Staff Corps, 31st Regiment L.I., are placed at the disposal of the Judicial Department.

DAMLA—The services of Surgeon E. M. Damla, Indian Medical Service, medical officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

**FURLOUGHS.**

HUGGINS, Captain J. P., D.S.O., 21st Madras Infantry, for one year; pension service, 14th year, commenced April 19.

FITZPATRICK, Surgeon-Major J. E., M.D., Indian Medical Service (p.a.), for one year.

**BOMBAY.****GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.**

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**CIVIL.***(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan 23.)***FURLOUGHS.**

WHITWORTH, Mr. G. C., C.S., acting judge and sessions judge of Thana, is allowed furlough for eight months and ten day, from April 4.

LUCAS, Mr. W. H., assistant collector in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in that district.

CRIMMIN—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon J. Crimmin, V.C., to be civil surgeon, Shikarpur, and on being relieved by Surgeon F. F. MacCartie of the duties of Health Officer of the Port of Bombay to act as Presidency surgeon, third district, pending further orders, from the date of Surgeon-Major P. Murphy's departure on leave.

**MILITARY.**

CRIMMIN—The services of Surgeon J. Crimmin, V.C., I.M. Department, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

WALLER, Lieut. F. C. L., 2nd Battalion King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.), officiating wing officer 22nd Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from July 4, 1888, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

HAIG—The services of Major-General C. T. Haig, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, from Oct. 12, 1889.

HAY, 2nd Lieut. A., 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from Jan. 14.

**FURLOUGHS.**

PEYTON, Lieut. W. J., C.M.G., Staff Corps, squadron officer and adjutant 3rd (Queen's Own) L.C., for one year; pension service, 9th year, commenced Feb. 25, 1889.

SNELL, Major F. W., S.C., second in command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio assistant to the political superintendent, Savantvadi, is allowed furlough to Europe for two hundred and seventy-three days, one medical certificate.

FRY, Lieut. C. I., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant The 4th Regiment (1st Battalion (Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on private affairs.

RAIKES, Major F. D., C.I.E., Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, Burma, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

WISE, Colonel F. J., Staff Corps, inspector-general of police, Bombay, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

*(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Jan. 17.)*

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

JENNY, Surgeon G. W., Indian Medical Service, on general duty, Bombay District, to officiate in medical charge Staff and Details, Asirgharh, during the absence of Surgeon J. Crimmin, V.C., Indian Medical Service.

PRICE, 2nd Lieutenant C. W., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 30th Bombay Infantry (3rd Belooch Battalion), on probation, dated Jan. 4.

CHOLY, Surgeon A. E. J., Medical Staff, to do general duty, Poona District.

MOSSE, Surgeon C. G. D., M.S., to do general duty, Bombay District.

PEARSE, Lieut.-Colonel A. N., R.A., has been appointed to the command of the R.A., Bombay District.

**FURLOUGHS.**

WILLOOCK, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

DOWELL, Captain and Adjutant G. W., 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

LASCELLES, Lieutenant A. C., 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, to remain in England, in extension, from Jan. 2 to Feb. 19, on medical certificate.

**INDIA OFFICE.**

FEBRUARY 6.

**ARRIVALS REPORTED.****MILITARY.**

*Bengal Estab.*—Captain G. L. Garstin, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Rogers, S.C.; Lieut. D. M. Bower, S.C.; Captain C. H. Hayes, S.C.; Lieut. A. C. B. Johnson, S.C.; Lieut. P. B. Vaughan, S.C.; Lieut. O. W. Carey, S.C.; Lieut. J. Ramsay, S.C.; Surgeon-Major Jos. Blood.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. E. Peach, S.C.; Lieut. J. Kendall, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major F. W. Snell, S.C.; Lieut. A. Beale, S.C.

**CIVIL.***Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. J. Ramsay (B.S.C.).**EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.****MILITARY.**

*Madras Estab.*—Captain H. W. E. Georges, S.C., three months; Lieut. W. E. Brett, S.C., two months; Lieut. F. Churchill, S.C., two months.

**CIVIL.**

*Bengal Estab.*—E. Hand, two months' m.c.; Colonel J. Biddulph (B.S.C.), five months' furlough.

*Madras Estab.*—J. W. Cherry, six months' m.c. (this cancels permission, previously given, to return).

*Bombay Estab.*—C. G. W. Macpherson (Cov.), one month's furlough; D. W. Herbert, six months' furlough; F. H. Harrison, two months' m.c.

**PERMITTED TO RETURN.****MILITARY.**

*Bengal Estab.*—Captain F. G. L. Mainwaring, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel A. N. Sandilands, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Colonel J. Campbell-Walker, S.C.; Captain J. G. Downing, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major J. W. Anderson, S.C.; Lieut. J. J. O'B. Sexton, S.C.

**CIVIL.**

*Bengal Estab.*—F. H. Barrow (Cov.), T. Spratt.

*Bombay Estab.*—A. H. Unwin (Cov.), F. A. H. Elliott (Cov.).

FEBRUARY 4.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Government in India:—

**BENGAL STAFF CORPS.**

To be Majors.—Captain M. K. Martin, dated Nov. 10, 1889; Captain St. J. F. Michel, dated Dec. 1, 1889; Captain R. F. Trotter, dated Dec. 8, 1889; Captain A. de V. Alexander, dated Dec. 8, 1889; Captain E. A. Young, dated Dec. 15, 1889.

To be Captains.—Lieut. C. J. Corfield, dated Dec. 4, 1889; Lieut. A. Elderton, dated Dec. 4, 1889; Lieut. J. G. Turner, dated Dec. 18, 1889.

**BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.**

To be Captains.—Lieuts. J. C. Holloway and G. G. J. S. Jones, dated Dec. 4, 1889.

**BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.**

To be Brigade-Surgeon.—Surgeon-Major S. O'B. Banks, dated Nov. 19, 1889.

**INDIAN ARMY.**

To be Colonels.—Lieut.-Colonel A. W. L. Anderson, Madras Infantry, dated Dec. 4, 1889; Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Taylor, Madras Infantry, dated Dec. 9, 1889; Lieut.-Colonel E. P. Mainwaring, Bengal Infantry, dated Dec. 20, 1889; Lieut.-Colonel W. Hopkinson, Bengal Infantry, dated Dec. 20, 1889; Lieut.-Colonel A. W. R. Becher, Bengal Cavalry, dated Dec. 20, 1889; Lieut.-Colonel J. G. R. D. MacNeill, C.B., Madras Infantry, dated Dec. 22, 1889; Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Fagan, Bombay Cavalry, dated Dec. 27, 1889.

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.****HOME.****BIRTHS.**

BOUWENS—Jan. 31, at 4, Eccleston-houses, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Bouwens, late Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

FARWELL—Jan. 30, at The Priory, Burnham, near Maidenhead, the wife of Captain W. Farwell, late 46th Regiment, prematurely, of a son, stillborn.

MACDONALD—Jan. 27, at 17, Mowbray-road, Brondesbury, the wife of Randal Macdonald (Calcutta), of a daughter.

**TILLY**—Jan. 29, at the house of her father, Admiral Sir William Monds, G.C.B., Alverstoke, Hants, the wife of Harry L. Tilly, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Upper Burma, prematurely, of a son, still-born.

**MARRIAGES.**

**BAKER**—**BAMFIELD**—Jan. 29, at St. Mary's Church, Bath, Major R. H. Sherston Baker, R.H.A., to Mabel, fourth daughter of Major-General A. H. Bamfield, Bengal Staff Corps.

**COLYER-FERGUSON**—**MAX MÜLLER**—Jan. 30, at Christ Church Cathedral, Thomas Colyer Colyer-Fergusson, Esq., of Wombwell Hall and the Mote House, Ightham, Kent, and 34, Curzon-street, Mayfair, elder son of Sir James Ranken Fergusson, Bart., of Spitalhaugh, N.B. and Hever Court, Kent, to Beatrice Stanley, only daughter of Professor Max Müller.

**DEATHS.**

**BELL**—Feb. 1, at Abergeldie, Eastbourne, Colonel J. G. Bell, Madras Staff Corps, eleven years Judicial Commissioner of Berar, aged 56.

**DENNYS**—Jan. 30, at Newlands, Archer's-road, Southampton, Julius Ramsay, youngest child of Captain C. J. Dennys, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 1.

**EYRE**—Jan. 26, at 2, Grosvenor-place, Bath, Surgeon-General E. W. Eyre, Madras Army, aged 83.

**HERIOT**—Feb. 1, at 2, Lansdown-place, Clifton, Johanna, widow of the late Major William Mackay Heriot, R.M.L.I., aged 82.

**LEGARD**—Jan. 27, William Barnabas Legard, of Ashley House, Shalford, Guildford, late of the 31st Bengal Native Infantry, aged 80.

**LONGDEN**—Jan. 29, at Bournemouth, after a short illness, General Sir Henry Errington Longden, K.C.B., C.S.I., Colonel of the 10th Regiment (Lincolnshire).

**NICHOLETTS**—Feb. 2, at 32, Oxford-gardens, W., Col. C. H. Nicholetts, late Bengal Army, son of the late Captain Gilbert Nicholetts, Bengal Army, and grandson of Gilbert S. Nicholetts, of Hopton Sollers and Brontrees Hall, Herefordshire, and The Hill, Worcestershire.

**POLKINGHORNE**—Feb. 2, at Rome, of rapid decline, Captain Stewart Polkinghorne, R.M.L.I., retired, aged 42.

**RAPALLO**—Feb. 1, Rosa Hannah Rapallo, mother of Mrs. Chardon, aged 60.

**ROWLATT**—Feb. 2, at Wyelands, Ross, Herefordshire, of paralysis, Arthur Henry Rowlatt, late of Alexandria, Egypt, aged 67.

**WESTROPP**—Jan. 14, at Cannes, Sir Michael Robert Westropp, late Chief Justice of Bombay.

**INDIAN.****BIRTHS.**

**BROWN**—Jan. 18, at Hoti Mardan, Punjab, the wife of H. G. Brown, Esq., Queen's Own Corps of Guides, of a daughter.

**CHAPMAN**—Jan. 16, at Madras, the wife of R. O. Chapman, Financial Department, of a daughter.

**HUME**—Jan. 14, at Lahore, the wife of Captain A. R. Hume, Adjutant of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, of a son.

**PEARSON**—Jan. 12, at Dehra, the wife of the Rev. A. C. Pearson, Chaplain, of a daughter.

**MARRIAGES.**

**NORTH-BYASS**—Jan. 15, at St. John's Church, Bangalore, Joseph Walter MacLeod, eldest son of Mr. J. G. North, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mysore, to Julia Margaret, only daughter of the late Major Lovel Bowls Byass, Madras Staff Corps, of Cookhill, London.

**WOOD-LINDSAY**—Jan. 14, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, William Jas. Wood, eldest son of the late T. Wood, Esq., State Railway Department, to Kathleen Ruth Crawford, eldest daughter of R. Æ. Lindsay, Esq., of Calcutta.

**WATSON-READING**—Jan. 21, at St. Mathias' Church, Igatpuri, Henry Watson (Superintendent, Bombay Water Works), to Annie A. Reading, widow of the late H. H. Reading, and daughter of Mr. William Osborne.

**DEATHS.**

**BLAND**—Jan. 15, at Meean Meer, Quartermaster-Sergeant Alfred Bland, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.

**BROWNE**—Jan. 17, at Madras, Edith Agnes, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. R. Browne, M.D., aged 25.

**CALLAGHAN**—Jan. 10, at Madras, D. Callaghan, Civil Surgeon, Buldana, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, aged 51.

**COOKE**—Jan. 2, at Calcutta, Alice Ann, youngest daughter of the late Captain E. Cooke, aged 28.

**MAYCOCK**—Jan. 11, at Bareilly, Gerald Mellowes (Chappie), son of Captain F. M. Maycock, A.P.D., 1st Rifle Brigade, aged 3.

**MURRAY**—Jan. 21, at Byculla, Bombay, Hugh Murray, Subordinate Medical Department, aged 42.

**SMITH**—On Christmas day, at Dowleshwaram, Godavari District, of inflammation of the lungs, Philip Mitford Heriz, infant son of Chas. Mitford Smith, Ex Engineer, P.W.D.

Up to date no less than twenty-three rifles have been stolen from regiments on the march in the Rawalpindi and Peshawar districts. Can no inventive genius suggest a simple plan for the safe keeping of rifles when regiments are under canvas? asks the *Civil and Military Gazette*. A station order has been issued at Pindi directing that men should attach their arms to their bodies during the night; but it cannot be conducive to a comfortable rest to find oneself chained to a gun at every turn. A trench for the guns dug in the ground, and the beds of the men laid on the top, would, we should say, be equally secure, and more likely to ensure a night's rest.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.****ARRIVALS.**

**HOME**—Feb. 6, Kangra (s), Bombay; 6, City of Khios (s), Calcutta. **CALCUTTA**—Feb. 1, Clan Buchanan (s); 1, Inventor (s); 4, Karamania (s); 4, City of Venice (s).

**MADRAS**—Jan. 31, Clan Macintosh (s); 5, Golconda (s).

**DEPARTURES.**

**HOME**—Jan. 31, City of Oxford (s), Calcutta; Feb. 4, Clan Grant (s), Calcutta; 5, Khalif (s), Bombay; 6, Bengal (s), Calcutta.

**BOMBAY**—Feb. 1, Clan Forbes (s); 3, Huzara (s).

**CALCUTTA**—Feb. 5, Clan Buchanan (s); 6, City of Agra (s).

**MADRAS**—Jan. 29, Menelaus (s).

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

*S.s. Kaiser i-Hind*, from London, Feb. 13; from Brindisi, Feb. 24.

For Bombay: Major-General Sir John Macneill, V.C., Col. and Mrs. Graham Smith, Mrs. Newton, Major-General Viscount F. de Montmorency, Surg.-Major J. Davidson, Mr. W. A. Greening, Mr. D. E. Burne, Mrs. Sloan, Capt. Cole, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Finney, Mr. W. Stark, Mr. J. L. Wilcox, Mrs. Jager, Miss Farr. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bright, General G. B. Wolseley, C.B., Mrs. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. C. E. Day, Major and Mrs. Miller, Col. and Mrs. H. E. Eliot, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Meadows, Mr. G. A. Showers, Miss R. Birch, Mr. A. Keyser.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson, Mr. J. S. Dismore, Mr. Gould, Major-General Fraser, Mr. Aunjer, Rev. R. and Mrs. Bradbury, Mr. E. Smythe. *From Brindisi*: Mr. MacCredy.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Miss White, Miss Anderson, Corporal A. Kemp, Pte. Willis, Mrs. Spring, Mrs. Goodall, Mrs. Bollans, Mr. Haviland, Miss Bodfish, Capt. F. A. Morse.

For Kurrachee: Col. and Mrs. Cave, Miss E. Cooke.

For Port Said: Archdeacon and Mrs. Richardson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Tremlett, Rev. C. H. Chase, Rev. J. Bailey, Mr. Ryder.

For Malta: Admiral Sir E. Fanshawe, Mr. Harrison, Mrs. De Denne, Miss Marcom, Mrs. Mind and infant.

For Brindisi: Mr. F. G. Day.

*S.s. Nepal*, from London, Feb. 20; from Naples, March 1.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Clark, Mrs. A. Robertson and infant, Mrs. Durand, Mr. A. B. Anderson, Mr. G. F. Horton. *From Naples*: Mrs. and Miss Walker.

For Colombo: Mr. Brabazon, Mr. and Mrs. Hickling, Mr. R. S. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie. *From Naples*: Mr. Harrison.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Bateman, Mr. D. Guiver, Mr. A. Dougharty, Mr. H. A. Bentwick, Admiral Lord Clarence Paget.

For Gibraltar: Hon. Mrs. Tracey.

For Naples: Mrs. Dobie.

*S.s. Britannia*, from London, Feb. 21; from Brindisi, March 3.

For Bombay: Mr. Spencer Follett, Lieut. S. J. King. *From Brindisi*: Major W. Riddall, Col. and Mrs. Spring, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, Mr. W. Fryer, Major H. W. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Thomson and infant.

For Malta: Gen. F. Horseley, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Watson, Mr. Worthington, Mrs. Luke, Mrs. Sinclair and two children, Mrs. and Miss Jenkins.

For Port Said: *From Brindisi*: Princess de Scey, Miss Molesworth, Mr. Firebrace.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, Mr. J. B. and Miss Meredith, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Brewster. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Cohen, Miss Cohen, Miss Mott. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson, Mr. H. O. Stewart, Miss Agnew, Miss Chefee.

For Ismailia: Lord Valletort.

*S.s. Thames*, from London, Feb. 27; from Brindisi, March 10.

For Bombay: Right Hon. Lord Harris, Lady Harris and child and servants, Hon. Mr. Jervis, Surg.-Maj. Findlay, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. J. F. and Miss Laycock, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Capt. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. F. Warden, Col. Rose, Mr. Jervis, Mr. A. Robertson, Miss Holt. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy, Mr. and Mrs. Lee-Warner, Mr. D. Irvine, Hon. Mrs. Hutchins, Dr. and Mrs. J. Tuohy and infant, Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, Mr. W. Pigott, Mr. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Home, Miss Wodehouse, Col. F. D. M. Brown, Dr. A. B. Pallen.

For Kurrachee: *From Brindisi*: Col. and Mrs. Molloy.

For Malta: Miss Arbuthnot.

For Gibraltar: Rev. W. C. Walters.

*S.s. Ganges*, from London, March 6; from Naples, March 15.

For Calcutta: Rev. W. G. Burroughs, Miss Rind.

For Naples: Mr. H. Lockhart, Miss Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald.

For Port Said: Mr. Haswell.

*S.s. Carthage*, from London, March 6; from Brindisi, March 16.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dyson Perrins.

For Alexandria: Capt. E. Guilding. *From Venice*: Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Harricks.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Major Lawrence, Lieut. Phillpotts.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, March 14; from Brindisi, March 24.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. T. Bolton. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. S. Sturrock, Mrs. and Miss Woodburn, Miss R. Partridge, Mr. B. Feirar, Dr. A. N. Hojel.

For Madras: (*via Bombay*): Mr. J. P. Sneyd, Mr. Bouchier. *From Brindisi*: Col. C. J. O. Chambers.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, March 20; from Naples, March 29.

For Naples: Hon. W. W. and Mrs. Vernon.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, March 21; from Brindisi, March 31.

For Kurrachee: *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Sandbach.

For Malta: Mr. J. Kenyon.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and infant, Mr. J. J. Sexton. *From Brindisi*: Major A. W. Noyes.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, March 27; from Brindisi, April 6.

For Bombay: Mr. E. Pears, Mrs. R. F. Clothier, Mr. and Mrs. J. Crowther, Mr. E. Pears, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Thomson and two infants. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Mein.

For Malta: Mrs. Nairne. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Mein, Hon. C. Macaulay, Miss M. Holland, Mr. R. Beech.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, April 3; from Naples, April 12.

For Colombo: Rev. E. A. Dibben.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, April 3; from Brindisi, April 14.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Col. and Mrs. Willoughby.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Feb. 13.

For Madras: Mrs. Cardew, Miss L. Catherall, Mrs. Philby, Miss Elliott Lockhart, Mr. A. E. Duchesne, Mr. A. Gerdes, Mrs. McGeagh and infant, Mr. J. C. Prout, Mr. and Mrs. C. Eastlake.

For Colombo: Mr. H. W. Weatherall, Mrs. Dingwall, Mr. F. de Crespigny, Mr. A. Jenner, Lieut. C. F. N. Macready.

For Port Said: Mrs. Macready and two children.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Napier and sister, Miss Mackay, Capt. H. E. Monck-Mason, Mr. W. S. Richardson, Mrs. Sarkies and daughter, Mr. A. M. Mackay, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. A. A. R. Nevill, Miss Cosser.

For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. A. Macnab.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Feb. 15.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Johnston.

For Bombay: Miss C. Le Messurier.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Taroba*, to sail Feb. 27.

For Calcutta: Miss Ridsdale, Mr. T. H. Trotman, Mr. Griffiths, Miss Shipman.

For Colombo: Mr. W. B. Hamper, Mrs. and Miss Bredin, Mr. Bredin.

For Madras: Mr. A. H. Wellman.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail March 13.

For Colombo: Mrs. Dingwall and infant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Feb. 13.

For Kurrachee: Capt. Hickman, Miss Berkeley, Col. A. MacC. Bruce, Mrs. R. F. Jameson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas and infant, Miss Wakeford, Master Wakeford, Mrs. Vaughan and four children, Miss Roscoe, Mr. C. Hitchcock, Mr. T. Singleton.

For Bombay: Surgeon J. and Mrs. Shearer, Lieut.-Colonel G. Simpson, Mr. P. H. O'Brien, Mr. B. F. Jones.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail March 8.

For Kurrachee: Lieut. M. Fitzgerald, Mrs. O'Meara, Mrs. A. Spencer, Miss Deane.

For Bombay: Major W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., Captain and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. G. Rotton, Col. and Mrs. J. M. Sym, Miss Sym.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, at Bombay, Jan. 20.

From London: Mr. Murray, Mr. Worsley, Mr. A. Guffoor, Mr. Alley, Colonel Evans.

From Brindisi: Colonel W. Scott, Commander Sayce, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. J. Baillie, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Brinkman, Mr. Terry, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Whitney, Lieut. Watson, Mr. Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. Lidbetter.

From Naples: Mr. McPherson.

From Ismailia: Sir W. W. Lewis and party.

From Aden: Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Jafferbhoy Tharia, Mr. Allee M. Jafferbhoy.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Carthage*, Capt. Wheler, at Brindisi, Feb. 1

From Colombo: *For London*: Mr. E. Charrington, Mr. A. T. Brooke, Mr. T. Walker, Mr. G. Ross, Mr. Davis, Mr. Jordan.

From Bombay: Gen. W. W. Anderson, Major Cooke, Mr. J. A. Marshall. *For London*: Mr. G. King, Mr. Montgomerie, Mrs. Thompson and family, Col. Middlecoat, Mr. J. Austin, Mr. Cartwright.

From Suez: *For London*: Mr. Andrews.

From Ismailia: Mr. and Miss Kemmerick, Mr. Lehne. *For London*: Rev. S. Buxton, Mrs. and Miss Darragh, Miss Kitson, Mr. Matheson, Mr. McPhie.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. T. J. Alderton, from Bombay, Jan. 24.

For London: Col. E. Maude, Mrs. Blathwayt and infant, Dr. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Pipkin, Miss Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Osborne and child, Mrs. Plowden and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Chester and infant, Mr. C. Beckford, Mr. R. Bell, Dr. and Mrs. Warner.

For Brindisi: Mr. M. Betagh, Mr. E. Bibby, Lieut.-Col. R. A. Sargeant, Mr. Oscar Hirschhorn, Mr. MacLean, Mr. W. Johns, Mr. J. Seymour Keay, M.P., Mr. Reynolds.

For Marseilles: Major the Hon. and Mrs. Pleydell Bouverie.

For Port Said: Mr. C. Matzonkis.

For Gibraltar: Mr. A. F. Daniell.

For Aden: Lieut. A. C. LeBailey.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Jan. 31.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Potter, Miss Potter, Miss Ward, Mrs. F. A. Brown, Miss M. J. Roe, Mr. Robert Kolisch, Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. Chas. J. Gillis, Mr. J. O. Norris, Mr. J. O. Hutchinson.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Macfarlane, Mrs. Goodrich, Mr. Livesay.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. L. Morgan, Mr. Verschoyle.

For Aden: Mrs. Caffery.

Per s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, from Bombay, Feb. 7.

For London: Mrs. W. Siddons, Capt. T. C. Francis, Mr. A. S. Hamilton, Mr. A. Walter, Mrs. Eardly Norton, Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Spilsbury and two infants, Rev. and Mrs. A. Gilruth, child and two infants, Rev. T. Evans, Rev. G. P. Taylor, Rev. Beatty, Miss McKee, Miss Beatty, Mr. John Hughes, Mrs. Barton and child, Mr. W. J. Pavey, Mr. Ernst Sillem, Rev. and Mrs. Brown-Constable and two children, Rev. T. H. Bray, Mrs. Collett, child and two infants.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. A. Negroponte, Mr. H. S. King, M.P., Mr. J. Hennessy, Mr. Thos. Grant, Mr. Gregor Grant, Mr. F. Q. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chisholm, Mr. H. Holland Burne, Mr. McKie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lambrinondi, Viscount Marsham, A.D.C., Mr. J. Holms, Mr. David R. Keith, Mr. Sam Gowan, Mr. Oscar Koebel, Mr. C. Audreac, Mr. J. T. Petrocochino, Mr. Andrew Yule, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Krieg, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. G. Marshall.

For Suez: Mrs. R. H. J. Townsend, Miss Nichols.

For Ismailia: Mr. E. Elliot Pyle.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. J. Reeves, from London, Feb. 6; from Brindisi, Feb. 17.

For Bombay: Sister Katharine, Mother Superior St. Denys, Mr. J. A. Rainsford, Mr. J. H. Edwards, Mr. Entwistle. *From Brindisi*: Col. W. H. Wilson, Col. M. M. Bowie, Lieut. Archer, Capt. Stanner, Hon. L. M. St. Clair, Lieut. G. Boisragon, Mr. and Mrs. Coton.

For Alexandria: Rev. Mr. Preston, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Mee, Surgeon-Major Roe, Mrs. Harvey, Capt. E. L. Guilding, Mr. J. McIntyre, Mr. J. S. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mr. R. Bastin, Mr. and Mrs. Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. Preston. *From Venice*: Dr. Chaplin, Rev. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Cayzer, Mr. Hater Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, Miss Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Holst, Rev. G. C. Blaxland, Mr. C. J. Willock. *From Brindisi*: Baron von Brackells, Mr. H. Sale, Mr. J. Wark, Mr. J. M. Keiller, Dr. Gray.

For Malta: Dr. and Mrs. Cresswell, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Lucas, Capt. Brock Hollingshead, Mr. Mercer, Capt. L. Bell, Miss Phillips, Pte. J. E. Squibb.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Rawson, Mr. Anderson, Mr. W. Hill, Mr. F. C. Brading, Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mr. G. D. Mumford.

For Brindisi: Mr. T. Munn, Mr. Belfrage.

For Ismailia: Mr. Oswald. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Oswald.

For Colombo: Mr. Norman Baker, Mr. A. Leslie.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bengal*, Capt. Barratt, from London, Feb. 6; from Naples, Feb. 15.

For Port Said: Dr. and two Misses Carson.

For Bombay: Capt. G. F. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Mitchell Innes, Mr. Spicer, Mr. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. Woods and child, Mr. G. Nash, Mr. J. Stafford, Mrs. and Miss Le Messurier, Miss Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Ballenden, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Thomson and two infants, Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Denny, Mr. H. J. Gill, Mr. R. D. Dow, Miss Carrington, Mr. James Gabbott, Mrs. James. *From Ismailia*: Mr. and Mrs. R. Boyle.

For Gibraltar: General Hon. Sir A. E. Harding, three Messrs. Anderson, Mr. Weatherby, Miss Lamb, Mr. G. G. Floyd, Mr. A. B. Cloutman, Major Allen, Mr. Middleton, Major A. G. S. Wade.

For Ismailia: Mr. E. Joy, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Mr. and Miss Dampier Bide, Mr. Friedberger, Mr. J. Playfair, Lord and Lady Gosford, Lord Hartington, Mr. Laybourn, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Maclean, Mr. C. D. Gordon, Mrs. Black. *From Naples*: Lord Clifden, Mrs. Le Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Spiegelberger, Mr. Waring, Mr. Assinder.

For Kurrachee: Capt. Hickman.

For Colombo: Capt. John and Mrs. Hope, Col. B. Lowsley, Mrs. Lowsley and child, Mr. F. Toke, Mr. Murty. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson.

For Calcutta: Rev. J. and Mrs. Hewlett, Mrs. Macready, Mr. C. J. Sharpe, Miss Higginson, Mr. W. D. Low, Rev. D. S. Lyle, Mr. J. R. Hemsley, Mr. W. F. Jervis, Mrs. Allen and infant, Mrs. Owen, Mr. T. N. Chatterjee, Mr. N. Dey. *From Naples*: Mr. K. B. Narayau, Mr. Adamson.



For Malta: Col. and Mrs. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. D. Blaine, Misses Blaine (2).

For Naples: Two Misses Troughton, Mr. and Mrs. Bowring, Mr. Wimble, Duke of Manchester, Miss Blackburn, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Armar Corry, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gammell, two Misses Gammell, two Misses Wingate.

For Madras (via Bombay): Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hunter, Mrs. Sedgwick.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, from Liverpool, Feb. 5.

For Bombay: Miss Katherine Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Ormsby.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Grant*, from Liverpool, Feb. 3.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. K. Warren and male servant.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. C. Harrison, Mrs. Edwards.

For Madras: One native.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, from Calcutta, Jan. 11.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Matthews.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Drummond*, from Calcutta, Jan. 14.

For London: Mr. Fraser, Mr. A. C. Bonthron.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Feb. 14.

For Marseilles: Mr. W. Birkmyre, Mr. Topping, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Goodson, Lady Metcalf and maid, Miss Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Luke, Mr. and Mrs. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Lydiard and child.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. D. Chase, Mr. Salim Samuel, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. E. Norris, Mr. J. Cook, Mr. W. Fuchs.

Per s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, from Bombay, Feb. 21.

For London: Mrs. Slaughter and infant, Mrs. Hill and infant.

For Brindisi: Canon and Mrs. Wilberforce, Miss Wilberforce, Lieut. E. Milner, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bayne, Lord Radstock, Mr. and Mrs. Sykes, Miss Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Horsfall, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, Miss K. Greenfield, Mr. J. H. Peebles, Mr. W. H. J. Galbraith, Miss A. M. Field.

For Suez: Mrs. Davis and child, Mrs. Morrice.

For Ismailia: Mr. John F. Mahon.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Feb. 28.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Gilbert and child, Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, Lord and Lady Cremorne, Capt. and Mrs. Warner.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. R. Waddington, Miss Ellis.

For Brindisi: Miss Kennedy and companion, Mr. J. P. Thoms.

Per s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, March 7.

For London: Mrs. Ross Scott, Miss Imerson, Right Hon. H. and Mrs. Childers, Mr. T. K. and Miss Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mereik and child, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, Mr. C. Kindersley, Rev. R. Kennedy, Miss Francis Sharp, Miss Harris, Mrs. A. G. Cane and child, Mr. W. Thom, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Roberts and two infants, Master Hawker, Mrs. Greaves, two children and infant, Miss Mathews, Mr. John Brewer, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. J. H. Hornsby, Mr. H. G. Bowen, Mr. Hobday, Mr. William Smith, Mr. J. Dunca, Mr. H. H. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Merton.

For Brindisi: Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Maling Grant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carille, Mr. and Mrs. Scaramanga, Mr. H. Calthorpe, Mr. H. Miller, Countess of Strathmore, two Ladies Lyon, Mr. Jesup, Mr. M. M. MacDonald, Mr. L. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wils, Col. and Mrs. D. Henning, Miss Langworthy, Mrs. Durst, Major and Mrs. Humfrey, Mr. V. Schlager, Mr. and Mrs. S. Britain, Mr. E. Solano, Mrs. and Miss Chardon, Miss Pearson, Miss Hargreaves, Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Milne, Rev. Charles Gore, Mr. Henry O. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Frizelle, Miss Frizelle, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wace, Mr. C. H. Seely, Mr. A. O. Hume, Mr. Inaadali Khan, Mr. H. M. Wilson, Capt. Syce, R.N., Rev. H. Whitehead, Mr. K. T. pling, M.P., Mr. S. H. Terry, Mr. H. W. Sparkes, Mr. Henry.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, March 14.

For Marseilles: Col. W. R. Bunbury, Mr. Orrell.

For Brindisi: Mr. Cecil Higgin, Col. R. Thynne, Col. Hon. H. Eaton.

Per s.s. *Rome*, Capt. A. W. Adamson, from Bombay, March 18.

For London: Rev. E. Guildford, Mr. Goodfellow, child and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Bean, three children and infant.

For Marseilles: Mr. Savage, Mrs. Candy, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Robert H. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hulton, Mr. H. T. Brown, Mr. Rudston Brown, Mr. G. H. Morrison, Mr. G. B. Croft-Lyons, Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. W. Brodshaw, Miss Brodshaw, Mr. and Miss Rogerson, Mrs. Eardley Norton, Mrs. Moncrieffe and two children, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hardcastle Sykes, Miss Sykes, Mrs. Hendley, Mrs. Franklin.

Per s.s. *Sulej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, March 21.

For London: Mrs. Crawley-Boevey and child, Mr. and Mrs. Alston and infant, Mrs. Yeoman and child, Miss K. Adams, Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Newton, three Misses Newton and Mr. Willie Newton, Mr. J. Kelso, Rev. Thomas Tracey, Miss S. Calderwood, H.H. the Thakore Sahab of Gondal, H.H. the Maharani of Gondal, two children and infant, Mr. R. McCullough.

For Brindisi: Col. A. F. Laughton, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gray, Mrs. J. H. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen and child, Mr. De Courcy, Capt. Hon. R. T. Lawley.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, March 28.

For Marseilles: Rev. and Mrs. G. T. Washburn, Rev. J. P. Ellwood, Miss Clarke, Miss Legros.

Per s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. C. Fraser, from Bombay, April 4.

For London: Mr. E. C. Baker, Miss Baker, Miss Chavasse, Mr. Porter, Mrs. Herbert Wright, Mr. Arthur Jones, Mrs. Amy Jones, Mrs. and Miss Harwood and infant, Mrs. Ward, Mr. A. Priestley, Mrs. M. G. Gerard, Rev. J. G. Potter and three children, Mrs. Rix, Mrs. Laurie and child, Master and Miss Fentiman, Rev. and Mrs. D. Hutton, Miss Hutton, Mr. W. Bruce, Miss Bremer, Miss Macdougall.

For Brindisi: Col. A. G. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Yorke-Smith, Mr. F. Sessions, Miss Nainby, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White, Mrs. Baines, Sir Charles and Lady Gough, Col. H. Hammond, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Major and Mrs. Bisset and infant, Mr. W. S. Greave, Mr. C. W. Odling, Mrs. Yate.

For Ismailia: Mr. D. F. DeVitre.]

# PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

## OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave		Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	P'tm'th.	Other Ports.				
Malabar ...	—	—	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar.
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	Q'nstown 21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar.
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

## HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Ports'm'th.
Serapis .....	—	—	—	11 Feb.	20 Feb.
Euphrates .....	—	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar .....	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr.
Crocodile .....	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis .....	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

THE *Burma Gazette* of January 4th contains the following notification:—"On the departure of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor from Burma the Chief Commissioner desires to thank the officers of all departments who have been responsible for the arrangements made for his Royal Highness's comfort and convenience, for the excellent and efficient manner in which the arrangements have been carried out at all places visited by his Royal Highness. From first to last there has been no failure or confusion of any kind. Sir Charles Crossthaite desires also to put on record his appreciation of the excellent spirit which animated the people of Rangoon, Mandalay, and other places which rendered the maintenance of order an easy task. The Chief Commissioner is authorised to express his Royal Highness's sense of the loyalty towards Her Majesty the Queen-Empress which has been manifested in the cordial welcome accorded to the Prince by all classes and races of Her Majesty's subjects in Burma throughout his tour in this Province."

THE COLLISION WITH H.M.S. MALABAR.—The inquiry into the collision between H.M.S. *Malabar* and the *Erymonthe*, off Cadiz, terminated at Portsmouth on Saturday. The evidence showed that Captain Fanshawe was on deck at five o'clock in the morning, owing to the dense fog, and took charge of the ship. For a considerable time the foghorn of the *Erymonthe* could be heard on the starboard, while the troopship also sounded her horn in reply. Both ships eased down their engines when they found they were approaching each other; but at six o'clock, when the French steamer was seen, they were so close to one another that Captain Fanshawe was unable to get out of the way. The finding of the Court has been forwarded to the Admiralty as a confidential document. It is stated that it exonerates Captain Fanshawe from all blame.

GOOD NEWS FOR TEA DRINKERS.—The latest innovation in connection with tea is "santha." It is well known that a large number of persons are invariably obliged to refrain from tea on account of dyspeptic troubles. This proportion in the United Kingdom is about 3 per cent. In "santha" the tanpin is combined with its antidote, so that everyone will now be able to take tea, and an increase in its consumption, from this valuable scientific invention, to the extent of something like five millions of pounds annually, is therefore possible. "Santha" can also be made direct in the teacup, and will aid in this way also the extension of tea-drinking, especially in countries where it has at present made but little progress, owing to the ignorance that exists as the best mode of brewing the exhilarating beverage.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—January 18.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 98½	to	97½
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	102	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	98½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	103	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	104	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	6 pr.ct.	945
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct.	925
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	925
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr.ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr.ct.	19
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	170

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr.ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	265
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,880	25	365
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	—
East India ...	1,000	130	1,120
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,325
French ...	all	50	535
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	40	405
Mercantile ...	125	7½	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	417½
Mummar M. ...	all	25	190
New Berar ...	500	45	610
New Indian ...	125	11	82
Prince of Wales ...	400	40	320
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	130	1,150
Sind ...	750	50	475
Volkart ...	all	60	565

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	800
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	475
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	20	360
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	80
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25	620
Central India ...	500	45	900
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	40	480
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhnu Mills ...	1,000	50	900
Empress Co. ...	all	25	600
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	500
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	128
Hindustan ...	1,000	30	770
Hingurhat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	630
Imperial Cotton ...	500	35	480
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	930
James Greaves ...	500	25	640
Jafer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	45	885
Khandesh ...	1,000	50	590
Khatoo Maokunjee ...	1,000	40	640
Leopold ...	100	5	180
Madras United ...	1,000	100	1,950
Mahabulme ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,105
Mazagon ...	350	5	100
Morarji Goudas ...	1,000	75	1,550
Naigam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	675
Oriental ...	625	10	365
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	60
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,310
Soonderdas ...	1,000	30	490
Southern India ...	500	15	140
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½	270
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	380
Western India ...	1,000	25	605

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-15-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	465

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	82
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,150
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	800	70
Kemp & Co. ...	175	355
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,230
Thacker and Co. ...	25	115

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

## CALCUTTA.—January 20.

## P.C. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97	2 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	0 to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	101	8 to 101	12
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	101	8 to 101	12
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	to	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102	0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	104	0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	102	8 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	102	8 to	—
6 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	103	0 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	103	0 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	99	12 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	135 to
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to
Allahabad ...	100	200 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	170 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	990 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	170 to
Delhi and London ...	225	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	130 to
Mussorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12½	175 to 180
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	110 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	to
Unconventanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9
Asiatic Jute ...	—
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagore Jute ...	£13
Bengal Coal ...	190
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	17s. 6d.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1
Bengal Mills ...	£10
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burrakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100
Equitable Coal ...	250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	100
Gouropore ...	100
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation ...	100
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200
Mural Brewery ...	100
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100
New Beerboom Coal ...	100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100
Ranigunge Coal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	100
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	600
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphore Teral (Darjiling) ...	100
Amuluckie ...	100
Acruptipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Blashnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholo (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Teral (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehing (Assam) ...	90
Dehra Dun ...	100
Deesai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhumsiri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	150	to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	150	200 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	25 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	42 to 43
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	to
Indian Teral ...	500	00 to
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	to
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	2 to 18
Kangra Valley ...	100	per
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	to 69
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	85 to
Do. contributory ...	200	65 to
Kurseong and Teral ...	—	to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	230 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	45 to 46
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Loobah ...	100	130 to
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	Liquidation.
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 12
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	120 to
Do. contributory ...	90	110 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	to
Do. contributory ...	125	to
New Falloodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	Nominal.
Nutanporo (Cachar) ...	—	to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	to
Sapakati ...	100	103 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah ...	—	to
Singbulli and Murrmah ...	100	86 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	103	133 to 135
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	195 to 200
Upper Assam ...	£10	36 to

## LONDON.—February 10.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd ...	100½ to 100½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1831 ...	107 to 107½
Do. October 10, 1838 ...	— to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1393 ...	— to —
4½ Ceylon, 1882 ...	106 to 108
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	106 to 108
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	102 to 104
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

## RAILWAY DEBENTURE

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS, Paid	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lm. ...	94 to 96
Bengal Central, Lm. Shs. ...	5 to 5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	183 to 185
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	24 to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	24½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4 p.) ...	28 to 29
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. ...	108 to 111
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	106 to 108
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	145 to 147
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	138 to 140
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	181 to 183
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100
Rohilkund Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	110 to 112
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. ...	24 to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 ...	5 to 5½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	181 to 183
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd. ...	20 to
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p.c. gua. ...	113 to 120
West of India Port., Ltd. ...	111 to 113

## TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited ...	all
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100
Do. Exten., Austr. & China ...	all
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all
Indo-European, Lim. ...	all

## BANKS

Agra ...	all
Chartered of India, A. and C. ...	all
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all
Delhi and London ...	all
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all

## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the  
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

### MILITARY.

Adlam, Brig. Gen. F. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '89, Bo.  
Adams, Surg. C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 8, '89, M.  
Adams, Capt. R. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.  
Adamson, Maj. C. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 173 dys., fr. June 5, '88, M.  
Anderson, Lieut. H. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 13, '88, Bo.  
Angelo, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '89, B.  
Arnot, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 13, '89, Bo.  
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.

Baber, Lt.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 15 m., fr. Mar. 16, '83, M.  
Bagshawe, Lt.-Col. S. L., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '88, M.  
Bainbridge, Surg.-Maj. G., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 27, '89, Bo.  
Ealrnsfater, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 18 m., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.  
Barker, Surg.-Maj. F. C., M.D., 1 yr. 80 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '89, Bo.

Barron, Col. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.  
Bartholomew, Lt.-Col. R., Cav., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '89, B.  
Battye, Maj. F. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 6, '89, B.  
Beale, Lieut. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 10, '89, Bo.  
Bell, Maj. A. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '89, Bo.  
Bell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 8, '89, M.  
Bellasis, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 9, '89, B.  
Bennett, Bde.-Surg. J., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.  
Biddulph, Capt. S. E., S.C., 1 yr. 238 dys., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.  
Billings, Lieut. C. H., S.C., B., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 24, '89, B.  
Birch, Col. V., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.

Blood, Surg.-Maj. J., B.  
Bolleau, Lieut. H. E., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Sept. 14, '88, B.  
Bond, Lieut. C. R. A., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '89, B.  
Borradaile, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 30, '89, B.  
Bower, Lieut. D. M., S.C., B.

Boyd, Col. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '88, Bo.  
Brabazon, Surg. H. M., 1 yr., fr. July 23, '89, B.  
Bradley, Lieut. H. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 9, '89, B.  
Brett, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Nov. 26, '88, M.  
Briscoe, Maj. H. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '89, B.  
Brooks, Col. T. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '88, M.  
Broome, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.  
Brown, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 10, '89, Bo.  
Brown, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.  
Bruce, Lieut. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 7, '89, B.  
Bruce, Lieut. F., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Aug. 22, '89, M.  
Buchanan, Lieut. G. A. L., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '89, M.  
Eullock, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr. 235 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '89, M.  
Bunbury, Capt. W. E., S.C., till Feb. 1, '90, B.  
Burke, Surg. W. H., Bo.  
Burton, Maj. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.

Caldecott, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, Bo.  
Cameron, Surg. Maj. L., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '89, B.  
Campbell, Lieut.-Col. C. C., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '89, M.  
Campbell, Lieut.-Col. J. E., S.C., 1 yr. 243 dys., fr. May 18, '89, B.

Campbell, Lieut. L. R. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 2, '89, B.  
Candy, Capt. J. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 23, '89, Bo.  
Carey, Lieut. O. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 28, '89, B.  
Cautley, Lt.-Col. C. G., Cav., 1 yr. 121 dys., fr. July 6, '89, B.

Chambers, Col. C. J. O., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Aug. 7, '88, M.  
Chatterjee, Surg. N., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 27, '88, M.  
Churchill, Lieut. F., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Dec. 25, '88, M.  
Clarke, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 27, '89, M.  
Clay, Lieut. O. H., S.C., fr. May 21, '89, B.  
Clement, Col. M., S.C., till June 11, '90, B.  
Clark, Lt.-Col. R. M., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 5, '88, M.  
Clifford, Col. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '89, B.  
Colomb, Lieut. R. P., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 12, '88, Bo.  
Comins, Lieut. H., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.  
Connell, Lieut. C. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89, M.  
Conolly, Col. E. R., S.C., 1 yr. 94 dys., fr. May 3, '89, B.  
Conry, Surg.-Maj. W., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 30, '88, B.  
Cooper, Lieut. L. E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Nov. 16, '89, B.  
Cowan, Lieut.-Col. S. H., S.C., 1 yr. 163 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.

Cowie, Lt.-Col. D., S.C., to Nov. 29, '90, M.  
Crawford, Col. H. P. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 3, '89, M.  
Crawford, Lieut. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '89, B.  
Cronin, Lieut. J. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '89, B.  
Crowdy, Col. J. H., R.E., 15 mos., fr. Jan. 8, '89, B.

Da Costa, Surg. E. R., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 25, '88, M.  
Dalrymple, Lt.-Col. R. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '89, M.

Doaly, Lieut. J. A., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 29, '88, M.  
Deane, Surg.-Maj. A., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 28, '89, B.  
De Vismes de Pontleu, Lieut. P., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.

Dick, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 4, '89, B.  
Dobbs, Capt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '89, M.  
Douglas, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '88, B.  
Dovey, Col. J. C., S.C., 1 yr. 13 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '89, M.  
Doyle, Surg. F. J., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '89, M.  
Drew, Lieut. A. B. H., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Nov. 4, '89, B.  
Duncan, Lieut. F., S.C., fr. Dec. 28, '88, B.

Eales, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 24, '89, M.  
Eardley-Wilmot, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 9, '89, M.  
Eardley-Wilmot, Col. R., Inf., 9 mos., B.  
Ellis, Lt.-Col. W. V., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.  
Evatt, Lieut. J. T., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Mar. 9, '89, B.  
Ewart, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 8, '88, B.

Fasken, Capt. C. G. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.  
Fawcett, Surg.-Maj. C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 4, '88, M.  
Feigson, Surg. A. F., Bo.

French, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '89, M.  
Filgate, Col. A. J., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 18, '88, M.  
Fisher, Lieut.-Col. V. C. R.A., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.  
Fordyce, Maj. J. F. D., S.C., 1 yr. 208 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '89, M.

Fraser, Col. H., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 15, '89, M.

Furlong, Col. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 30, '89, M.

Gambler, Capt. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '88, Bo.  
Garstin, Capt. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 20, '89, B.  
Gastrell, Capt. E. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 30, '89, B.  
Georges, Capt. H. W. E., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '89, M.  
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., till June 25, '90, B.  
Goldie, Lieut. Col. B. J., R.E., 14 ms., fr. April 30, '89, B.  
Goldsmith, Surg.-Maj. S. J., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 4, '89, Bo.  
Gordon, Lieut.-Col. J. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '88, Bo.  
Gordon, Capt. J. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Dec. 19, '88, Bo.  
Gordon, Maj. J. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 13, '89, B.  
Gough, Lieut. S. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 12, '89, B.  
Graham, Lieut. S. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 4, '88, M.  
Griffiths, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '89, B.  
Grimston, Lieut. R. E., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '89, B.  
Gupta, Surg.-Maj. B., 2 yrs., fr. May 10, '88, B.

Hammond, Col. F., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.  
Hancock, Lieut. F. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 9, '89, B.  
Hancock, Col. G. E., S.C., 10 mos., fr. May 21, '89, Bo.  
Hancock, Maj. R. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 8, '88, B.  
Harris, Capt. W. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '89, B.  
Harrison, Capt. D. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.  
Hastings, Capt. E. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 21, '88, M.  
Houghton, Capt. J., S.C., fr. Mar. 12, '88, B.  
Houghton, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 25, '89, M.  
Hay, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '89, B.  
Hay, Maj. H., S.C., fr. July, '88, Bo.  
Hayes, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '89, B.  
Hayter, Col. C. B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 5, '89, M.  
Heath, Maj. L. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '89, Bo.  
Henderson, Surg.-Maj. W. G. H., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '88, Bo.  
Herbert, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 8, '89, B.  
Heywood, Col. J. M., R.E., 4 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.  
Hill, Lt.-Col. R. H. T., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '89, M.  
Holmes, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 8, '89, B.  
Holmes, Col. A. L. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 5, '88, B.  
Holloway, Lieut. E. L., S.C., fr. June 13, '89, M.  
Honner, Capt. W. J., R.A., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.  
Horsburgh, Lieut. R. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89, M.  
Horsford, Col. N. M. T., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '89, B.  
Houston-Craufurd, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.

Howell, Lieut.-Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '89, B.  
Hudleston, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., till Sept. 7, '90.  
Hume, Surg.-Maj. T., M.  
Hunter, Lieut. Col. F. M., C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, Bo.

Hutchins, Capt. H. L., S.C., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.  
Hutchinson, Lieut. J. W. C., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89.  
Hutchinson, Maj. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '89, B.

Iles, Lieut. H. W., R.A., 6 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '89, B.

Jackson, Col. G. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '89, B.  
Jarrett, Col. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '89, B.  
Jenkins, Col. R. G., S.C., 1 yr. 192 dys., fr. Apr. 6, '89, M.  
Jewers, Lieut. O. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, M.  
Johnson, Lieut. A. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 27, '89, B.  
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '89, B.  
Jones, Lieut. H. J., S.C., B.  
Jordan, Surg. J. G., 4 mos., fr. Dec. 8, '89, B.  
Joseph, Lt.-Col. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 1, '88, Bo.

Keary, Capt. H. D'U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 17, '89, M.  
Keelan, Surg.-Maj. B. C., Bo.  
Kendall, Lieut. J. C., M.

Lane, Col. C. T., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 9, '89, B.  
Lawford, Capt. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '89, M.  
Leader, Maj. T. A. F., S.C., fr. Feb. 14, '89, M.  
Lee, Surg.-Maj. W. A., 1 yr., fr. May 18, '89, M.  
Leggett, Lieut. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '89, M.  
Lewin, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 22, '88, M.  
Lowry, Lieut. H. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '89, M.  
Luard, Lieut. H. A., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 13, '89, Bo.

Lumsden, Capt. H. R. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 6, '88, B.  
Lushington, Capt. E. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, M.  
Lyon, Bde. Surg. J. B., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '89, Bo.  
Lyons-Montgomery, Capt. H. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 8, '89, B.

Macartney, Lieut. H. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 19, '89, B.  
Macdonald, Col. D., S.C., 1 yr. 15 dys., fr. Dec. 12, '89, B.  
MacKenzie, Lieut.-Col. J. S. F., S.C., 1 yr. 284 dys., fr. Dec. 27, '89, M.

MacMahon, Capt. G. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89, Bo.  
Maconchy, Lieut. E. S. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 16, '89, M.  
Macpherson, Maj. D. A. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, '89, B.  
Mainwaring, Lieut. C. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 24, '89, M.  
Mansel, Maj. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.  
Marsh, Col. F. H. B., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.  
Mathewes, Lieut. J. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '89, M.  
Mathew, Surg.-Maj. R. G., 1 yr., B.  
Mayne, Surg.-Maj. T., 15 mos., fr. Feb. 8, '89, M.  
McCarthy, Bde.-Surg. D. J., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 24, '88, M.  
Melliss, Lieut. C. J., S.C., Bo.  
Mockler, Lieut.-Col. E., Inf., 14 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.  
Molesworth, Capt. E. H., S.C., fr. July 14, '88, B.  
Molloy, Lt.-Col. E., S.C., 1 year, from April 1, '89, B.  
Moloney, Surg.-Maj. T., M.O., fr. May 25, '89, B.  
Money, Col. R. E. K., S.C., till Feb. 17, '91, B.  
Money, Maj. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 28, '89, B.  
Moore, Maj. R. F., R.E., 1 yr., B.  
Morris, Lieut.-Col. G. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '89, B.  
Morton, Lieut. E. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '89, B.  
Moseley, Lieut.-Col. J. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '89, B.  
Mulvaney, Surg.-Maj. E., 18 mos., fr. April 5, '89, B.  
Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., 2 yrs. 2 mos., fr. Nov. 5, '87, B.

Napier, Lieut. Hon. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '89, B.  
Neill, Lieut.-Col. G. F. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 22, '89, M.

Nepean, Col. H. A. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.  
Noble, Col. C. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 10, '89, B.

Orchard, Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '89, M.

Palmer, Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '89, B.  
Palmer, Lieut. H. J. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89, B.  
Paterson, Lt.-Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 4, '89, B.  
Paterson, Surg.-Maj. D. A., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '89, Bo.  
Peach, Lieut. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '89, M.  
Pearce, Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '88, M.  
Peirse, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '89, Bo.  
Perrau, Col. M. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '89, B.  
Phillips, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, Bo.  
Phillips, Col. A. N., Inf., 3 yrs., fr. Apr. 25, '87, B.  
Philpotts, Capt. R. V. R. E., 8 mos., fr. June 7, '89, B.  
Pollock, Capt. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 24, '89, B.  
Porter, Capt. H. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89, M.  
Porter, Bde.-Surg. A., M.D., 13 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '89, M.  
Portman, Lieut.-Col. A. B., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '89, Bo.  
Prall, Surg. G. S., 9 mos., fr. Aug. 6, '89, Bo.  
Prichard, Capt. G. P. M., S.C., M.

Ranking, Surg.-Maj. G. S. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '89, B.

Rawlinson, Maj. S. R., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 4, '89, M.

Repton, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 304 dys., fr. June 23, '89, B.  
Retallick, Capt. J. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 3, '88, B.  
Rich, Lieut. C. L. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 31, '89, B.  
Ricketts, Col. M. P., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 30, '88, B.  
Robertson, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '89, B.  
Robertson, Surg. R., 8 mos., fr. Oct. 30, '89, M.  
Robinson, Surg.-Maj. M., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '89, M.  
Rodwell, Capt. E. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Nov. 15, '88, B.  
Rogers, Lieut.-Col. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 3, '89, B.  
Rose, Maj. H. M., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '89, B.  
Ryves, Col. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.

Sandbach, Capt. A. E., R.E., B.  
Sanger, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 26, '89, Bo.  
Sartorius, Col. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '89, Bo.  
Schlesinger, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '89, B.  
Sconce, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr. 153 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.  
Scott, Lieut. C. D., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '89, B.  
Scott, Col. Wm., S.C., 1 yr., from May 25, '89, Bo.  
Seaton, Col. W. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, M.  
Sherard, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '89, Bo.  
Shore, Lieut. O. B. F., S.C., fr. July 1, '87, B.  
Simpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., till Aug. 31, '90, M.  
Simpson, Col. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '89, Bo.  
Simpson, Maj. R. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 16, '89, Bo.  
Smith, Col. J. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 26, '89, B.  
Smith, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '89, B.  
Smurthwaite, Lt. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 1, '89, B.  
Snell, Maj. F. W., S.C., Bo.

Southey, Lieut. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '89, Bo.  
Sparks, Lieut.-Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 30, '89, B.  
Spencer, Bde.-Surg. L. D., 18 mos., fr. May 8, '89, B.  
Stevens, Capt. C. F., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Nov. 9, '89, M.  
Stevens, Capt. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '89, M.  
Stevens, Lieut. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '89, B.  
Steward, Col. C. S., Cav., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '89, M.  
Stokoe, Lt.-Col. R., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '89, M.  
Stopford, Col. W. H. J., Cav., till Mar. 15, '90, Bo.  
Strahan, Surg.-Maj. A. B., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 10, '89, B.  
Strettell, Lieut.-Col. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.  
Stuart, Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '89, M.  
Swanston, Lieut. C. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '89, B.  
Swinhoe, Col. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 5, '89, Bo.  
Swinton-Skinner, Lt.-Col. E., S.C., fr. 1 yr., Sept. 18, '89, M.  
Sym, Col. J. M., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.

Taylor, Capt. D. J. O., S.C., Bo.  
Taylor, Lt.-Col. R. F., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '89, M.  
Taylor, Capt. E. E., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. '89, B.  
Taylor, Capt. R. E. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 22, '89, B.  
Taylor, Capt. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 28, '89, Bo.  
Thomas, Lieut. H. S. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 24, '89, M.  
Thomson, Maj. T. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 7, '89, B.  
Thornhill, Lieut. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '89, M.  
Thring, Lieut. R. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 25, '89, M.  
Tottenham, Lieut. R. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '89, B.  
Townshend, Lieut. C. V. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 9, '89, M.  
Trotter, Lt.-Col. H., C.B., R.E., 1 yr., Nov. 1, '89, B.  
Tweddell, Col. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '89, B.

Vans Agnew, Lieut. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '89, M.  
Vaughan, Lieut. P. B., S.C., B.

Walker, Lt.-Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '89, M.  
Walker, Col. J. G. D., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '89, M.  
Walters, Lieut. E. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '89, Bo.  
Ward, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 14, '89, M.  
Warden, Capt. E. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 15, '89, M.  
Warden, Capt. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '89, Bo.  
Waters, Surg.-Maj. G., 1 yr. 237 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '89, Bo.  
Watling, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '89, Bo.  
Watson, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.  
Webster, Lieut. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 23, '89, Bo.  
Wedderburn, Capt. J. A. C., S.C., 1 yr. 18 dys., fr. Apr. 26, '89, B.

Welch, Maj. F. G. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 22, '89, Bo.  
Weiman, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 16, '89, Bo.  
Westmorland, Maj. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '89, B.  
Wheatley, Capt. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., Oct. 21, '89, B.  
Wholer, Capt. C. S., S.C., 1 yr. 9 mos., fr. Feb. 14, '89, B.  
Whyte, Lieut. C. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '89, Bo.  
Willock, Col. G. W., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '89, B.  
Williams, Lieut. C. S., S.C., B.  
Williams, Lieut. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 4, '89, Bo.  
Willoughby, Lt.-Col. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 30, '89, Bo.  
Wimble, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 11, '89, M.  
Wood, Capt. E. J. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 23, '89, B.  
Wood, Lieut. P. A. N. St. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '89, Bo.

Woodhouse, Col. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '89, M.  
Wyllie, Maj. W. H. C., C.I.E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '89, B.

Wyllie, Lieut. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '89, M.

Young, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '89, B.  
Young, Maj. H. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.  
Younghusband, Capt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S RECENT MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

NEW EDITION. Revised and enlarged so as to include Questions on the Artillery Drill Book.  
Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

**TACTICAL QUESTIONS and ANSWERS on the INFANTRY and ARTILLERY DRILL BOOKS, 1889.** By Captain H. R. GALL (late 5th Fusiliers).  
Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

**POSITION ARTILLERY.** Its History, Employment, Equipment, Volunteer Organisation, Drills, &c. By Captain H. C. C. D. SIMPSON, R.A. New Edition.  
Demy 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

**RAPID FIELD-SKETCHING and RECONNAISSANCE.** By Capt. WILLOUGHBY VERNER. With Plans and Plates.  
Crown 8vo. 5s.

**The MILITARY CAREER.** A Guide to Young Officers, Army Candidates, and Parents. By Lieut-General Sir W. BELLAIRS, K.C.M.G., C.B.

"A practical handbook, which may help parents to answer the urgent question, what to do with their boys."—*ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE*.

"There is a good deal of useful information combined with much sound advice in Sir W. Bellairs's book. . . . Parents will find in it how commissions are to be obtained, the examinations necessary to be passed and their scope, the cost of outfit, and the amount of private allowance that is advisable. . . . and detailed statements of all the articles which are necessary for a complete but not extravagant outfit. . . . The author's estimates are perfectly reasonable, and can be safely followed."—*BROAD ARROW*.

"Sir William Bellairs has omitted nothing likely to be of service either to the young man himself or to his parents or guardians."—*MORNING POST*.

**MODERN TACTICS.** By Captain H. R. GALL (late 5th Fusiliers).  
Demy 8vo. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

"Captain Gall's book will be of great value to military students going up for examinations. His style is lucid and simple, and the questions which are appended to each section of the subject are very well chosen."—*ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE*.

"The style is clear and simple, and the explanations, helped as they are by numerous plans, will no doubt be easily grasped by those for whom they are written."—*MORNING POST*.

**THE YOUNG SOLDIER IN INDIA:** His Life and Prospects. A Plain Account of a Soldier's Life in India, for would-be Recruits and Young Soldiers. By H. S.

CONTENTS.—Voyage Out—Barrack Life—Life in Camp and Field—Prospects—Climate—Surroundings—Native Customs.

"It is satisfactory to read such a good account of a soldier's life from one who has experienced it under less favourable circumstances than exist at present."—*MORNING POST*.

Cabinet Edition. In 6 vols. each 6s. Vol. VI. now ready.  
**HISTORY OF THE SEPOY WAR.** By Sir J. W. KAYE. And

**HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.** By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. New Edition (in which the original Third Volume of Sir John Kaye's Work is left out). Revised and Edited by Col. G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I.

The sixth volume consists in great part of new matter, narrating the occurrences at some of the principal stations, other than those originally dealt with, during 1857-58. It also contains a new and comprehensive Index.

2 vols. crown 8vo. each 6s.  
**LIVES OF INDIAN OFFICERS.** By Sir J. W. KAYE. (Originally published in 3 vols.) With Frontispiece. Each volume is complete in itself.

New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.  
**HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY,** and of the Disturbances which accompanied it among the Civil population. By T. R. E. HOLMES

One vol. crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.  
**THE DECISIVE BATTLES OF INDIA,** from 1746 to 1849 inclusive. By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. With a Portrait of the Author, a Map, and Three Plans.

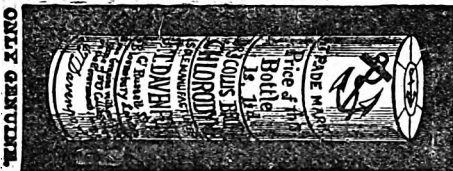
"This work, which has already been before the public in a less condensed form, is the best text-book upon the subject of the conquest of India that we have perused, and may be safely commended to every student who wishes to acquire a full knowledge of that great historical fact from a writer who, in his own words, 'will tell the whole truth without respect of persons.'"—*BROAD ARROW*.

One vol. crown 8vo. 6s.  
**FOUR FAMOUS SOLDIERS:** Sir Charles Napier, Hodson of Hodson's Horse, Sir William Napier, Sir Herbert Edwardes. By T. R. E. HOLMES, Author of "History of the Indian Mutiny."

"The lives of Charles and William Napier are worth careful study. The essay on Sir Charles Napier is published for the first time, and gives a capital picture of the indomitable old soldier."—*ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE*.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE



**COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.**—Dr. J. C. BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED A REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and, as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.  
**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.**—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was UNDOUBTEDLY the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See *The Times*, July 13th, 1884.

**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY.** GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, and is generally sufficient. Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "12 DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA." From SYMES & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Simla, Jan. 5, 1880.

To J. T. DAVENPORT, London.  
DEAR SIR,—We congratulate you upon the widespread reputation this justly-esteemed medicine has earned for itself all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of the efficacy of the extraordinary efficacy of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell St., W.

We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescribe and patient alike. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES & CO., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is a liquid medicine, which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** rapidly cuts short all attacks of

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—The

IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.

SOLE MANUFACTURER, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell St., W.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S MAGAZINES.

### FEBRUARY.

#### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

2s. 6d.

##### CONTENTS.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND STRIKES. By Sir GUILFORD MOLESWORTH, K.C.I.E.  
THE FAIRY MYTHOLOGY OF IRELAND. By C. S. BOSWELL.  
THE SECOND-CLASS CLERGY. By Rev. A. M. WILCOX.  
A DIALOGUE WITH A MUMMY. By GIACOMO LEOPARDI.  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND. By Earl FORTESCUE.  
TEMPERANCE AND THE PUBLIC HOUSES. By R. E. MACDONAGHTEN.  
FIRDAUSI'S LYRICAL POETRY. By CHARLES J. PICKERING.  
RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF CORSICA. By CECIL F. PARR.  
THE SIEGE OF HELICON. By WILLIAM WATSON.  
OUT OF THE DEPTHS. By Hon. A. E. GATHORNE-HARDY, M.P.  
POLITICS AT HOME AND ABROAD.  
CORRESPONDENCE.

#### COLBURN'S UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

One Shilling.

##### CONTENTS.

TORPEDOES AND SUBMARINE MINES. By Lieut.-Col. J. T. BUCKNILL, R.E.  
THE TACTICAL IMPORTANCE OF SMOKELESS POWDER. By Major ROGALLA VON BIBERSTEIN, German Army.  
FOREIGN NAVIES IN 1889. By R. C. OLDENOW, Fleet Engineer.  
WOULD CONSCRIPTION BE SUITABLE TO ENGLAND? By F. G. WALLACE-GOODBODY.  
MODES OF DECAPITATION. By Major Hon. HAROLD DILLON, F.S.A.  
THE SOLDIER OF THE AMERICAN ARMY. By F. G. LE COSTE COCKBURN.  
THE ROMANCE OF A CROSS; OR, A TALE OF NINETEEN EIGHT.  
REMINISCENCES OF NEW ZEALAND. By IDA SCOTT.  
A SHORT HISTORY OF THE GREEN JACKET. By Captain R. HOLDEN, 3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment.  
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN THE TUDOR EXHIBITION. By Major Hon. HAROLD DILLON, F.S.A.  
REMINISCENCES OF A RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICER OF THE WAR OF 1877-78. Translated from the Russian of E. ARENS by "C. B."  
MILITARY JOTTINGS. By "ALBINO."  
EDITORIAL NOTES.  
THEATRICAL NOTES.  
REVIEWS AND NOTICES.  
STATIONS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE.

2s. 6d.

##### CONTENTS.

EPOCHS OF THE BRITISH ARMY. II.—The Restoration.  
IMPERIAL COLONIZATION. By W. A. KERR, V.C.  
NAVAL WARFARE.—VIII. By Rear-Admiral P. H. COLOMB.  
THE BATTLE OF EDGEHILL. By the Rev. G. MILLER M.A.  
POLO IN INDIA.—II. By Captain G. J. YOUNGHOUSE and Queen's Own Corps of Guides.  
MEN, MASHERS, AND MANNERS.—II. By A. COLONIAL VISITOR to LONDON.  
THE AMERICAN WAR.—I. By T. M. MACQUEEN, LL.D.  
WANDERINGS OF A WAR ARTIST. New Series.  
THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR. By IRVING MONTAGU.  
ARTILLERY AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—III.  
JOTTINGS FROM THE FOREIGN PRESS.  
NAVAL NOTES.  
SPORTING NOTES.  
LIST OF MILITARY INVENTIONS DURING THE FOREGOING MONTH.  
REVIEWS.  
AT THE PLAY.  
SUMMARY OF ARTICLES IN FOREIGN SERVICE MAGAZINES.

#### KNOWLEDGE; AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF SCIENCE, &c.

Sixpence.

##### CONTENTS.

ON THE DISTANCES OF THE FIXED STARS. By A. C. RANVARD.  
LIST OF STELLAR PARALLAXES. [By HERBERT SADLER.  
THE COMMON FLEA.—III. By E. A. BUTLER.  
CONCHOLOGICAL NOTES.—"The Operculum." By S. PAGE.  
NEW COMET IDENTIFIED. By E. E. BARNARD.  
THE COLLOTYPE PROCESS AND PHOTO-ENGRAVING. By A. C. RANVARD.  
SOME PROPERTIES OF NUMBERS. By ROBERT W. D. CHRISTIE.  
WALKS IN THE SYDNEY BOTANIC GARDENS. By C. PARKINSON, F.G.S.  
PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SUN'S SURFACE. By A. C. R.  
NOTICES OF BOOKS.  
LETTERS.—W. F. Ainsworth, J. W. Williams, R. O. M.  
THE FACE OF THE SKY FOR FEBRUARY.  
HERBERT SADLER, F.R.A.S.  
WHIST, CHESS, &c.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.







# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show him!! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human pair?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**

*You can change the Trickling Stream, but not the  
Raging Torrent.*

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," to check disease at the onset!! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm! The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?

"I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life."—J. C. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E. (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)**

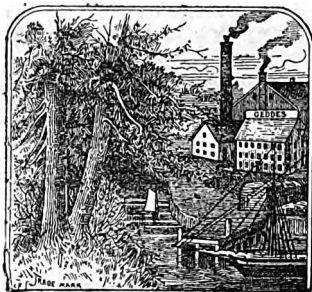
## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, their action is as simple as a tomato, whole meal bread or porridge (with scalded milk); you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced Life they are everything you could wish. Read Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other disastrous diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

**DR. SPENCER'S  
ASTHMA CURE**



### ASTHMA CURED,

No matter how long standing, or how severe, by Dr. SPENCER'S ASTHMA CURE; Price 4/6 and 10/- of Chemists; or free by Parcels Post from us.

Our illustrated book, "ASTHMA, ITS TREATMENT AND CURE," by E. Edwin Spencer, M.A., M.D., &c., &c., will be sent post free by us.

MRS. FLORENCE STONE, Montague Villa, Queen's Road, High Wycombe, says:—

"I have received great benefit from taking Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. For many months I have had an attack come on four nights out of seven, and lately in the day time as well; but since taking your medicine I have only had one slight attack in a month."

MRS. MARY PRICE, Gronant, near Holywell, says:—

"I had suffered for four years with Asthma. I have been now nine months without any attack. I have been cured by Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. I can never praise it enough."

\* **THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
249, High Holborn, London.

\* In no way connected with any other person or firm.

**PILES** "PILANTRA," Pile Cure. Immediate relief and a permanent cure guaranteed. Sample Free. Address—THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 249, High Holborn, London.



**W. ENGLISH,  
ARMY & NAVY  
OUTFITTER,**

Nos. 3, 4, 10, & 11,

**ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, PALL MALL, S.W.**

Established 1860.

**SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.**

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for any Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.

Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

**67, HAYMARKET.**

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

**EPPS'S**

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**COCOA**

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

**EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,**  
PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

**NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS,**

*SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.*

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

**MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.**

**155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.**

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER  
70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES  
EDWARD JOHNSTON, 13, Waterloo Place, Pall  
Mall, S.W.—Feb. 10, 1890.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.  
No. 1,945.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	147
NOTES OF THE WEEK ... ..	148
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ... ..	149
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
The Elective System in India ... ..	150
The Frontier Tribes ... ..	150
The Eurasian—His Future ... ..	151
Cheap Passages ... ..	151
The Cost of Civil Justice ... ..	152
The Anglo-Indian Easy Leave Association ... ..	152
Successful Technical Education in Sind ... ..	153
Sir Robert Sandeman's Mission ... ..	153
Agitation in India ... ..	153
Bengal, &c. ... ..	154
NOTICES OF BOOKS ... ..	155
LEADING ARTICLES:—	
The Eurasian Problem ... ..	156
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	157
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	159
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	159
INDIA OFFICE ... ..	160
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	160
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	160
NATIVE PRESS ... ..	160
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ... ..	161
MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	162
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ... ..	163
Programme of Movements of Her Majesty's Indian Troopships ... ..	164
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	165
ADVERTISEMENTS ... ..	166

### CIVILIANS AND MILITARY

OFFICERS proceeding abroad can effect ASSURANCES and LOANS in connection therewith on moderate terms, with the

**STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY** by applying at the Offices of the Company.

EDINBURGH (Head Office)—3 and 5, George-street.  
LONDON—33, King William-street, and 3, Pall Mall East  
DUBLIN—66, Upper Sackville-street.  
Accumulated Funds, upwards of £7,000,000.  
Annual Revenue, over £930,000.

#### BONUS YEAR.

The next division of Profits takes place as at Nov. 15, 1890, and policies taken out now or before that date will participate in the division.

### OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—

Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

**STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.**

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY, every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA, ALEXANDRIA, and NAPLES, every alternate week.

#### CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

#### LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

City of London ... J. Black ... Tuesday, Feb. 18  
City of Khios ... T.C. McPherson. Tuesday, March 4

#### LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

City of Dublin ... J. Swan ... Wednesday, Feb. 26  
Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE and WORKMAN, 36, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS AND Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.	Kurrachee and Bombay.
*Taroba ... .. Feb. 27	Henzada ... .. Mar. 15
*Rewa ... .. Mar. 13	Huzara ... .. Apr. 12
*Dacca ... .. Mar. 27	Kerbela ... .. May 10
*Gelonca ... .. Apr. 20	Kangra ... .. June 7

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.  
\*Africa ... .. Feb. 20 \*Ethiopia ... .. April 17  
\*Malda ... .. Mar. 20 \*Kapurthala ... .. May 15  
\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or lock-outs.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES AND Co., 13, Austin Friars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL AND Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall, S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO and RUBATTINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is requested.

s.s. DOMENICO BALDUINO, 5,500 tons, March 1.  
s.s. SINGAPORE, 5,000 tons, March 20.  
s.s. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, 5,500 tons, April 10.

Passengers should embark the previous day. Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street, London

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**BOMBAY via TRIESTE and BRINDISI.**—NOTICE to PASSENGERS.—Only Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

Mar. 3 ... ..	Poseldon ... ..	3,900 tons.
April 3 ... ..	Imperator ... ..	4,070 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,  
127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.

Clan Macpherson ... ..	Mar. 1
Clan Sinclair ... ..	Mar. 15

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, via Suez Canal.

Clan Graham ... ..	Feb. 22
Bellagio ... ..	Mar. 13

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUNN AND Co.; or to CLAYTON, IRVINE AND Co., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street, Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., 23 Regent Street, S.W.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Authorised, £2,000,000 Subscribed and Paid up, £567,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Beshire, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Kobe (Hiogo), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tabreez, Tananave, Teheran, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, Secretary.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 1833

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, Old Broad Street, LONDON, E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches.

INDIA ... ..	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon
IN CEYLON ... ..	Colombo, Kandy, Galle.
IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ... ..	Singapore, Penang, Malacca.
IN JAVA ... ..	Batavia.
IN CHINA ... ..	Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

Bankers ... { Bank of England.  
London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agents business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

### ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full particulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases excepted

**PRETTIEST SIGHT in LONDON,**  
at HENGLER'S, Argyl Street, Oxford  
Circus, OCEAN WAVE (Mimic Sea),  
and the famous ROUMANIAN BAND,  
both from the Paris Exhibition. Also  
High-class Variety Entertainment  
Every Afternoon at Three, and Even-  
ing at Eight. Half-price 9.30. Pro-  
menades, 1s., entitling to One Sail.  
Reserved seats, 2s. (Two Sails); pri-  
vate boxes, 10s. 6d. Children half-  
price.—Tickets at Cramer's, Regent  
Street. Refreshment Bars, Smoking  
Lounges. AFTERNOON TEA (sepa-  
rate tables).

OCEAN  
WAVE.

**GEO. DAVIES & SON,**  
NAVAL & MILITARY SHIRT TAILORS,  
HOSIERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,  
29, NORTH AUDLEY ST., OXFORD ST.,  
LONDON, W.

Outfits to all Parts of the World on the most Reasonable  
Terms with Despatch.

**CERTAIN AND RAPID CURE.**

RHEUMATISM,  
LUMBAGO,  
GOUT,  
&c., &c.

**REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC.**

Sold  
in Bottles,  
2/9 each.

By all the Principal  
Chemists throughout the  
World.

**IMMEDIATE RELIEF.**

ESTABLISHED 1851.

**BIRKBECK BANK, SOUTHAMPTON**  
BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.

THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS,  
repayable on demand.  
TWO per CENT. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS  
calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not  
drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge,  
the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and  
Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends,  
and Coupons, and the purchase and sale of Stocks,  
Shares, and Annuities.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
post free, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual  
Receipts exceed Five Millions.**

**HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS  
PER MONTH,** with immediate possession, and no  
Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK  
BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings,  
Chancery Lane.

**HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE  
SHILLINGS PER MONTH,** with immediate posses-  
sion, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply  
at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND  
SOCIETY, as above.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

Now Ready. Crown 8vo. with portrait, 7s. 6d.

**THE NEW OR SECOND SERIES**

OF

**DISTINGUISHED ANGLO-INDIANS.**

BY

**COLONEL W. F. B. LAURIE.**

"No better reading can be recommended for  
the use of young men than the lives of distin-  
guished Anglo-Indians."—*Standard*.

"Colonel Laurie continues admirably the work  
which he so well began."—*Globe*.

"Bristling with illustrious names. We  
have here nine substantial biographical sketches,  
together with brief notices of two dozen or more  
names also well worthy to be filed on fame's  
eternal bead-roll."—*Daily News*.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

**PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.**

—O—  
**THREE AWARDS,**

INCLUDING

**GOLD MEDAL.**

**SPRATT'S PATENT**

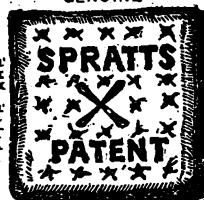
MEAT "FIBRINE" VEGETABLE

**DOG CAKES**

(With BEETROOT).

ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR DOGS IN  
HOT CLIMATES.

GENUINE



STAMPED.

WORM POWDERS, WORM PILLS, ECZEMA LOTION,

DISTEMPER CURE,  
2s. 6d. per box, or post free, 2s. 8d.

MANGE LOTION,

1s. per bottle, or post paid, 1s. 8d. 2s. 6d. per quart jar,  
4s. per half-gallon, or 7s. 6d. per gallon jar. Destroys  
Ticks, Lice, and Fleas in Dogs, Cats, and other Animals.

DOG SOAP,

6d. per tablet, by post paid, 8d. 3s. per box of six  
packets, or post paid, 3s. 6d.

The Bazaar, Exchange, and Mart says:—"There is no  
Dog Soap equal to Spratt's. It is agreeable to use, kills  
fleas, and is entirely free from poison."  
Pamphlet on "CANINE DISEASES," post free.  
Of all Meats and Sporting Goods Dealers.

**SPRATT'S PATENT, LIMITED,**  
LONDON, S.E.

**R. ANDERSON & CO.,**  
INDIAN, COLONIAL,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENTS,

14, CORNHILL, E.C., AND 14, COCKSPUR  
STREET, S.W., LONDON.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in INDIAN,  
COLONIAL, LONDON, PROVINCIAL, and FOREIGN  
NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and PERIODICALS.

ESTIMATES FREE.

Letters in reply to Advertisements received and  
forwarded free of charge except for postage.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE  
CORPORATION.**

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.)

For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Branch: 29, PAUL MALL.

Accumulated Funds nearly £4,000,000.

The Total Claims paid by this Corporation have  
exceeded THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

**FIRE.**

Policies issued free of expense.  
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be  
paid whether the property be set on fire or not.  
An abatement equal to one year's charge is allowed on  
Policies issued for seven years.

**LIFE.**

MODERN AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF  
ASSURANCE.

Unimpeachable Security. Large Bonuses. Liberal  
Conditions of Assurance.  
Guaranteed minimum Surrender Values.  
Policies protected against accidental forfeiture.  
Immediate Settlement of Claims.  
No fines or fees charged.

A Prospectus, Annual Report, and Balance Sheet will  
be forwarded on application.

E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary.

**COCKLE'S** FREE FROM  
MERCURY.

**ANTIBILIOUS**

FOR  
BILE, LIVER,  
INDIGESTION, **PILLS.**  
&c.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGRE-  
DIENTS.

THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.  
THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.  
IN USE EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**4, GREAT ORMOND STREET,**  
LONDON.

**N. THIERRY,**

MILITARY BOOT MAKER  
BEST QUALITY HAND SEWN

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

EASY & ELEGANT

30 PER CENT. LESS THAN WEST END PRICES

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER  
IN A FEW DAYS.

**LONDON:** (70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W.  
and 48, GRESHAM ST., E.C.)

**SPECIALITY—**

The K and CHAMPION SHOOTING BOOTS, WATER-  
PROOF THROUGHOUT, 27s. NETT

Illustrated Price Lists Post Free

An old boot is sufficient guide for size to ensure a good  
fit. 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT to Members of the  
Army and Navy C. S. S. A. and C. S. S. Stores.

**SMITH, KAY & CO.,**

Late JEREMIAH SMITH & CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS).

**MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT  
STATIONERS,**

**PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND  
LITHOGRAPHERS.**

ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.

**J. BURROUGH'S**

**PERFECT FITTING SHIRT.**

Naval, Military, and Indian, Home,  
and Colonial Outfitter.

**279, OXFORD ST., W.**  
Near Hanover Square Gate, W.

**A CURE FOR ALL !!**

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

This invaluable REMEDY if well rubbed into  
the system, will reach any internal complaint.  
It cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT,  
STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. For  
BAD LEGS, OLD WOUNDS, Sores, GOUT, RHEU-  
MATISM, and all Skin Diseases, it is unequalled.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 31st Jan.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 29th Jan.; and from Calcutta to the 29th Jan.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S shooting party in the Terai will number only six guns. Major Durand, Resident in Nepal, will have the general management of the trip. His Royal Highness has arrived at the Cavalry Camp of Excise at Muridki, visiting Lahore *en route*.

THE Amir of Afghanistan has formally announced his intention of visiting Herat after the Nauroz or Persian new year, commencing 21st March. It is not yet known what number of troops will accompany the Amir to Herat, but he will probably take only a strong escort, as the Maimana district of Afghan-Turkistan through which he will pass is in an absolutely peaceful state. Ishak Khan had few supporters there, but the Maimana garrison remained loyal as a body. No orders have been issued regarding the reduction of the number of troops at Mazar-i-Sharif, which now seems likely to remain the principal military post beyond the Hindu Kush.

THE Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk, younger and only surviving son of the late and great Sir Salar Jung, died at Hyderabad on Sunday. With this sad occurrence the last chance of the name and repute of the renowned Minister being perpetuated in Hyderabad disappears.

THE Home Government have expressed a generous appreciation of Sir Charles Crosthwaite's successful administration of Upper Burma, thus endorsing the opinion of the Government of India made public last autumn.

JUSTICES TOTTENHAM, TREVELYAN AND BEVERLEY, of the Calcutta High Court, are all likely to go on furlough within the next two months, Mr. Justice Tottenham probably retiring after the vacation. Messrs. Rampini and Gordon, of the Bengal Civil Service, and C. H. Hill, of the Allahabad Bar, who have already acted in the Court, may be again nominated to officiate.

MR. A. H. BENTON is gazetted to be a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab in the place of Mr. Burney, retired. Mr. H. T. Rivaz has been appointed temporary additional Judge.

MESSRS. METCALFE AND GARDINER resign the Bengal Civil Service from October 29th and November 26th, 1889, respectively.

SIR BENJAMIN SIMPSON has returned from his tour in Burma.

MR. C. J. LYALL AND DR. LETHBRIDGE were to return from the Andamans about the middle of February, after having made a careful investigation of the working of the penal system at Port Blair. Their report will therefore be furnished to the Government of India with as little delay as possible, Mr. Lyall having to take over the duties of Secretary in the Home Department in March, when Mr. MacDonnell leaves for England.

WHEN Colonel Lindsay, R.E., goes home in the spring, Mr. J. Craik, the Traffic Manager, will succeed him as Manager of the South Mahratta Railway Company.

CAPTAIN KUNHARDT, R.E., who has managed the Tirhoot State Railway so well, goes to Lahore as Deputy

Manager on the North-West Railway when the Tirhoot line is made over to the Bengal and North-Western Company.

EVERYTHING continues to go well with the Zhob Valley Mission. The negotiations with the Wazir Maliks have been brought to a most successful conclusion, and Sir Robert Sandeman has marched for the Gomal Pass accompanied by them.

It has been settled that the Chinese Amban will visit Calcutta in February, when the negotiations on the Sikkim question will be finally closed.

SPECIAL attention will probably be directed to the numbering of lepers during the coming census operations. Any comprehensive legislation upon the leprosy question is likely to be suspended until the Commission which is being sent out from England has made its report.

THE Local Governments have all replied on the subject of the Forest Amendment Bill, which will be passed in the course of the current Legislative session.

THE day fixed for the Byculla Club dinner to Prince Albert Victor is Thursday, March 27th.

LORD REAY presided at the annual Convocation of the Bombay University on Jan. 28th.

DR. MACKICHAN, the Vice-Chancellor, stated that the new endowments amounted to Rs 50,000, which had, with two exceptions, for their object the promotion of medical education amongst the women of India.

H.E. LORD REAY on Jan. 27th, accompanied by Lady Reay, and attended by Lieut. Pinhey, A.D.C., laid the foundation-stone of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Hospital for Women, her Ladyship also laying the corner-stone of the Awabai Bhowmuggree Home for Nurses, both of which buildings are situated in the compound of the Grant Medical College and J. J. Hospital.

AT a well-attended meeting held at the Town Hall on Jan. 27th, under the presidency of Captain Sir Henry Morland, it was resolved to form an Association of European members of the Civil, hitherto styled the Uncovenanted, Services in the Bombay Presidency, for the purpose of promoting and protecting their interests, and bringing their case to the notice of Parliament.

RESOLUTIONS were also passed thanking Mr. H. S. King, M.P., Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., K.C.I.E., the other members of Parliament who had supported them, and the London Committee of the Association, for the efforts they were making on behalf of the Services. An influential Committee was appointed, and a set of rules for their guidance was approved, as was a petition setting forth the grievances of the Association for presentation to Parliament.

THE annual Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department shows that nearly 17½ lakhs of rupees were expended on capital account during the year, while the net receipts were under twenty lakhs, giving a dividend on the capital of 4.45 compared with 5.46 in the previous year.

THERE was a marked decrease in State telegrams, but a great growth in private traffic, which increased in value by over four lakhs.

A CRICKET match was played on Jan. 27th and 28th between Mr. Vernon's English team and the Bombay Gymkhana, and resulted in a victory for the visitors by an innings and seventy-four runs.

ONLY a distance of one hundred yards is now left to separate the working parties in the Khojak tunnel, so the heading will be driven through within a very short time.

THE local Governments have all replied on the subject of the Forest Amendment Bill, which will be passed in the course of the current Legislative Session.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS leaves Calcutta for Assam on the 17th Feb., spends three days, from the 2nd to the 5th March, at Shillong, and returns to Calcutta by 14th March.

A PARTY of Marris are reported to have raided in the neighbourhood of the Gambaz post, north of the Harnai route, but did no serious damage.

THE actuals of the next Budget statement will probably show a surplus of something like 120 lakhs, or about ten times the surplus of the forecast.

## NOTES.

NEITHER by wire or "dak" is there much news of importance to record from India to-day. Prince Albert Victor's doings still continue to absorb the chief attention of officials, municipalities, and individuals. There has been some little loss of temper and manners in Bombay in connection with the attempt to arrange the programme for his reception on his return to that city. Somebody has denounced Mr. Grattan Geary as a Fenian, or objected to his becoming Chairman of the Reception Committee, owing to his sympathy with Fenians. Mr. Grattan Geary has given his accuser the lie, and so, it is to be hoped, re-established harmony, but he has not been made chairman. Mr. Justice Bayley was elected to that honour "with loud cheering."

THE Parsi community are in high glee. They are to be allowed to enrol themselves in the local battalion of Volunteers. One of their number, "Khan Sahib Dinshaw D. Khainbata"—rather a mouthful of a name to call out on parade—has been "assiduously and silently" working for this end, and now his efforts have been crowned with success. A Government resolution has been passed sanctioning the measure "on the usual conditions." What these are is not stated in the *Deccan Herald*, which chortles in its joy thus:—"We congratulate the Parsis community on this appreciation by the Viceroy of their loyalty, and we trust they will work with heart and soul and justify what Sir Richard Temple said about the blue blood still running in their veins."

Surely nothing that Sir Richard has ever said requires justifying. But how will the Government justify itself now to the Bengali Babú, who wants to be a man with a musket too?

IT may be owing to this decision that the Admiralty at home consider that India is now sufficiently defended—for they have decided not to send the new fast torpedo gun-vessel *Grasshopper* to the East Indian station as ordered a few days ago. This vessel is one of 3,000 horse-power, with a speed of about nineteen knots an hour. She is now to be sent on service to another station, and "my lords" are sending to India "a very different type of ship," one, in fact, of about a third of the *Grasshopper's* horse power, and of half her speed. This confidence in the security of the Indian Empire is, of course, gratifying, even if not intended as a compliment to the Parsi Volunteers.

THE intelligent traveller from Europe, says the *Pioneer*, should find some economic problems worth his study in India. One of these which would puzzle him considerably would be that presented by our collieries. He would find that, although coal of the best quality can be produced very cheaply at the pit's mouth, the high rates charged for its transfer by rail from point to point make the use of it prohibitive at any great distance from the mines. His wonder at this state of affairs would be increased when he learned that coal from England was imported in large quantities, and commands a ready sale at Bombay and other ports. The railways and mills which purchase it apparently find that this imported fuel is cheaper than that which can be got in the country itself. We will take

one case in point. The Singareni coalfields are distant less than seven hundred miles from Bombay, and are connected with that port by the broad gauge lines of the Great Indian Peninsula and the Hyderabad State Railways. The coal raised is particularly good, and yet it cannot be "placed" at Bombay at a cost which would enable it to compete successfully with English coal.

THERE is a rumour current that the offices of the Examiners of Medical Accounts, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, will, with effect from the 1st of April next, be amalgamated and placed under one Examiner. The office, it is expected, will be located at Calcutta, and be controlled by the Controller, Eastern Circle, Bengal. This is a step leading to economy which might well be followed in making one Ordnance Office and one Clothing Office for all India instead of three as now. One officer and one superintendent would suffice for the amalgamated office instead of three of each, and it might be located at Calcutta, where there will be plenty of accommodation available soon.

THE builders of the Tower of Babel may not have been Freemasons, but a meeting of Masons at Lahore last month must, judging from the following, have been somewhat like a Babel meeting after the collapse of that building:—"At a recent meeting of Lodge 'Industry' of Freemasons at Lahore for the installation of a new Master there were only about one or two-and-twenty brethren present, yet no less than six European and seven Oriental languages found exponents. The speakers were:—Bro. A. Grey in French, Bro. Stoddard in German, Bro. Dr. Calthrop in Latin, Bro. König in Italian, Bro. Manasseh in Hebrew, Bro. Dhulip Singh in Urdu, Brother George in Persian, Bro. Mukerji in Bengali, Bro. Mohan Lal in Sanskrit, Bro. Dr. Calthrop in Hindi, Bro. König in Dutch, and Bro. Jusrawali in Guzerati. The Right Worshipful Brother Parker, the District Grand Master, who had previously spoken in English, wound up with a most amusing specimen of the *lingua franca* spoken by the Punjab pleaders practising before the Chief Court.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT, in the course of his speech at the prize distribution of the Calcutta Madrassa on the 22nd ult., said to the students with reference to the complaint of "poverty" for so few original works being published from Native pens:—"It is quite true that a man may compile a really good book of history, or fiction, or science, and yet be too poor to publish it, or if not absolutely too poor, may feel that the cost of publishing is so great and the number of the reading public so small that he cannot risk the venture. I am glad to be able to tell you that there is a prospect of better things in this respect. An enterprising firm of publishers in London, Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., has determined to set up a branch in Calcutta with the express object of stimulating the Native literature of the country, and offering to Native authors a better opportunity than they now have of printing and publishing their works at such a low price as may be remunerative to the author and yet secure the sale of a large number of copies to the public. I see that the representative of this firm, Mr. Danby, is present here to-day, and I am glad to be able to introduce him to you, for I am sure that if his enterprise is successful, it will be a great advantage to you and a source of much literary development to the country."

THE two columns sent from Momeit on the south and Bharno on the north to punish the rebellious Kachins in the neighbourhood of Shweli river have joined hands at Manton, but it seems that a curious mistake was made before the movement was effected. Captain Greenway's column was already in Manton when Major Blundell and his men were coming within range, and being unaware of the arrival of the other column began to shell the place; thereupon the column in occupation mistaking the firing for that of the Kachin Jingsals hastened to reply, and serious damage might have been done had not the error been discovered in time.



## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

Prince Albert Victor's progress during the past few days presents no feature of great interest to the public. Last week must have been one of comparative rest to him, for, although it was devoted to an almost incessant round of sightseeing, there were few State functions or public receptions. Leaving Patiala on Saturday night, his Royal Highness arrived at Delhi early on Sunday morning. On Monday he drove to the ancient tower known as the Kutal Manar, visiting *en route* Humayan's tomb—the scene of the capture and execution of the Delhi Princes by Hodson. Tuesday was spent in inspecting the old fort and palace of Jumna Musjid and the spots connected with incidents of the great siege of 1857. The party had the advantage of having as guide Colonel Ewart, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who served with the Delhi field force, and was able to point out much that was of peculiar interest. After a day's snipe shooting on Wednesday the Prince went on to Jeypore, which was reached on Thursday morning. The Maharajah, with the principal nobles and the British Resident, received him at the railway-station, and an elephant procession was formed, which proceeded through the picturesque native city to the Residency. The streets, which were densely crowded, were lined by the Maharajah's troops and by the retainers of the nobles, and were spanned at intervals by triumphal arches. The scene is described as presenting a remarkably fine Oriental display. In the afternoon visits were interchanged with the Maharajah; and the Albert Museum, the foundation of which was laid by the Prince of Wales, was inspected. The remainder of the stay at Jeypore was given up to sport, beginning with a successful day's pig-sticking on Friday.

The committee appointed to organise the reception of the Prince at Bombay had a stormy meeting on Friday, a question having arisen who should be chairman of the executive committee. Sir Henry Morland proposed that Mr. Grattan Geary, president of the municipal corporation, should be elected. Another gentleman proposed Mr. Justice Bayley as rival candidate, and read a telegram from Sir Frank Forbes Adam expressing the opinion that, as the municipal corporation was pledged to plans which might clash with those of the general committee, it was advisable to elect an independent chairman. Mr. Grattan Geary denied that the corporation was pledged to any such plans, whereupon Mr. Symons rose and said that, as Mr. Grattan Geary had openly expressed sympathy with the Fenians, he was not a proper person to be at the head of such a movement. A scene of great confusion followed, and it was some time before Sir Raymond West, who presided, could restore order. When at last Mr. Grattan Geary got an opportunity to speak, he declared that he had no political sympathy whatever with the Fenian party. Ultimately Mr. Justice Bayley was elected.

Lord Reay has signalled the last few weeks of his term of office by getting into a quarrel with the University of Bombay. About two years ago a Bill to effect certain reforms in the University was drafted by Sir Raymond West, then Vice-Chancellor, and, after careful consideration, was approved by the Committee of the Senate, of which the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, was chairman. The Bill was sent more than a year ago to the Bombay Government for submission to the supreme Government, as a preliminary step to being brought before the Legislature. Since then the Senate has heard nothing of the proposed measure, and the Government has given no reason for its silence. Lord Reay, speaking as Chancellor at the University Convocation held at the end of last month, thought fit to make some jocular remarks on the subject, saying that since Sir R. West ceased to be Vice-Chancellor the Bill had been left without a father, natural or adoptive. The Senate have, not unnaturally, taken offence, and Mr. Latham and several other prominent members have called a special meeting, which will be held on the 28th inst., and which will probably witness a lively discussion.

The recently-published administration report of the North-Western Provinces contains some remarks on the Native Press which carry peculiar interest and force, coming as they do from Sir A. Colvin, who is well known as a warm and sympathetic friend to the Natives of this country. The Native Press of the North-Western Provinces is, the Lieutenant-Governor says, to a great extent free from the excess which characterises the Press of many other parts of India, but there is a tendency—probably a growing tendency—to imitate the violent style and unreasoning methods of the Native Press elsewhere. This is much to be regretted, as it robs the press of its value as a guide and help to the Government. While admitting that

certain Native papers in no way expose themselves to these strictures, he goes on to say:—

"Nevertheless, the Native Press is in too great measure in the hands of needy men, who use it to blackmail respectable fellow-citizens, and, apart from its uselessness as a guide to general Native opinion, the license which characterises it is in the highest degree odious to the large and important class thus laid under contribution."

Although not at present seeing any ground for believing that the general tone of thought among the people has been corrupted, Sir A. Colvin says:—

"It is difficult to believe that the uninterrupted and increasing circulation of newspapers, habitually imputing to the Government the basest designs and to its officers the most unscrupulous conduct, can fail in course of time to create among very ignorant people, such as are the masses here, a strong feeling of hostility to a Government which is confidently, and so far as they can see without contradiction, stated to be animated by such motives and served by such subordinates. All that can be said at present is that the ignorant classes seem, so far, to have formed and retained juster conceptions on the subject than those who have assumed the mission of instructing them."

A great fire broke out on Wednesday evening in the most crowded part of the Native city of Bombay. Eight or nine houses were destroyed, and several people are believed to have been killed. The damage is estimated at ten lakhs of rupees.

For some days past the entire garrison of Calcutta has been engaged in a series of manœuvres for the purpose of testing the defensibility of the city against an enemy supposed to be attacking from the sea and to have landed a force near the mouth of the Hooghly. The report on the operations is not yet issued. The manœuvres derive special interest from the fact that a clever brochure, written in the style of "The Battle of Dorking," has lately been published and largely circulated. The writer tells how a large Russian naval and military expedition, starting from the Amoor, managed to reach the Mutlah mouth of the Ganges unperceived, and, after landing troops there, proceeded to seize the approaches of the Hooghly, and then bombarded Fort William and captured the city before anyone was aware of their vicinity. He draws the moral that the military authorities are mistaken in trusting to the difficulties of the Hooghly navigation, and that Calcutta is really one of the most exposed, worst protected, and easily assailable towns in the Empire. During the absence of the regular troops Fort William was garrisoned by Volunteers.

The foreign land trade of India for the first seven months of the financial year shows a large decrease on the corresponding period of last year. The decrease is due chiefly to the falling off in the imports from Cashmere, Nepaul, and Karennee.

Favourable reports continue to be received from the new pearl fishery at Tuticorin. Oysters are plentiful, and some beautiful pearls have been found, but owing to the want of buyers, the prices realised have been rather low.

The Madras newspapers now give good reports from the Mysore gold-fields. Recent crushings have been most promising, and the prospect seems to look very hopeful.

## AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

The Ameer has appointed Colonel Wali Ahmed, son of the late General Ameer Ahmed, to act temporarily as agent with the Indian Government.

## THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

RANGOON, FEB. 15.

The latest telegram from Brigadier-General Symons, dated yesterday from the camp at Haka, states that the troops arrived very tired after a long march, during which they crossed a ridge 7,600 ft. high. The troops were received in a friendly manner. The chief of the Lantin tribe, through whose territory the column under Colonel Tregear advances, was at Haka in search of a wife. Brigadier-General Symons reports that this chieftain was so extremely drunk that he had not yet been able to see him, but hoped by an interview to facilitate Colonel Tregear's advance on the Chins. It was reported that Colonel Tregear had arrived at Mouranipin, fifty-five miles distant from Haka.

An advance will be made from Haka on the Tashon Ywama (capital). The Tashons and Hakas are fighting among themselves. The Hakas state that the Tashon Ywama is only three marches distant. Brigadier-General Symons reports that Haka is suitable for a permanent camp. There is no material change in the condition and health of the troops.

The Tonhon column reports a good deal of desultory skirmishing. Two Sepoys and some artillery mules have been

wounded. The insurgents continue defiant. The troops have burned some villages, and are destroying crops and killing cattle.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

Beyond the accounts of the surrender of some chiefs, there is not much news of interest from the Lushai force. Lionpunga surrendered to the frontier police, under Mr. Daly, and another chief, Vantura, gave himself up to Colonel Tregear. The latter brought in Lieutenant Stewart's pistol.

Jahuta, who, it is believed, was the instigator of the attack on Lieutenant Stewart's party, is still at large, but the column will probably reach his stronghold in a few days.

BURMA.

RANGOON, FEB. 15.

The various Shan States have been informed by the Government that, besides tribute, the Government reserves to itself all forests, mines and minerals. If railways are constructed the land is to be provided free of cost.

From some cases now being tried in the Rangoon Police-court a regular slave trade with the Madras coast appears to have existed. Girls were brought to Rangoon on the promise of employment, but on arrival were closely confined and subsequently sold to men they had never previously seen, at prices varying from 70 to 90 rupees.

The *Mandalay Herald* makes serious charges against the local officials of the Maymyo Sub-division. It states that at a station near the ruby mines women and children, supposed to be relatives of dacoits, but against whom nothing can be proved, are kept confined and treated with great harshness. In its issue of Feb. 11, the *Herald* alleges that these persons are kept in a lock-up, and not allowed bedding or covering of any kind, although the weather is bitterly cold at night, the thermometer standing at 42 deg. It adds that one woman lost her child recently, it being literally frozen to death.

The delay which has taken place in carrying out the recommendation of Mr. MacDonnell, late officiating Chief Commissioner, to appoint a judicial commissioner in Upper Burma is being attended with very injurious results. It is daily becoming more urgent that the action of the local tribunals should be efficiently supervised.

The Municipality of Rangoon announce that there is an epidemic of small-pox in Rangoon.

SIAM.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

According to the latest news from the Shan-Siam Boundary Commission, the work is progressing, and there has been no repetition of the slight show of opposition which was met with on first crossing the frontier, but there appears to be a good deal of sickness among the members and the escort.

It is to be hoped that matters will soon improve in this respect, and that the Commission will succeed in throwing additional light upon a country which will become one of great interest and importance should the Government be induced to take up the scheme for a Burma-China railway, so ably and steadily advocated by Mr. Hallett and Mr. Colquhoun.

RANGOON, FEB. 15.

The Siam Boundary Commission has arrived at Kaluton, three marches north of Sadan. The health of the Commission and the escort is indifferent, fever being prevalent. Doctor Close and a number of Sepoys and followers have been invalided. The main body of the Commission has left for the ferry over the Salwen, and crosses into the State of Maukme Bawliwa.

#### THE INDIAN EXPEDITIONS.

(FROM "DAILY NEWS" CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY.

Haka, the place where the Chin and Lushai columns are to meet, was occupied by the southern Chin column on Thursday. The local Chiefs maintain a friendly attitude.

The Tashon Chins continue their defiance, but are sure to submit when the force now ready to march against them from Fort White reaches their capital.

The troops in Sikkin are not to be withdrawn, but relieved at the end of March by one company of the Buffs and two companies of Native Infantry. They are continuing to hold Gnatong.

The Chinese Amban is still at Darjeeling.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

JEYPORE, FEB. 15.

Prince Albert Victor and party yesterday morning went pig-sticking and killed eleven boars. In the afternoon news was brought of a tiger being in the neighbourhood, whereupon the Royal party set out in pursuit. The beast was tracked and

the Prince succeeded in wounding him, Captain Harvey afterwards despatching him.

AGRA, FEB. 16.

Mr. Vernon's cricket team yesterday concluded a match against an Eleven of Agra, the former defeating their opponents with ease by an innings and 66 runs.

### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

#### THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM IN INDIA.

(*Pioneer*.)

The Expansion of the Legislative Councils—inmoderation—is a step which is now recognised by public opinion generally as one which may with safety be taken; but any movement in this direction which the Government can contemplate must be a wholly different matter from the creation of electoral bodies sending representatives by the score to these Councils and making them petty Parliaments empowered to interfere in executive details and to meddle with the finances of the country. If India is to be governed at all, in its present state, there must of necessity be an official majority in every Council. Otherwise Government will constantly find their administrative machinery clogged and their carefully considered measures of legislation rejected simply because they bear the official stamp. India is no place wherein to try the tactics which Her Majesty's Opposition are by tradition privileged to make use of in Parliament. Its administration has well been described as a "sensitive, delicate, and dangerous machine"; and interference with its many parts by unskilled hands may lead to disastrous accidents. The control of its internal affairs, the direction of its foreign policy, the management of its large army, the development of its resources and the financing of its revenue are not tasks which can be handed over to rhetoricians and essayists. They have taxed the powers of men of tried ability and long experience in the past, and there are no signs that the labour and anxiety inseparable from the ruling of a great Empire are likely to become less in the future. Representative institutions are no doubt an excellent form of Government among people qualified to form a judgment upon the acts of those whom they themselves have vested with authority; but they are not unmixed blessings always in such cases as modern Republics prove. To apply them suddenly to India, with its millions still sunk in ignorance of all but the petty concerns of their daily life of toil, divided by race and religion in many instances, and with but the vaguest ideas of moral responsibility, would, indeed, be a blunder so great that England would deserve to lose India forthwith if she were to take such a course. The consolidation of her rule has been a slow and painful process. The right gained by conquest has been confirmed by the reasonable recognition of the claims of the people to some share in the management of their own concerns, with the prospect of a gradual extension of this concession; and it is only those who are impatient of control and resentful of the discipline which a strong administration exacts who would now venture to inaugurate an era of disintegration. Their schemes of "reform" are so varied that it is difficult to follow their intentions or to focus their aspirations; but one central idea seems to dominate them, which is, that opposition to constituted Government is the best way of serving the interests of India—and their own. They may disclaim selfishness and parade the "justice of their cause," arrogate to themselves the right to represent millions when they are the head only of some insignificant clique or association, proclaim themselves leaders when they have no followers, and pose as champions while their flimsy shield is thrust aside by those whom they would protect; but the affectation of a militant patriotism is too transparent. This is the conclusion which is being borne in upon thoughtful men among both the European and Native communities of India day by day, and one has but to study the tactics of the Congress to recognise how just it is.

#### THE FRONTIER TRIBES.

(*Rangoon Gazette*.)

The other day we commented on the amount of trouble which the Chins have caused to the British authorities ever since the annexation of Upper Burma. Yet it was not from this quarter that anyone knowing Upper Burma would have predicted most trouble, but rather from the neighbourhood of Bhamo. There so many wild tribes gather, and men's minds have been accustomed so long to the state of uneasiness and unrest which perpetual raids involve, that the most prolonged trouble was to be expected there. The strong wooden palisade of posts which used to surround Bhamo was a sufficient proof of how constantly attacks had occurred; and every village in the neighbourhood had its bamboo stockade, while those in immediate vicinity to the Kachin hills kept watch every

night to guard against a surprise. Kachin raids were painfully frequent occurrences, and the Bhamo district was within reach of Chinese and other filibusters as well, so the people lived in a state of chronic uneasiness, every man sleeping with his hand on his dah, as it were, or with a loaded revolver under his pillow. In such a place as this, one would have expected a more protracted struggle with the elements of anarchy which have so long reigned supreme in that unhappy border-land; but apparently the work of pacification and of bringing the wild border tribes under some sort of check has progressed much more rapidly there than in the Chindwin.

The State of Momeik borders on the Ruby Mines and Bhamo districts, and at first a good deal of mischief was brewed there. A part of Mohlaing had been added to Momeik, much to the disgust of Khan Hlaing, who claims the Sawbwaship of Mohlaing, and who consequently became one important element of disturbance. Another was found in the person of Saw Yan Naing, one of the numerous grandsons of Mindone Min, who had established himself in an almost inaccessible position among the mountains. Towards the end of 1888 these two worthies planned a simultaneous movement on a large scale at various points on the northern frontier. Owing to imperfect information a few men of the Hampshire Regiment attacked a body of the dacoits in a strongly stockaded position, and suffered serious loss; but a few days later the tables were turned, and the dacoits were severely defeated and dispersed by the troops and military police. Since then only small bands have had to be dealt with. Then a band, consisting chiefly of Chinese brigands and deserters from the Chinese army, had to be put down. In January last year these gentry were attacked by the military police, and entirely dispersed with the loss of at least 50 killed. This lesson seems to have sufficed for the Chinese filibusters, who were perhaps the most dangerous of all the discordant elements there, and who in the latter years of Theebaw's reign had been strong enough to take Bhamo itself and held it for a time in spite of the Burmese troops.

Then the Kachins had to be dealt with. The Pônkan tribe had proved most troublesome, but the troops which had been engaged in the Mogaung expedition in the early part of last year succeeded in bringing this tribe to submission before returning to Bhamo. They occupied Karwan, the chief village, and, before they evacuated it, the headman of the Pônkan villages entered into a solemn engagement to abstain from raids in the future. But other tribes had also to be dealt with; and four separate expeditions were sent last cold season—one against the Lepei tribe; one against the Ithi tribe; a third against the Sana Kachins of the Lataung tribe; and a fourth against the Makan and other tribes in the neighbourhood of Sinbo. In these four expeditions 46 villages were destroyed, together with large stores of grain; and there were 22 engagements in all. The result of these operations has been most satisfactory. The occupation of Kamaing and the establishment of a military post there has opened the road to the jade-mines. Up to the end of May 1889, 98 villages had tendered their submission; and practically all except a few villages have been brought to submission. The rest of the work is merely a question of time and patience; but already an immense advance has been made, and one of the wildest borderlands in the East is now in a state of peace and security such as it has probably not known for centuries, if, indeed, it was ever the abode of anything but the wildest anarchy. Of course there will be occasional raids still. The raiding instinct has been ingrained into these people by its indulgence for centuries, and occasionally it will break out, in spite of all lessons and solemn engagements. But anything like combined opposition is now probably at an end, and we trust that in future no more serious operations will be necessary than merely punishing an isolated village for a cattle raid. Even this should become gradually more and more rare; and with growing peace and security the trade with Western China should increase as much as it is possible for it to do until railways reduce the cost of carriage over the hills, and Chinese officials cease to be leeches, killing the trade by their exactions, legitimate and legal, or the reverse.

### THE EURASIAN—HIS FUTURE.

(*Indian Spectator*.)

David Emanuel Harkenburgh White, founder and first President of the Eurasian Association of Southern India, died in February last, and his funeral was very largely attended by people occupying positions in the public service, from the highest to the lowest. He was very widely known and highly respected. A good deal has been written about our lamented friend. The latest public utterance in connection with him is an address delivered by his nephew, Mr. E. I. S. White, to the members of the East Indian community. From this address, brought out in pamphlet form, we learn that David White was so named after his cousin David Dyce Sombre, General Sombre's grandson. The General, as is known to students of

history, distinguished himself by his valour in the field, his talents and ingenuity being exercised against the British, standing by his guns with a handful of men, after the disorganised rabble army had fled, and retiring afterwards, though not without honour, under the cover of darkness. David White was the leader of a movement which had for its object the promotion of the best interest of the Eurasian community, if need be, by establishing themselves as a distinct Indian race. The writer of the pamphlet under notice inherits some of his uncle's zeal, but we fear he is carrying it too far. He says the East Indian is under the bane of an actual curse, handed down from father to son from the earliest times when the race had its being. It is the curse of its European paternity. He says the Eurasian is an Indian, and can never become a European. With all our sympathy with him, we fail to follow Mr. White here. It is many years now since we saw Madras, and therefore we cannot speak with full knowledge regarding the Eurasian class of the place which has been continually before his eyes. But are this particular Madras species as unprogressive as the red Indians? In our own Presidency we certainly see around us evidences which convince us that the Eurasian community is no exception to the laws which operate generally throughout animate nature. There are many hundreds of families who, by intermarriage through several generations with Europeans, have lost every outward characteristic of Native extraction, and are almost as European in their habits, aspirations, and general conduct in life as the Anglo-Indians in India. There are others who have also reached this condition, except to a trifling extent in outward appearance. Such Eurasians are not, as Mr. White asserts, "a pitiful travesty of the European." A man is not to be called a travesty of the European because he has not lived in England, because he has been born in India, and has never left India; and because India satisfies his wants, and he has no burning desire to leave it and take up his abode in the British Isles. There is a multitude of Europeans who have been born in the country, who are not distinguishable in these respects from Eurasians. It is possible, also, for the domiciled European, in the course of, say, thirty years' residence in India, to be quite as Indian in his habits and ideas as that class of Europeans who have been born in the country. Of the Madras Eurasian, we must repeat, we know but little personally. . . . In conclusion, we have only to add that because faults are found in a system, it is wrong to maintain that therefore the entire system should be swept away as so much rubbish. It is very seldom that any system is altogether bad. If Mr. White and his party do not see that good accrues to the Eurasian community by being welded into the European, we do. If, as Mr. White seems to think, the Eurasian is incapable of imitating the good qualities of the Englishman, but can only copy his vices, then, as member of a separate race, he may copy the vices of the Natives, and sink lower and lower. There should be a continual infusion of blood from the higher race, and this is what Mr. White's system excludes. We are sorry to differ from him so far. His theory is rather attractive to a Native journalist, but it is wanting in coherence and forethought. Let the Eurasian copy the good qualities, both of the European and the Native, his relatives on the father's side and the mother's, and let him adapt himself as far as practicable to the circumstances of India. That is about all we can expect him to do, to his own credit and of his ancestors.

### CHEAP PASSAGES.

(*Planters' Gazette*.)

One line, in England, has offered to the "E.I.P.A." ships on time-charter at current rates, and has further guaranteed to fill them up, outwards, with passengers and cargo, if the Association will do the same on the homeward voyages. It is very probable that this offer will be accepted; the details are being worked out, and proposal slips, for the opinion of members of the Committee, will soon be circulated. To facilitate calculations, such members of the Association as can procure or provide freight are requested to send details, mentioning quantity, description, port, time, and usual rates per ton, to Captain K. M. Foss, Kasauli, who is making a compilation. It is not too much to say that this is an opportunity, not likely to occur again, for a defensive combination among planters and business men generally, in order to obtain favourable terms for their freight. The lists still remain open, and are headed by ten Generals, many of the headquarter staff, Commissioners, leading Civilian, and officials of all grades, and the movement has found marked favour in the leading journals in every presidency, so that any attempt to "boycott" its steamers would meet with a stern reception, as the Association have adopted as their motto, "Defence, not Defiance," and have three or more times humbly invited twenty-five of the leading S.S. Companies in existence to see if no amicable arrangement is practicable, as an alternative to the present system. Ship-

wners should remember that in the last two years the leave rules have been changed and increased facilities offered for furlough, while the depreciated rupee acts as a burdensome tax upon the military officer, who up to twenty years' regimental service only draws some Rs. 550 a month clear, and loses nearly a quarter of his small saving out of this amount by the rate of exchange, when remitting home for the benefit of his wife and bairns! Think of this, ye gentlemen of England, who live at home at ease, who own ships, and can influence the Boards of Direction. Many of our fellow-countrymen have been serving their Queen and country in the Land of the Sun and of the Savage for, say, nineteen and a-half long years. When their monthly bills and subscriptions are paid, by denying themselves everything possible, they may be able to remit home £125 per annum, for the maintenance of their wives and the education of their children as gentlemen's sons, but to join the family circle they cannot hope with the present usually prevailing prices, so it will be seen that this is no groundless agitation.

### THE COST OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

(Madras Mail.)

"Figures may be made to prove anything," and the Government of India may be congratulated on the success of its laborious efforts to prove by figures that the opinion hitherto held and expressed by Provincial Governments, and by the Indian and Home Press, that the Government makes and accepts a large profit on the administration of Civil Justice is erroneous. The Government of India has had what it calls a "complete and accurate" statement of receipts and charges drawn up for the year 1885, and it "believes that the figures, though not up to date, sufficiently illustrate the question in dispute." What, then, are Receipts? The Government replies in a Resolution that the undermentioned items may be included under that head:—

(a) Receipts in Court-fee stamps. This item was to represent the value of all Court-fee stamps filed in Civil Courts with plaints or petitions, and in connection with the service of processes. The value of the Court-fee stamps on probates, letters of administration, and certificates was not to be included.

(b) Receipts in cash. This item was to include all cash receipts finally credited to Government. Amounts which are merely paid into Court in order to be paid away again, such as diet money for witnesses, or sums paid in proceedings for the execution of decrees, were not to be included.

Then, what are Charges? This is the most serious part of "the question in dispute," and unfortunately it is just that part of it which it is in the power of the Government to shape in accordance with its wishes. The Government wants to show that it is idle to allege that Civil Justice is carried on at an indecent profit. Local official authority has set down that profit at about eight lakhs per annum for Madras, and 250 lakhs for the whole of India. It is all a question of what is debited to Civil Justice under the elastic term of "Charges." What, then, are the "Charges" according to the Supreme Government's present view? The Government replies that the following items should be so included under that head:—

(a) The whole of the salaries of officers and establishments and the contingent and other expenditure of Courts which, like Small Cause Courts, are engaged solely in the administration of Civil Justice.

(b) A share of the salaries of officers and establishments and of the contingent and other expenditure of Courts which are engaged only partly in the administration of Civil Justice. It was stated that the share might be determined in proportion to the time devoted by the Courts to civil work, but that each Local Government should determine it on principles which seemed to it fair.

(c) A share of the cost of the Stamp establishment.

(d) A share of the discount on the sale of Court-fee stamps.

(e) The refunds of Court-fee stamps used in Civil Courts.

(f) A share of the expenditure on "Law Officers."

(g) A share of the cost of pensions and leave allowances of officers who have been engaged during any portion of their service in the administration of Civil Justice.

(h) The rent actually paid, or, in the case of buildings which are the property of Government, a fair rent according to the Public Works Department valuation of the building, for the buildings or portions of buildings used by Civil Courts.

(i) Cost of stationery and printing for the several Courts.

By applying the above definitions of income and expenditure, the Government of India has arrived at the conclusion that in Bengal there is a surplus, which amounts to 14½ lakhs; that in Madras the receipts and charges are "practically equal"; and that in all other provinces the charges are "much in excess of the receipts, so that the deficit on the whole account exceeds 12½ lakhs." This is startling enough, but, bad as it is, it is not as bad as it ought perhaps to be. "The calculations," we read, "are extremely intricate, and, notwithstanding the labour that has been bestowed on them, the results can only be considered to be approximately correct. If the full measure of the expenditure involved in the administration of Civil Justice could be shown, it is probable that the deficit would be somewhat greater than that now obtained." The Government feels that it would be entitled to include the cost of Police guards, Treasury charges, share of rent of Stamp offices, and the cost of manufacturing and despatching from England the stamps by which the revenue is realised. But the Government is merciful. It reserves the right to "pile it on;" but at present it is content with the fact that the charges show an excess over expenditure.

We turn once again to the Madras High Court's Report, dated Aug. 7 last, on the administration of Civil Justice in this Presidency, and we find in the appendix an elaborate statement "showing the Judicial Receipts and Charges of Civil Courts for 1888." From this statement we obtain these totals:—

Courts.	Receipts.	Charges.
High Court ...	Rs. 1,17,542	Rs. 4,17,110
Small Cause Court ...	" 1,72,954	" 1,01,154
District Courts ...	" 30,50,907	" 20,29,940

Total Rs. 33,41,403 ... Rs. 25,48,204

The High Court considers, and the Government is of the same opinion, that these figures show a surplus of Rs. 7,23,199. The High Court gives particulars of the charges it has allowed for, and so does the Government of India: but there is no means of checking the debits of the latter. But we note that the Government of India make a charge of Rs. 1,15,000 for "rents for buildings used by Civil Courts," whereas no such charge appears in the High Court's statement. "Pension and leave allowances" figure for Rs. 3,42,000 in the former, but do not appear at all in the latter statement. The Government of Madras said in its order of Aug. 30 last, that in 1885 the receipts of Civil Courts in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 32,54,651, and the charges to Rs. 24,67,478, so that the year gave a surplus of Rs. 5,65,015. But the Government of India contends that the receipts in that year were Rs. 32,25,000, and the charges Rs. 31,88,000, so that the surplus was only Rs. 37,000. Not only so, but the Government of India is prepared to prove this—by figures!

### THE ANGLO-INDIAN EASY LEAVE ASSOCIATION.

(By THE D. O. B.)

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

It was a gorgeous idea, I can't help thinking so now, though it has not been received with approbation. The old Colonel, when I broached the subject to him, said something about encouraging d—d malingerers; and the Commissioner, to whom the Colonel blurted out the whole matter, observed that the ingenuity of the scheme was only surpassed by its lack of principle.

The theory on which we—for a partner was necessary—was as follows. The Cheap Passage Association are going to make a trip home a possibility to the civilian or soldier officer, no matter how meagre his pockets are lined; but what use of a cheap trip to them if lack of leave prevents them from taking it? No man with a reasonable desire to keep in the swing of the great world should ever miss seeing more than two successive Ascot weeks, and ought to whistle the airs of every alternate Gaiety burlesque; yet men to whom Goodwood was not a necessity, and who did not see the necessity of a knowledge of the current music-hall songs, have laid it down that a soldier is not to have long leave until he has been three years in the country, and that a civilian must grill for eight. A rule is a rule, as Generals and Colonels, L.G.'s and Commissioners are constantly impressing on their flocks; but—and it was on this but that we were to found our Association—should an officer be blessed with a fine crop of "Urgent private affairs," and can be spared, he can take leave sufficiently often to be able to accord a personal interview to his English bootmaker whenever he wants a fresh set of boots, which is an important matter.

Our brilliant idea was to supply to our clients the necessary "Urgent private affairs." Each member of the Association who paid his entrance fee and monthly subscription would receive once in each two years a telegram which would be sufficient to ensure his leave home being granted. These telegrams are so carefully worded that neither the sender nor the recipient could feel their consciences, however delicately balanced, jarred—for, though the Colonel appealed to Hades when I informed him of the fact, my partner and myself have consciences. I was to register the names and take the money, and my partner was to send the telegrams.

A few selections from our schedule of telegrams will, perhaps, more thoroughly explain matters. Take for instance,



No. 3, "Return at once, or you will be too late." Could anything be simpler or more uncompromising than that? Yet, attached to an urgent demand for leave and forwarded with the remark that "the enclosed telegram speaks for itself," it should be good for at least six months.

No. 15, "It is impossible for you to take up the rents on your property unless you are present in person," and No. 23, "A sum of money has been left you. Return at once to claim it or you will surely lose it," combine humour with practicalness. The happy recipient, on arriving at home, would find his rents on an old coat donated by the Association, or his sum of money, say threepence in coppers, left for him by the same benefactors at the office, on condition he claimed it at once.

Nos. 106 and 113, "Uncle dead, affairs in utmost confusion, return at once," and "Will discovered, return at once," are triumphs of vagueness. It is not stated whose uncle died, or whose will was discovered, and it is an undeniable fact that uncles do die daily, leaving their affairs in confusion, and that lost wills are perpetually turning up.

It was a great idea, though the Association is quashed, and I hardly think that the Commissioner was justified in his remark when he said that its inception showed a moral obliquity that was almost criminal.

### SUCCESSFUL TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN SIND (Times of India.)

An interesting and remarkably successful experiment in technical education is detailed in a resolution of the Educational Department acceding to the request of Mr. Jacob, the Educational Inspector in Sind, for an increase of some Rs. 16,550 in expenditure on schools in that province. The claim of the Sind local boards to larger grants in aid of education is freely admitted, and will probably be provided for in the coming budget. Appended to the resolution (in which, by the way, Mr. Jacob is warmly and very justly commended for the energy he has shown in promoting education in Sind and in bringing the requirements of the province prominently into notice) is an extract from a letter of Mr. Jacob, in which he gives some details of the practical system of technical education, which has been instituted in the Nausahro schools by Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan. We learn from this extract that what has made these schools so popular with the industrial classes is that the people see clearly that boys can earn just as high wages in the workshops or the industrial school as they would do if put out to work elsewhere; while the school holds out a balance of advance by giving skilled instruction in a handicraft, side by side with the three R's or with an English education. "To the ordinary industrial school," says Mr. Jacob, "which offers no wages but gives merely instruction, the craftsman living from hand to mouth cannot afford to send a son who is old enough to join the bread-winners of his family. In any case, sending such a boy to an industrial school of this kind is a sacrifice which only the enlightened few can be expected to make, for it is like locking up so much capital which is urgently needed for present circulation. Mr. Kadirdad Khan was the first to meet this hitherto insuperable difficulty by the opening of his schools at Nausahro, which demand no sacrifice from the parents, but, on the contrary, offer them a substantial gain." The industries taught embrace Sind embroidery, tailoring, joining, and cabinet work, smith's work in iron and brass, electro-plating, mason's work, pottery, &c., and the attendance at all the classes is continually increasing. The boys in the workshops are divided into "gangs," each gang being headed by a senior boy who has displayed exceptional skill. The schools are in close touch with the market; and, as orders come in, they are distributed among the gangs, and the profits of the work when delivered are divided among the members of the gang in proportions fixed by the teacher, and regulated by the degree of skill possessed by each individual. The head of one of the gangs at Kandiaro, for example, consisting of three Mahomedans and two Hindu boys, is assessed at 8 annas a day, one of his companions at 5 annas, one at 3, and the other two at 2 annas. The articles manufactured by the boys and girls of the five schools are readily bought up by the public, the pupils are learning to earn a living by the fruit of their own skill and industry, and the progress made by them in non-technical studies is singularly good. The industrial school for girls, Mr. Jacob tells us, is most popular, and suggests new possibilities in the extension of female education; for it is found that the opportunity of earning money keeps the girls at school up to a later age than it has hitherto been usual for them to stay. He informs us, also, that the schools, as is not unnatural, have created extraordinary interest among the industrial classes, both Mahomedan and Hindu; and the movement has been supported by the local Zamindars, who give a voluntary contribution towards the expenses of the schools of six pies on every rupee of revenue paid by them to the State; while several of them have given their services on

the school committees. It is also interesting to learn that every officer in Sind, including the Commissioner and the Collector of the District, Colonel Trevor, who has visited the schools, or has inspected the manufactures turned out of the workshops, has expressed unqualified satisfaction at what he has seen. The experiment is well worth trying on a more extensive scale elsewhere. We commend it to the especial attention of the Department.

### SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN'S MISSION.

(Pioneer.)

Sir Robert Sandeman's success in his negotiations with the tribes holding the eastern portion of the Gomal route is the more welcome, as there were not wanting prophets of ill-omen who foretold that failure must follow any peaceful overtures to the various clans. They argued that control over the Gomal Pass proper, that is, over some 30 miles of road across the frontier, could only be gained by force, and that a strong expedition would be needed to coerce the Shiranis, Mahsuds, and Zalli Khel Waziris, with whom we should have to deal. As we have seen, the Shiranis, who hold the country to the south of the Pass, sent in their jirga without any hesitation, thus simplifying the situation at the outset. The Mahsuds and Zalli Khel followed their example a few days later, and as a sign of good faith they surrendered a number of refugees and expressed a desire to serve the British Government. The Mahsud Waziris are one of the most powerful tribes along this part of the border, and have given much trouble in the past; while the Zalli Khel are a large section of the clan known as the Darwesh Khel, intimately associated with the Mahsuds in holding the northern border of the Gomal. Sir Robert Sandeman can thus enter the Pass by way of the Zhob River with full confidence that he will not be molested on his march, and our engineers can mark out the road in perfect safety. There is only one portion three or four miles in length, we believe, that is really difficult, and it is here generally that the Powindar caravans get blocked, and are attacked by the local tribes. A considerable amount of blasting may be required to make the road practicable on easy gradients; but after the experience gained in the Khyber and the Bolan the work should be expeditiously accomplished. There will then be another good military road through the Suleiman Range, and one which in case of war will be most valuable if Ghazni has to be made an objective point. Beyond the Zalli Khel country, further to the north-west, it is said that only low rolling hills have to be crossed until the Kohnak Range is reached, where the Sarwandi Kotal, 7,500 feet above sea-level, has to be surmounted. There are no obstacles, however, which would seriously impede the march of an army in this direction, the real difficulties being in that section of the Pass which lies just beyond our frontier. The political effects of the present Mission are likely to make themselves felt to the westward among the independent and warlike Suleiman Khel, and it is very reasonable to suppose that this clan will be won over in the course of time. The opening out by military roads of the little known country to the north of the Hurnai route will contribute materially to the strength of the Quetta-Peshin position, while at the same time facilitating a direct advance when necessary upon Ghazni, the strategical value of which place in the front line of defence stretching from Kabul to Kandahar is fully admitted.

### AGITATION IN INDIA.

(Pioneer.)

Every District Officer knows that the ryot understands nothing beyond the petty affairs of his own circle, and has no time, in the hard struggle for existence, to interest himself in what Congress-leaders pretentiously call "national politics." He is content if his harvest is good, and his concern with matters outside his village is of the smallest. The due observance of his religious rites, the maintenance of his caste rules, the enjoyment of primitive festivities, a pilgrimage to this or that shrine, alone affect the monotony of his daily life. He has thus no range of ideas, and if he were called upon to take part in any movement, other, perhaps, than that which touches his religion, he would make no response. But above him stand the orthodox educated class, deeply interested in maintaining Hindu traditions and keeping alive the spirit of their religion. How, it may be asked, do these look upon the agitation which seeks to create democratic institutions in a country where the conservatism of caste still flourishes in full and vigorous life? We have more than once pointed out that orthodox Hinduism views with alarm the progress made by the party of agitation who have in the last ten years come to the front. And the reason is not far to seek. The Brahmin who, by virtue of his birth, apart from his social position, commands the respect and even veneration of the subordinate castes, recognises that a process of levelling down must inevitably follow if the demands of the Congress are conceded,



and that his old influence over the people will be rapidly undermined and eventually destroyed. Representative institutions convey to him the unpleasant picture of his possible subordination to men with whom he cannot even associate in ordinary life, and he is not therefore likely to welcome changes which involve results of this kind. The democratic principle is absolutely antagonistic to Hinduism, for it reduces to a dead level the Brahmin and the pariah; the vote of one would be of equal weight with the vote of another once the mass of the people understood the nature of the responsibility thrown upon them. In the distant future, when the illiterate millions have become enlightened, the dominant classes among the Hindus will have to accept the new position, but at present their power is unshaken, and they are bestirring themselves to prevent what in their eyes would be little short of a calamity. The struggle between the exponents of democracy and the orthodox party is certain to be a bitter one, and already there are indications that it is commencing in earnest.

#### BENGAL.

(Jan. 29.)

MESSRS. METCALFE AND GARDINER have been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

It was whispered at a late stage of the recent banquet to Mr. H. S. King, Calcutta, that the Viceroy had promised to recommend the rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee as the minimum at which the Uncovenanted Service pensions should be remitted home hereafter.

It is understood that the Government of Bengal has indented for two professors of English literature from England for employment in Bengal, and that the Secretary of State for India has engaged for five years two men on a salary of Rs. 800 each a month, who are expected to arrive in this country by the end of the current month.

AN additional seventy-two miles of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway was opened for goods traffic last week between Purulia and Chakradharpur, making in all 120 miles opened since Dec. 15th. There now remains only 140 miles to be laid to complete the main line from Nagpore to Assensole.

THE terms on which Sir Theodore Hope's Syndicate have obtained the concession to construct the Chittagong-Assam Railway are the grant of five square miles of waste land for every mile of rails laid between certain points, giving a total area of 3,000 square miles and the exclusive right to work coal and the petroleum in selected areas, 30 square miles in all, in the country passed through. The capital required for the company, which is still to be formed, is six crores of rupees, but the whole of this would not of necessity have to be raised at once if the agreement with the Secretary of State, is signed within the next two months. It is hoped to float the company in the spring, and commence operations next cold weather.

A MEETING of the Armenian community of Calcutta was held on Jan. 27 at the local college, with Mr. Gasper in the chair. The following resolutions were passed:—

1.—That an association be established, to be called the Armenian Association of Calcutta, for the purpose of protecting the interests and advancing the welfare of the Armenians in India, Armenia, and elsewhere.

2.—That the Association affirm the desirability of an equal distribution of its moral and material support and aid between communities or associations of Armenians out of India, who may at any time be suffering most from oppression in the furtherance of the political, moral, and material welfare of Armenians in India.

3.—That this meeting resolves that the Association shall consist of Armenians, who will be invited to subscribe sums according to their means, such subscriptions not to be less than one rupee.

CALCUTTA seldom witnessed such an imposing spectacle as the funeral of Mr. R. Knight on Jan. 28. The house of the deceased was crowded by Europeans and Natives long before the funeral *cortège* left the premises. For a time traffic at the north end of Chowringhee-road was suspended, owing to the push of carriages. The coffin was made of plain teakwood, polished, but hidden in a mass of crosses, wreaths, and flowers sent by friends. The funeral *cortège* comprised two rows of carriages, and extended to nearly a quarter of a mile, besides those who followed on foot. The service was read in an impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Hyde, of the Church of England. Among those who attended the funeral were members of the Bench and Bar, the Bengal Government, priests of several denominations, the Municipality, merchants, solicitors, pressmen, conspicuous among whom were Messrs. Hensman, Wilson, and Furrell; and the *élite* of Native society were also well represented.

THE Secretary of State has been pleased to sanction the retiring pension of £1,200 a year, payable according to the

official rate of exchange, to Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, late Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed in Calcutta to discuss certain disputed questions arising out of the working of the Merchandise Marks Act. It consists of Mr. Harvey James, Legislative Secretary; Mr. Scobell Armstrong, Collector of Customs; Mr. J. F. O'Connor, Assistant Financial Secretary; Mr. Ashworth, representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. J. Irvine, on behalf of the Calcutta Trades' Association.

THERE is a deadly difference of opinion between the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce on the subject of Turkey red twill.

#### MADRAS.

(Jan. 29.)

THE new submarine cable from Madras to Penang will be laid in the course of the next two years. It will pass south of the Nicobars, thus avoiding the reefs which cut the present cable.

AN imposing demonstration took place on the 13th inst. at the railway station, Madras, in honour of the daughter of Mr. Subramaniam, editor of the local *Hindu*, who was recently remarried at Bombay under the auspices of the Hindoo Widow-remarriage Association, and arrived here accompanied by her husband and father. A large assembly of Natives collected to receive her, among whom was Dewan Bahadur Ragunath Rao, as also several Native members of the local bar. A Native band was in attendance. The couple were presented with fruits, flowers and a costly silver-lace bodice, and drove off amid acclamations and the strains of the band.

A MADRAS correspondent writing on the 24th says:—Another examination scandal came to light. The examination for Bachelor of Laws, which has been going on since Monday, was suspended this morning, when 129 candidates assembled in the Senate house for the paper on Jurisprudence. It appears that Mr. Wilson, Registrar, yesterday received an anonymous letter containing questions of Jurisprudence, which on comparison were found identical with the questions to be set to-day. The anonymous letter was handed to the police. All the candidates applied to the Syndicate to hold a fresh examination on all the subjects, as it is suspected that other subjects have obtained some publicity before the examination began.

MR. SULLEN, Presidency Postmaster, died from an attack of paralysis, on Jan. 25th. He had seen upwards of forty years' service in the Postal Department, and was highly esteemed by all classes. He did good work in the Field Post Office during the Mutiny and the Afghan War.

THE following is a translation of a special *Gazette* issued by the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad, January 26th, after the death of the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk:—Order by his Excellency the Minister in the Political and Financial Department, dated the 4th Jamadi-us-Sain 1307 H.—His Excellency the Minister expresses his deep and sincere sorrow and regret at the death of Nawab Meer Saadut Ali Khan Ghuyur Jung Shujaa-ud-Dowla Munir-ul-Mulk, Bahadoor, which melancholy event took place at six o'clock this morning. Whether those claims be considered which the father of the deceased had upon this State, or the personal merits, refinement, qualifications, and services of the deceased himself be borne in mind, this occurrence is certainly a public calamity which has unfortunately fallen upon this State. As his Excellency Sir Asman Jah Bahadoor had a heartfelt attachment for the father of the deceased and a special friendship with the deceased himself, and as he has a sincere sympathy for the family to which the deceased belonged, and which has during a short period suffered so many repeated misfortunes, he is at a loss to find words to express the real pain and grief he feels at the present blow, which is the heaviest of all. This premature and heartrending death has truly deprived the Minister of his sincere friend, the State of an illustrious nobleman, and the Government of an able and an honourable officer. His Highness also is pleased to express his sincere sorrow at this sad event, and his princely sympathy with the family of the deceased. One day's leave is granted to-day in all Government offices at the headquarters in Hyderabad, and in the districts on the day when this order reaches there.

#### BOMBAY.

(Jan. 31.)

DURING the absence of Colonel F. J. Wise, Mr. H. T. Ommanney, C.S., will continue to act as Inspector-General of Police.

MR. G. C. WHITWORTH, S.C., acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana, has been allowed furlough for eight months and ten days.

THE REV. J. HENDERSON, M.A., Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, has been granted furlough for two years.

THE REV. J. A. SELLAR, M.A., Chaplain of Ghorepuri, has been appointed domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

THE annual tournament of the Western India Volunteer Athletic Association this year will be held in Bombay during the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor.

THE REV. P. S. GROVE, B.A., has been appointed Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, and the Rev. S. Leigh Lye, B.A., Chaplain of Nasirabad, each from March 1st next. In the meantime the latter will officiate as Chaplain of Baroda.

ON Saturday evening last, Prince Alfred of Connaught and Earl of Sussex, and the Princesses Margaret and Patricia of Connaught, the children of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, were entertained at the Central Gymnasium at Poona. Sergeant-Major Gorman, the Chief Instructor, assisted by his staff, gave a series of evolutions concluding with a *mêlée*, in which the Gymnasium staff joined.

THE following military order has been promulgated:—"The admission in the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps of selected Parsees is sanctioned on the condition that they sufficiently understand the English language, adopt the uniform of the corps, and are willing and able to share in its duties. (*Vide* G. R. 4,321 of 20th October, 1888.)" The order was, we learn, communicated by the Adjutant of the Poona Corps to Mr. Dinshaw Hormusji Khambatta, who has diligently and unostentatiously worked for the enrolment of his co-religionists as volunteers.

THE services of Surgeon J. Crimmin, V.C., at present Port Sanitary Officer in Bombay, having been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Civil Department, he has been appointed Civil Surgeon of Shikarpur; but, on being relieved by Surgeon F. F. MacCartie of his duties in Bombay, he will act as Presidency Surgeon, Third District, pending further orders, with effect from the date of the departure of Surgeon-Major Murphy on leave.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(Jan. 28.)

LIEUTENANT F. POPHAM YOUNG, Assistant-Commissioner, fell from his horse and broke his collar-bone while out pig-sticking with the Delhi Tent Club.

MR. A. H. BENTON is gazetted a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab in the place of Mr. Burney, retired. Mr. Rivaz has been appointed a temporary additional Judge.

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) had previously been informed that the Naib Sultan of Cabul had been placed under arrest in connection with his accounts; and information derived from Native sources in Cabul now states that misappropriation of public money to the extent of Rs. 300,000 has been discovered against the Naib Sultan. The embezzlement is said to have occurred in the construction of the Ameer's new palace and Masjid, which were both erected under his supervision some years ago. His other accounts relating to the Kotwali realisation of criminal fines and prisoners' accounts are also being examined and checked by a committee composed of Sirdar Abdulla Khan, Taimuri, Parwana Khan and Mirza Abdul Rahman.

WHEN Colonel Lindsay, R.E., goes home in the spring, Mr. J. Craik, traffic manager, will succeed him as agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

##### UJAR GAM [THE DESERTED VILLAGE].\*

A very successful translation of the "Deserted Village" into Hindi has just made its appearance in India, and it is pleasant to welcome a work of such rare excellence. Sri Dhara Pâthaka brought himself into notice a short time ago by a clever translation of "The Hermit;" but the work before us has reached even a higher standard of merit. It is remarkable for the faithfulness with which every idea in Goldsmith's verses is reproduced, and for the conciseness with which this is done. Notwithstanding the great differences between the two idioms, and the supplementary words and phrases always necessary in rendering foreign ideas intelligible, the translator exceeds by very few lines the length of the original, and throughout the greater part of his poem succeeds in effecting a line for line translation. In doing this not only is every idea reproduced, but exactly and accurately rendered, even down to verbal emphasis. So far for the work as a translation; but similar unstinted praise can be awarded to the book as a Hindi poem. It reads with perfect fluency and musical

\* "Ujar Gam" [the Deserted Village]. A Metrical Translation of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village". By Pandit Sri Dhara Pâthaka, of Allahabad. 1889.

sonority in its Hindi dress; indeed, had an Indian compose an original poem on English village life he could not have put together a more finished production. It is much to be hoped that other Indians will take to heart the lesson silently read them by this masterly composition. It teaches them to abandon mere word-jingling and exaggeration, and to give their powers to the production of a literature which shall reflect the simple beauties of nature, which shall call forth pure and noble thoughts, which shall raise the mental, moral, and material condition of their country, and which shall endure as a memorial of patriotic labour. The Hindi language is a flexible and expressive form of speech, capable of the finest polish and the highest development. It has been unfairly depressed by official neglect; but its claims to recognition cannot long be ignored if its speakers persevere in raising it to eminence by the publication of such carefully executed works as that upon which we are commenting.

A new candidate for public favour comes forward this month in the shape of *The Parents' Review* (W. H. Allen and Co.), edited by Charlotte M. Mason. It is intended as a monthly magazine of Home training and Culture, and several well-known writers have come forward to assist the editor in carrying out the programme which she has in view. Mrs. Lancelot Lipscomb, F. H. Anson, F. Steintal and Anna Mary Harrison contribute varied and interesting papers to the first number. Dr. Taylor, editor of *Science Gossip*, lends his pen also, and the Rev. H. R. Haweis chats pleasantly about "Music and Children." *The Parents' Review* will supply an undoubted want, and should ensure a wide circulation if the editor can keep to the excellent idea which she explains in her preface as follows:—

"Those of us who have come face to face with the problem of education have had some such experience as this. The children are bright, loving, docile, as 'tis their nature to'; take kindly to their sums, their story-books, their play, their lessons, to whatever in the way of food or exercise is provided for their manifold nature. They get on, of course, surprisingly, if they be quick children of a good stock; and the educator cannot enough plume himself upon his easy success, until, one day, it dawns upon him that all this delightful progress is no more than natural growth; the child is growing, every part of him, and under favouring conditions, upon the food of various sorts that you provide him with, in the atmosphere that you surround him with. If no more is wanted of him than to grow, you may sit at your ease. But if you are not content that he should grow as he is, if you see that *this* must be strengthened and *that* reduced, it is a source of deep distress to parent or teacher to perceive that, in all that makes for *character*—the one sterling achievement of human life—the children are where they were; the bright, impulsive child is as hopelessly idle; the slow child is no quicker; the reticent child no franker; the sullen, no more amiable; the volatile, no steadier. Clearly, there is more to be done; but what more, and how much more—are questions, to answer which, by 'here a little, and there a little,' the *Parents' Review* stands committed."

The "Mining Manual," by Walter R. Skinner, which makes its third appearance, is a work of reference of the greatest utility to all interested in mining ventures, whether as investors or speculators. When it is reflected that in 1889 there were no less than 1,527 mining companies on the register in London, with a nominal capital of £157,626,385, some idea may be formed of the labour required to produce such a manual as this. But Mr. Skinner has done his work admirably, sparing no pains to give his readers the latest and most accurate information possible.

We have a number of books, pamphlets, &c. on our table which want of space prevents us from reviewing this week, but we shall give these full attention in a literary supplement next issue.

THE season reports for the Bombay Presidency for the past week are summarised in the *Government Gazette* in the following general remarks:—Rain needed in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad. Late crops in two talukas of Karachi, and three of Shikarpur, and mustard in one taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier damaged by locusts. Jowari in Ahmednagar and parts of Sholapur, and late crops generally in two talukas of Nasik and three of Poona, withering for want of rain. Jowari in one taluka of Ahmednagar damaged by foggy weather, and exotic cotton in five talukas of Dharwar blighted. Crops otherwise good, except early sown cotton in four talukas of Broach, and late crops generally in parts of Khandesh and Satara. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops continue in a few districts. Probable output of opium in Baroda 12 annas. Fodder, scarce in one taluka of Khandesh, and two of Nasik and Dharwar. Agricultural stock generally good.



DR. SOULE'S

## HOP BITTERS.

THE GREAT APPETIZER

AND

BEST TONIC ON EARTH

FOR THE CURE OF

INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, &amp; GENERAL DEBILITY

NOTHING EQUALS IT.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE VENDORS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN AND CO., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year... ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1890.

## THE EURASIAN PROBLEM.

THE Eurasian difficulty has been a growing one in India, but the Supreme and Local Governments have allowed it to grow without attempting any solution of it. No

Englishman—official or non-official—who has lived for any time in India can shut his eyes to the fact that there is throughout the country, but chiefly in the cities, a large and increasing community claiming kindred with Englishmen, and professing the same religion, but the members of which community, men, women, and children, are steadily year by year sinking lower in the social scale. These unfortunate people have been living from hand to mouth—the men trusting chiefly to getting employment as clerks in Government or mercantile offices, and the women struggling as best they can against the pinching pressure of continual poverty. A pride which it is easy to characterise as foolish, but which comes from the strain of English blood in their veins, has kept the class as a whole from attempting any manual labour, and want of capital has prevented them from entering upon any trade on their own account. They have simply contented themselves with such wretched earnings as can be gained by clerkships. Poverty, however, has not checked their increase; they have continued to grow and multiply, and to spread poverty about them until their case has become not one of scandal only—that it has long been—but one of danger to a Christian English Government. Successive Viceroys and Legislative Councils have seen and watched the evil growing, and have done—nothing. That the problem of how to deal with this mixed race called Eurasian is a most difficult one may be readily admitted; but it must also be allowed that for Government to fold its hands and make no attempt to meet the difficulty is not a policy either wise or expedient. It may, of course, be argued that, according to the strict rules of the so-called science of political economy, Government has no right to interfere in the matter, and that, like other social problems which apparently cannot be solved, this one should be left alone. But the rules or theories of political economy are not always applicable to Indian problems. Had the question been fairly grappled with in the early years of our occupation of the country—something might have been done to render the lot of the present unfortunate class less gloomy and despairing than it is. We are writing, be it remembered, of the poorest and the most helpless of the Eurasians who dwell chiefly in the Presidency cities. The *Pioneer* to hand to-day touches upon this ever-recurring question, but in a manner more flippant than philosophical. It says that “in dealing with the difficult Eurasian problem in India there is always the danger of offending the susceptibilities of a numerous class whose position makes them peculiarly sensitive when advice is tendered or criticism indulged in by their avowed friends. In all questions which affect their social status, their capacity for work, their ‘right’ to enlist in the regular army, or to be provided with other means of livelihood by the Government, one must steer clear of any reference to their idiosyncrasies or the most well-intentioned suggestions will be angrily rejected. It is only men like the Rev. S. B. Taylor who really seem to be able to gain a patient hearing, and to excite some enthusiasm among a race whose prospects are admittedly uninspiring. He has at least prevented most of the existing Eurasian Associations in Upper India from throwing in their lot with the Congress, and agitating for reforms as impracticable as they are wild.” Well, this is something which should be put to the credit of a community which, notwithstanding the buffetings of evil fortune and official neglect, has ever been staunch and loyal to the British raj. It is to be hoped that some strong

Englishman will yet be found in India who will help the Government how to deal with this Eurasian problem and show the Eurasians how they best can help themselves. In Madras a Reform League of Eurasians has been found, but according to the authority from which we have quoted, the leader of the movement is one calling himself "E. J. S. White Khan," who lays down the following rules as to what the Eurasian of the future is to be :—

"He will be named after his Indian as well as European progenitors; he will dress in clothes made in a semi-European fashion of light Indian materials; he will eat less flesh than the European does and less flour than the Indian. He will choose the cold water and clear head of the Indian rather than the brandy and high living of the European. He will eat rice and *jauri*, but he will not eat it with his fingers, sitting on the ground. He will live in a Native house, but he will retain the European's faith in whitewash and ventilators. He will seek to acquire the thrift and simple habits of the Indian bunniah, but he will seek, too, to acquire the energy and enterprise of Europeans."

It is all very well for our Allahabad contemporary, which is credited with being the semi-official organ of the Government of India, to laugh at this as a "fanfaronade of nonsense." It has its comical side, no doubt, to the thoughtless scribbler of "turn-overs" and ephemeral "pars"; but to the serious thinker on Indian subjects this Eurasian question is one of the gravest of the many complex ones which have arisen under British rule—and the longer that its solution is delayed the greater will be the scandal to that rule, and the deeper the degradation of a race which, with all their shortcomings, have sterling claims upon the justice as well as the sympathy of Englishmen.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 25.)

- MEYALFE**, Mr. C. T., C.S.I., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from Oct. 29.
- GARDINER**, Mr. J. W., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from Nov. 26.
- The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—
- BENTON**, Mr. A. H., Bengal Civil Service, temporary additional judge, Chief Court, Punjab, to be a judge of that Court, vice Mr. R. T. Burney, who has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service, from Oct. 25.
- RIVAZ**, Mr. H. T., barrister-at-law, officiating judge, to be additional judge, temporarily, vice Mr. Benton.
- COLLINS**, Captain G. A., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and 2nd in command of the Merwara Battalion, is granted general leave in India, for one year, from Feb. 15.

#### MILITARY.

- MURRAY**, Colonel K. D., D.S.O., assistant adjutant-general, is appointed to be first assistant adjutant-general, vice Colonel H. A. Bushman C.B., whose tenure has expired.
- KITSON**, Captain G. C., 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, officiating district staff officer, 2nd class, is appointed to be district staff officer, 2nd class, vice Brevet-Major B. E. Spragge, D.S.O., district staff officer, 2nd class, reported unfit to return to duty in India.
- WHITTALL**, Lieut. F. V., Bengal Staff Corps, adjutant 6th Infantry, is appointed to be adjutant Hyderabad Contingent, 1st Infantry, vice Captain G. C. C. Shakespear, vacated on promotion.

**FRAZER**, Lieut. G. S., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer, 6th Infantry is appointed to be adjutant, vice Lieut. Whittall.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s personal staff, vice Brigade-Surgeon W. Temple, M.B., V.C., proceeded to England on completion of his tour of foreign service :—

**ALLAN**, Brigade-Surgeon A., M.D., to be honorary surgeon.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

**RICHARDSON**, Lieutenant H. L., Yorkshire Light Infantry, wing officer 14th (the Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, June 19, 1888.

**WOOD**, Lieutenant C. E., Bedfordshire Regiment, wing officer 17th (the Loyal Purbia) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, May 23, 1888.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

**BUNBURY**, Colonel W. R., Bengal Staff Corps, Commissariat Department, for one year; pension service, 32nd year, commenced March 31, 1889.

**GOLDNEY**, Major T. H., Bengal Staff Corps, 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 23rd year, commenced June 9, 1889.

**WILLIAMS**, First Grade Apothecary W. A., is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate for one year.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Colonel's allowance from Jan. 20 :—

**GURDON**, Colonel E. P., Bengal Staff Corps.

**BAINBRIDGE**, Colonel F. T., Bengal Staff Corps.

**PITT**—The services of Major W. Pitt, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, deputy manager, N.W. Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Depot from March 15.

**MONK**—The unexpired portion of the special leave for two years granted to Mr. H. L. Monk, executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is cancelled.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Jan. 16.)

**HOME**, Colonel R., C.I.E., Royal (Bengal) Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

**BOWER**, Lieutenant D. M., supernumerary on the establishment, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer 4th Bengal Cavalry, vice Davison, appointed squadron commander 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

**BUSH**, Lieutenant G. H., wing officer 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be quartermaster.

**OZZARD**, Surgeon F. R., to the officiating medical charge of 20th Punjab Infantry, vice Surgeon W. J. Buchanan, proceeded on field service with the Chin-Lushai Force.

**GOWAN**, Lieut.-Colonel W. E., 2nd in command 38th Bengal Infantry to be commandant, vice Beckett, retired.

**COLLETT**, Brigadier-General H., C.B., district commander, 2nd class, posted to the Assam district.

**BAYARD**, Lieut. and Adjutant R., 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

**CARR**, Lieut. and Quartermaster J., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

**WALSH**, Lieut. H. H. A., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

**CROFTS**, Second Lieut. L. M., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

**PILCHER**, Lieut. A. J., R.E., is attached to the Military Works Department and posted to Rangoon as a second or additional submarine miner.

**HORNE**—**LESLIE**—2nd Lieuts. G. J. L. Horne and G. A. J. Leslie, R.E., are attached to the Military Works Department, and posted to the Rawal Pindi and the Lahore command, respectively.

**TUSON**, Lieut. H. D., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, granted leave to England, on private affairs, is extended to Dec. 1.

**FORREST**, Major G. A. W., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

**WYLD**, Captain W. G., for twelve months, on private affairs.

**BOUCHER**, Lieut. B. H., for twelve months, on private affairs.

(Jan. 22.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments on H.E.'s personal staff :—

**TRAVERS**, Captain and Brevet-Major E. A., 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment, officiating aide-de-camp, to be interpreter, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel N. F. F. Chamberlain, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for special employment in Kashmir.

**PEACOCKE**—On completion of his tour of Indian service, Major W. Peacocke, R.E., is permitted to revert to Imperial duty.

**HUNTER-WESTON**, Lieut. A. G., is attached to the Military Works Department, and posted to the Meerut command.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**HARDEN**—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major G. Harden, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, is extended to April 10.

**SPRATT**—The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Major E. J. A. Spratt, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, is extended to March 31.

FENDALL, Captain C. P., Royal Artillery, D.S.O., No. 2 Mountain Battery, for 280 days, on medical certificate.  
 STEVENS, Lieut. C. F., 77th Field Battery, for twelve months, on medical certificate.  
 FLEYDELL-BOUVERIE, Major Hon. J., 17th Lancers, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.  
 FRYER, Lieut. C. R., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, for nine months, on private affairs.  
 The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—  
 BIRDWOOD, Lieut. W. R., squadron officer 11th Bengal Lancers, to be adjutant, vice Macartney, resigned.  
 RENTON, Lieut. R. R., wing officer 18th Bengal Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Fraser, appointed adjutant.  
 TOMKINS, Lieut. W. E., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 38th Bengal Infantry.  
 LAMBERT, Captain W., 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as assistant judge advocate-general, 5th circle.  
 PALMER, Surgeon-Major E., 9th Bengal Lancers, is appointed principal medical officer of the cavalry camp of instruction at Muridki, vice Brigade-Surgeon J. R. Greenhill, M.S., who has been reported unfit for duty owing to illness.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 22.)

GRIERSON, Mr. G. A., officiating magistrate and collector, Gya, is allowed furlough for eight months, from March 1.  
 KILBY, Mr. W. J., district superintendent of police, Rungpore, is transferred to Murshidabad.  
 CROUCH, Mr. C. P., district superintendent of police, Balasore, is transferred to Rungpore.  
 MEARES, Mr. G. R. K., district superintendent of police, Murshidabad, is transferred to Purneah.  
 BIRCH, Mr. J. B., district superintendent of police, Julpigori, is transferred to Monghyr.  
 GOULDSBURY, Mr. C. E., district superintendent of police, Purneah, is transferred to Balasore.  
 WILCOX, Mr. F., district superintendent of police, Backergunge, on leave, is transferred to Howrah.  
 SCHURR, Mr. H. S., district superintendent of police, Howrah, is transferred to Backergunge.  
 CASTLE, Mr. R., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Moorshidabad.  
 COWIN, Mr. J., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the district police of Dinagpore, is transferred to Julpigori.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Jan. 25.)

CLEVELAND, Mr. C. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed an assistant settlement officer, and is posted to the Raipur District.  
 DUFF, Mr. J. C., district superintendent of police, 2nd class, is permitted to retire from the service, from Dec. 17.  
 The following permanent promotions amongst district superintendents of police are ordered, from the date on which Mr. J. C. Duff, district superintendent of police, 2nd class, has been permitted to retire from the service:—  
 HAMMOND, Colonel H. A., district superintendent, from the 3rd to the 2nd class.  
 NOBLE, Mr. G. J., district superintendent, from the 4th to the 3rd class.  
 STUART, Mr. H. R., district superintendent, from the 5th to the 4th class.  
 HURST, Mr. J., assistant district superintendent, 2nd class, B Division, to be district superintendent, 5th class.  
 The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by H.M.'s Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are posted to the districts noted below:—  
 CACCIA, Mr. A. M., Bhandara.  
 CLUTTERBUCK, Mr. P. H., Raipur.  
 LLOYD, Mr. W. F., Hoshangabad.  
 DEBRET—On completing his settlement course, Mr. E. A. DeBrett, C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the Bilaspur District.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Jan. 23.)

CHEVIS, Mr. W., assistant commissioner, Mooltan, is appointed to officiate temporarily as deputy commissioner of that district, vice Mr. E. B. Stedman, proceeding on leave.  
 MATHEWS, Mr. T. J., inspector of police, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Simla, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. Lemarchand.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan. 25.)

MULOCK, Mr. H. P., district and sessions judge, Shahjahanpur, is granted leave out of India, on medical certificate, for one year, from Feb. 1.  
 HOLMS, Mr. J. M., junior secretary, Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, is granted privilege leave for three months.  
 BRAMLEY, Mr. P. B., officiating assistant superintendent of police,

Cawnpore, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Basti, vice Mr. A. W. O. Orr, transferred.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 21.)

MICHAEL, Mr. W. H., is appointed to be assistant, and to act as special assistant to the collector, magistrate and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, during the employment of Mr. Moberly on other duty.  
 DAVIDSON, Mr. L., is appointed to be collector and magistrate of the district, South Arcot.  
 FOX, Brigade-Surgeon W. S., is appointed to be civil surgeon of Cochin from date of his relief from the appointment of medical examiner, Poona, vice Surgeon F. C. Reeves.  
 HAZLETT, Surgeon-Major H. J., surgeon, fourth district, Madras, is appointed to act as district surgeon, Coimbatore, during the absence of Surgeon-Major J. F. Fitzpatrick, M.D., on furlough.  
 REEVES, Surgeon F. C., civil surgeon, Cochin, and acting district surgeon Cuddalore, is appointed to be civil surgeon, Tellichery, in succession to Surgeon H. K. Fuller, deceased.  
 CHALKE, Mr. E. L., M.D., C.M., assistant surgeon, Bellary, and acting district surgeon, Cuddalore, is appointed to act as assistant surgeon, Cuddalore.

## FURLOUGH.

WINTERBOTHAM, Mr. H. M., collector of Malabar, is granted furlough for one year from March 20.  
 WYNN, Mr. S. H., collector of South Canara, is granted furlough for one year from March 20.  
 STUART, Mr. H. A., is granted privilege leave for two months and one day.  
 NANNY, Brigade-Surgeon J. C., district surgeon, Trichinopoly, is granted privilege leave for three months.

## MILITARY.

KERRICH, Captain L. W. C., Staff Corps, 4th Light Cavalry, acting commandant of H.E. the Governor's Body Guard, to be commandant, vice Captain C. H. Simpson.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

MIDDLECOAT, Colonel F., Staff Corps, for one year; pension service, 32nd year, commenced Feb. 3, 1889.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 30.)

SLADEN—H.E. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Sladen, C.S., to act as fourth assistant political agent, Kathiawar, pending further orders.  
 HEATON, Mr. J. J., acting under secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Educational Departments, and secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, from March 10.  
 MCCORKELL, Mr. G., acting judge and sessions judge of Kanara, is allowed furlough for ten months, from such date in April as he may avail himself of it.  
 YOUNGHUSBAND—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr. A. C. Younghusband, C.S., as Talukdari Settlement officer, Gujrat.  
 COURTENAY—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Courtenay, C.S., to be second assistant collector, vice Mr. Younghusband.  
 HEXTON, Mr. W. S., deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, and divisional forest officer, Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days from Jan. 31.  
 BURKE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. T. Burke, B.E., M. Inst. C.E., to act as under-secretary to Government, P. W. Department, during the absence of Captain H. D. Oliver, R.E.  
 REYNOLD—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. K. Reynold to act as executive engineer, Poona district, vice Mr. C. T. Burke, appointed to act as under-secretary to Government, P.W. Department.

## MILITARY.

MILNE—The services of Surgeon A. Milne, M.B., C.M., Indian Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.



The undermentioned officers, having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captains from Jan. 22, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieutenants A. D. Fordyce, J. W. C. Hutchinson, P. R. Legh, W. A. Thompson, C. I. Fry, H. F. E. Hodges, G. F. Chenevix-Trench, and R. W. Sherard.

## FURLOUGHS.

JOHNSTONE, Captain R. F. M., Staff Corps, squadron officer 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, twelfth year, commenced May 11, 1890.

ELPHINSTONE, Lieutenant A. P. A., Staff Corps, wing officer 7th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, sixth year, commenced Feb. 6, 1889.

JAMES, Major M., Staff Corps, commandant 5th Bombay Cavalry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for 275 days; pension service, twenty-third year, commenced on 27th March, 1889.

SCHNIDER, Lieutenant C. V., Staff Corps, squadron officer 1st Bombay Lancers, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, eighth year, commenced May 10, 1889.

PEYTON, Lieut. W. J., C.M.G., Staff Corps, squadron officer and adjutant 3rd (Queen's Own) L.C., is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, 9th year, commenced Feb. 25, 1889.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Jan. 24.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ARNIM, Surgeon H. C. L., Indian Medical Service, to officiate in medical charge of 1st Bombay Cavalry (Lancers), during the absence of Surgeon G. H. Bull, I.M.S., in civil employ.

MILNE, Lieutenant A. H. R., wing officer and officiating quartermaster 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to be adjutant (provisionally), vice Lieutenant Beale, who has resigned that appointment.

HAY, 2nd Lieutenant A., 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 7th Bombay Infantry, on probation.

WALLER, Lieutenant F. C. L., officiating wing officer 22nd Bombay Infantry, on probation, to be wing officer.

GAMBIER, Lieut.-Colonel G. R., has been appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery, and to command the Royal Artillery at Bangalore.

CHARLES, Lieut.-Colonel J., has been transferred from the command of the Royal Artillery, Quetta district, to that of Neemuch.

GORDON, Lieut. R. St. G., No. 15 Battery, Western division, has been ordered from Aden to Kohat for duty with No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.

## FURLOUGHS.

BARTON, Major and Brevet-Colonel G., 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, to England for six months, on private affairs.

MATHEW, Lieut. C. M., 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, to England for one year, on private affairs.

## INDIA OFFICE.

FEBRUARY 13.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surgeon J. G. Jordan; Major R. F. Moore, R.E.; Lieut. W. Thuillier, S.C.; Lieut. E. J. E. Swayne, S.C.; Lieut. J. Phillips, S.C.; Lieut. A. W. de Wilton, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surgeon J. P. Barry.

## CIVIL

*Bengal Estab.*—W. R. J. Brereton, Surgeon-Major J. Blood.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Colonel G. Young, S.C., two months; Lieut. R. D. Angelo, S.C., six months; Lieut. R. H. Ewart, S.C., six months; Surgeon-Major J. W. Johnston, six months; Lieut. C. L. M. Rich, S.C., one month.

*Bombay Estab.*—Brigade-Surgeon J. B. Lyon, C.I.E., six months; Major H. P. Young, S.C., three months.

## CIVIL

*Bengal Estab.*—K. D. Lyall, one month's m.c.; F. C. Barnes, six months' m.c.; F. W. Eicke, furlough commuted to leave on m.c. for fifteen months; J. Keddle, three months' furlough; P. H. Martyr, one year's extraordinary leave; Lieut. J. J. Cronin, B.S.C., six months' m.c.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Colonel J. M. Sym, C.B., S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Campbell, D.S.O., S.C.; Lieut. H. A. D. Fraser, R.E.; Colonel C. J. O. Chambers, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. C. W. F. Whyte, S.C.

## CIVIL

*Bengal Estab.*—F. A. H. Elliott (Cov.), R. H. G. Irvine, R. G. Kennedy, G. Pearson.

*Madras Estab.*—O. R. Jones.

*Bombay Estab.*—Captain W. J. Lister, R.E.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## HOME.

## BIRTHS.

DOAKE—Feb. 6, at 24, Stanley-gardens, Notting hill, W., the wife of R. B. Doake, formerly of Cachar, India, of a son.

TAYLOR—Feb. 5, at Slough-place, Cuckfield, the wife of H. R. Bentley Taylor, of the Madras Revenue Survey, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

BIRCH—GODWIN—Feb. 12, at the parish church, Prestbury, Cheshire, Charles Richard Ameebury Birch, S.S.C., formerly of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, only son of the late Captain T. C. Henchman Birch, Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary Ellen Godwin, younger daughter of the late John Godwin, of The Limes, Cobridge, Staff.

COOKE—HATHAWAY—Feb. 12, at All Saints', Margaret-street, Henry Paget, youngest son of William Major Cooke, Esq., of 123, Westbourne terrace, Hyde-park, W., to Grace Bernard, younger daughter of the late Arthur Hathaway, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, H.E.I.C.S.

HARTNOLL—LA TOUCHE—Jan. 8, at Minbu, Upper Burma, Henry Sullivan Hartnoll, Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of Henry T. Hartnoll, Esq., 35, East Southernhay, Exeter, to Grace, eldest daughter of the Rev. P. D. Digges La Touche, Rector of Paynestown, Beaupare, Meath, Ireland.

KEEPER—WILKS—Dec. 31, at the residence of the bride's father, Surgeon-Major William Napier Keeper, H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Alice Eugenie, second daughter of Matthew Wilks, Esq., of Cruickston-park, near Galt, Canada, and of New York City.

## DEATHS.

BARLOW—Feb. 10, at Eastbourne, suddenly, Henry William Barlow, late Captain Royal Engineers, third son of the late Robert Barlow, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, aged 67.

BOWYER—Jan. 10, on board H.M.'s Indian troopship *Serapis*, at sea, between Aden and Bombay, Aldred William, younger son of Captain Bowyer, R.E.

FAOAN—Jan. 20, the Rev. C. C. T. Fagan, M.A., Chaplain to the British Legation, Tangiers, Morocco, and late Senior Chaplain, Bengal, aged 44.

FORJETT—Jan. 27, at Sydenham, S.E., C. Forjett, late Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

INNES-NOAD—Feb. 7, at 39, Ravensdale-road, Stamford-hill, Emma Matilda, wife of the late Frederick Innes-Noad, of Lower Tulse-hill, and Ingleby-road, N.

PIESTON—Feb. 13, at Great Fransham Rectory, East Dereham, Norfolk, Gertrude Emily Helena, the wife of the Rev. G. Preston, M.A., Rector and elder daughter of the late Rev. Richard Panting, M.A., Chaplain H.E.I.C.S.

READE—Jan. 28, at Meldreth, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sir Chandos Stanhope Hoskyns Reade, Bart., of Carreglywd and Berw, Anglesey, North Wales, aged 38.

ROBERTSON—Feb. 9, at Wandsworth, S.W., Evelyn Elise Osborn, the child of Alex. and Evelyn Robertson, Calcutta.

SHARP—Jan. 5, at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Sophia, widow of the late Major J. N. Sharp H.E.I.C. Bengal Engineers.

SKINNER—Jan. 27, at 23, Orsett-terrace, Hyde-park, Louisa, widow of the late Russell Morland Skinner, B.C.S., aged 81.

VIRET—Feb. 4, at 15, Saint Luke's-road, Westbourne-park, Caroline, the widow of the Rev. F. C. Viret, M.A., formerly of Watlington, Oxon, and late Captain to Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, India.

WALLACE—Feb. 12, at Leamington, Major-General Sir Robt. Wallace, K.C.S.I., aged 78.

WATTS—Feb. 13, at Chapter House, Willesden-green, the residence of her mother, Mary Haley Watts, of 8, Elm-grove-road, Exeter, widow of Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Watts, Royal Bengal Engineers.

WEBSTER—Jan. 5, at Birnam Lodge, Trinity, Edinburgh, Agnes, widow of Major-General Thomas Webster, H.E.I.C.S., aged 85.

WHITFIELD—Feb. 6, Frances Charlotte Paulina Whitfield, daughter of the late Captain Charles Howard Whitfield, 16th Bengal Native Infantry.

WILLIAMS-FREEMAN—Feb. 8, at San Remo, Evelyn Augusta, eldest child of Lieut.-Colonel F. P. Williams Freeman, late Royal Artillery, aged 19.

WREN—Feb. 10, at Northam, Bideford, Robert Fellowes Wren, late Captain 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, aged 63.

## INDIAN.

## BIRTHS.

BURRIDGE—Jan. 20, at Bareilly, the wife of Major F. Burridge, R.A., of a son.

COATS—Jan. 23, at Agra, the wife of Captain G. H. Coats, 25th P.I., District Staff Officer, Bundelkhund District, of a daughter.

CUST—Jan. 24, at Umballa, the wife of Major Mitford Cust, The Queen's, of a daughter (stillborn).

DANE—Jan. 16, at Schore, Bhopal, the wife of Surgeon-Major Dane, of a daughter.

DAVISON—Jan. 20, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain K. S. Davison, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

DOOLEY—Jan. 18, at Campbellpore, the wife of Mr. M. Dooley, Commissariat Department, of a son.

JOHNSTON—Jan. 26, at Dugshai, the wife of Adrian H. Johnston, P.W.D., of a daughter.

LYON—Jan. 13, at Hoobli, the wife of W. F. Lyon, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D., of a daughter.

- O'BRIEN—Jan. 21, at Patiala State, the wife of C. O'Brien, Punjab Irrigation Department, Executive Engineer, Patiala State, of a daughter.
- O'MEALY—Jan. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain W. A. D'Oyly O'Mealy, 1st Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.
- ROSE—Jan. 22, at Karwi (Banda District, N.W.P.), the wife of R. Rose, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D., Indian Midland Railway, of a son.
- SMITH—Jan. 5, at Simla, the wife of J. H. Smith, Post Office Department, of a daughter.
- SWANN—Jan. 23, at Ahmednugger, the wife of Captain J. C. Swann, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

- FERRIER—HERDMAN—Jan. 30, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, the Rev. Alexander Ferrier, M.A., Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Allahabad, to Mary Sophia Sarah, only daughter of the Rev. James C. Herdman, D.D., Minister of Melrose, N.B., and formerly Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta.
- FORBES—GORHAM—Jan. 16, at St. John's, Waltham, A. T. Forbes, Madras Civil Service, to Caroline Eliza, youngest daughter of R. V. Gorham, Esq., of Sans Souci, Yoxford, Suffolk.
- MILLS—WHITTINGDALE—Jan. 13, at St. Peter's Church, Saugor, C.P., Bernard Langley Mills, F.R.C.S., Surgeon, M.S., to Florence, widow of Captain T. G. Whittingdale, late 5th Fusiliers, and daughter of the late Lieut.-General W. H. Frees.

#### DEATHS.

- AUGUSTO—Jan. 23, at Colaba Causeway, Matthew Augusto, son of the late A. C. Augusto, Civil Architect and Engineer, Bombay, aged 64.
- BERTRAM—Jan. 1, at Jallapahar, Darjeeling, James Joseph Bertram, Sergeant-Major, Bengal Unattached List, aged 42.
- BRISCOE—Jan. 12, at Darjeeling, T. B. Briscoe, M.R.C.S.L., Surgeon-Major (Retired List), aged 63.
- CRISP—Jan. 20, at Bombay, Fanny Elizabeth, the wife of A. G. Crisp.
- DONOVAN—Jan. 21, at Verery, Madras, Mrs. E. Donovan, relict of the late Bombardier Daniel Donovan, of the European Veterans, Pallaveram, aged 57.
- KENDALL—Jan. 21, at Mhow, 2nd Lieut. C. J. Kendall, Leicester Regiment, attached 9th Bombay Infantry, aged 21.
- SOLA—Jan. 10, at Dinapore, J. N. Sola, Professor of Music, aged 70.
- WARWICK—Jan. 29, at 101, Nepean Sea-road, Bombay, of heart disease, George Henry Warwick, late of Hingunghat, C.P.
- WEST—Jan. 19, at Templeton Lodge, Ootacamund, Major Arthur Robt. West, European Veterans, aged 73.

#### THE WARINESS OF ELEPHANTS.

Mr. Sanderson, Superintendent of Kheddahs, on special duty in Mysore, writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"It may interest some of your readers who have heard that wild elephants will not cross bridges and similar structures—a common belief, of the contrary of which I have seen many instances—to hear of a recent case in point. Two small temporary bridges, one of 22, one of 17 feet, and both 9 feet wide, were constructed in November on a jungle road leading to the Kheddah in Mysore, for the occasion of H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor's visit. They were made of young trees about eight inches in diameter, lashed with creepers, laid longitudinally with the road, with a layer of cross-pieces as thick as one's arm, and covered with grass and earth. A horse or small bullock cart was their intended working load, and even with these they bent visibly, as they had no central supports. They spanned a rushing, shallow stream, and were only three feet above its surface. On Christmas Day I had occasion to go to the Kheddah, then deserted and silent, and I found that an exceptionally large male elephant, which, by measurement of his fore foot print (the diameter multiplied by 6 2-7) must be 9' 3" or 4" high at shoulder, and which weighed probably 3½ tons, had traversed the road for three miles, and had crossed both the bridges without hesitation, though he might easily have used the sloped paths alongside, made specially for our tame elephants. Fears regarding such structures are generally more common among tame than among wild elephants, as the former may have been forced at times against their inclination into insecure structures or paths. Still, among a number of tame elephants there are generally one or two that will give a lead across almost any bad place when called on. In the present case, as there were only bamboo hand-rails to the bridges, the elephant could see the water near, and he felt, no doubt, that he could not be let down very far. I remember a case in which attempts had been made for an hour or two regularly every morning during several days to get an elephant into a railway truck, but without avail. I happened upon the scene, and guessed at once that the cause of the elephant's reluctance was the fact of the floor of the waggon being a few inches below the level of the platform, off which he was required to step. The animal doubtless argued that if he trusted himself to the shaking structure and it gave way he could not recover himself. I caused the waggon to be run out into the open yard, and had a few sleepers piled alongside it as a step. The elephant mounted this quaking heap, and climbed into the waggon without hesitation. He doubtless felt that if anything gave way he could only come down

to this starting level. This occurrence need not be regarded by the believers in the delusion that the elephant is a very intelligent animal as an instance in point, for the animal only acted in accordance with the necessary instinct of a creature whose weight makes it incumbent on him to be heedful of his step."

#### NATIVE PRESS.

—10:—

#### THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Gujerati.)

The present constitution of the Social Conference is anomalous, and if its resolutions are to be taken as any genuine indications of the march of social opinion, it must be placed on a better footing. Let the leaders of advanced social thought, as well as the advocates of orthodoxy, have full opportunity of meeting each other, and expressing their views publicly. As things stand at present, the Conference may consist even of ignorant schoolboys, who may vote away any proposition in any way they like. The gathering that had assembled at the Social Conference, though memorable on account of the presence of ladies for the first time on such an occasion, was certainly inferior to that which took part in the deliberations of the National Congress. From the dubious manner in which the meeting expressed their acceptance of the propositions placed before them, it is difficult to form a correct estimate of the sentiment prevailing among those present regarding the matters taken up by the Conference, and we have no means to determine what decided opinion would have been delivered by the delegates if they had cared to attend its deliberations. The English papers have announced that the resolutions were carried unanimously, while many people entertain the belief, however wrongly, that the promoters of the Conference did not wish to ascertain the feeling of the community, but simply impose certain reforms upon the Hindoo public by the suppression of genuine expression of popular views and feelings, and thus producing an impression that the community was prepared to accept legislative interference. We are sorry such a view of the proceedings of the Conference should have got abroad, as it will ultimately hinder rather than forward social reform.

#### THE LATE SIR HENRY YULE, C.B.

A correspondent writes to the *Athenæum*:—

"In March last I received from Sir Henry Yule a copy of the following lines, addressed to him in 1884 by Mr. Colborne Baber, now our Consul at Chefoo, and I should like to make them more generally known to the readers of Sir Henry's noble edition of the 'Travels of Ser Marco Polo,' by their publication in the *Athenæum*:—

Until you raised dead Monarchs from the mould  
And built again the domes of Xanadu,  
I lay in evil ease, and never knew  
The glamour of that ancient story told

By good Ser Marco in his prison-hold.  
But now I sit upon a Throne, and view  
The Orient at my feet, and take of you  
And Marco tribute from the realms of old.

If I am joyous, deem me not o'erbold;  
If I am grateful, deem me not untrue;  
For you have given me beauties to behold,  
Delight to win, and fancies to pursue,  
Fairer than all the jewelry and gold  
Of Kublai on his Throne in Cambalu.

20 July, 1884.

E. C. B.

A GENTLEMAN residing in Poona has recently, says a writer in a contemporary, received a letter which was posted at a station some twenty miles away exactly two years and four months ago. The only explanation vouchsafed by the postal authorities was that written across the face of the envelope—"Posted by the wrong train."

THERE has been a serious gun accident at Delhi. Lieut. Dennys, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was out shooting near Sunipat in company with his wife, and in changing his gun from one shoulder to the other it was accidentally discharged in some unaccountable manner, the charge entering Mrs. Dennys' shoulder near the neck. Mr. Wallace, District Engineer, Delhi-Kalka Railway, on being telegraphed to, at once sent out a special train—the first passenger train which has been run on the new line—and Mrs. Dennys was brought in in an exhausted state. The wound is said to be a serious one, though every hope is entertained of the lady's recovery.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MUCH difficulty and inconvenience having been caused by the promotion of the Superintending Engineers in the Military Works Department being regulated by the Public Works Department promotion, it has been resolved to have separate lists for each Department. There are at present one Chief Engineer and six Superintending Engineers for military works.

A QUESTION has been raised as to whether commissioned officers, who are required to wear swords as part of their uniform on all official occasions, must appear in a court of justice without their swords. The question culminated locally, in the Amritsar District, in an assault upon a naib-tahsildar by a Native officer and some sowars, and has been sent up to the Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab, for opinion.

THE Bombay Government's decision admitting Parsees into Volunteer corps is based on a decision of 1886, and does not appear to allow of the formation of Parsee companies under Parsee or English officers, but only their admission into existing companies if the members of them are willing to have them. The order says the admission into the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps of selected Parsees is sanctioned on the condition that they sufficiently understand the English language, adopt the uniform of the corps, and are willing and able to share in its duties.

THERE is a rumour current that the offices of the Examiners of Medical Accounts, Bengal, Madras and Bombay, will, with effect from April 1st next, be amalgamated and placed under one Examiner. The office, it is expected, will be located at Calcutta, and be controlled by the Controller, Eastern Circle, Bengal. This is a step leading to economy which might well be followed in making one Ordnance Office and one Clothing Office for all India instead of three as now. One officer and one superintendent would suffice for the amalgamated office instead of three of each, and it might be located at Calcutta, where there will be plenty of accommodation available soon.

As a further step towards the comfort of the British soldier in India, the Government of India have been good enough to authorise the grant of advances to corps on first arrival in India for the establishment of regimental institutes, such advances, to the extent of Rs. 16,000 annually, being made under the orders and arrangements of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but no single battery to receive more than the following sums:—

	Rs.	Repayable quarterly.
Regiment of cavalry or battalion of infantry ... ..	3,000	400
Battery of mountain or garrison artillery ... ..	500	75
Battery of horse or field artillery	800	100

THE Lieutenant-Governor inspected the Punjab States Cavalry on Ichra maidan, Lahore, on Jan. 22nd. After having been received with a general salute His Honour and Sir Hugh Gough rode down the line and closely inspected the men, horses and equipment of the various squadrons. The troops then marched past at a walk and trot, finally advancing in line and halting before the reviewing officers. At the conclusion of the parade the Lieutenant-Governor addressed a few kindly words to the commanding officers, and expressed his pleasure at what he had seen. Sir Hugh Gough also addressed the officers, and remarked that he was astonished at the steady drill and smart appearance of the troops after so short a period of preparation.

ON Saturday the troops in garrison at Allahabad and the Volunteers had a field-day on a rather extensive scale in the vicinity of Begam Serai. A strong body of troops, including a portion of the artillery, the detachment of the Lincolnshire Regiment, the 13th B.I., with some men of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry as scouts, formed the attacking party, whilst the defenders included the Allahabad Light Horse and Rifle Volunteers, a party of artillery with two guns and some 2nd Bengal Cavalry men. The whole of the proceedings were under the immediate eye of General Sir John Hudson, who at the close of the mimic battle expressed his great satisfaction with the manner in which the Volunteers had performed the duties entrusted to them. Breakfast was provided for the regular troops on the ground, the Rifles were entertained by their officers, and Captain Deans and the officers of the Light Horse made very sumptuous provision for their troopers.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a characteristic anecdote of the late Lord Napier of Magdala. It was towards the end of 1881 when "peace with dishonour" had been made with the Boers, and the suddenly-awakened conscience of Mr. Gladstone had consented to a treaty dictated by the rebel leaders within the boundary of Natal. Lord Napier in the course of conversation on the P. and O. steamer *Australia*, on which he was making his way to Gibraltar, expressed his indignation

at the turn events had taken in South Africa, and then suddenly said in most measured and impressive tones:—"I would rather be poor Colley, dead, with three defeats over my head, than the man who signed that disgraceful treaty." His opinion, we imagine, faithfully represented the feeling of the British Army at the time, and of a large part of the British nation.

## ARRIVAL OF H.M. TROOPSHIP *EUPHRATES*.

Her Majesty's troopship *Euphrates*, Commander J. R. E. Pattison, arrived in Bombay harbour on January 30th, from Portsmouth, which port she left on January 1st, calling at Malta on the 10th inst., Port Said on the 14th, and Suez on January 16th. She brought the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment and details, consisting of 66 officers, 18 ladies, 14 officers' children, 1,123 European rank and file, with 60 women and 56 children. On January 8th one of the sailors fell overboard and was drowned while he was cleaning the ship's side. During the voyage two soldiers died natural deaths. There was one birth on board, but the child died. The *Euphrates* passed the troopships *Crocodile* on the 19th and *Malabar* on January 12th respectively. H.M.S. *Landrail* and the German man-of-war *Irene* were at Port Said. The *Euphrates* experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. The following is the list of officers:—

Lt.-Col. G. Oakes, 2nd Yorkshire; Lt.-Col. and Mrs. H. H. Hardinge, R.A.; Major and Mrs. E. A. Bruce, 2nd York; Surg.-Major O. F. Molloy, Medical Staff; Capt. and Bt.-Major H. Bowles, 2nd York; Major and Mrs. S. Watson and Major G. F. F. Sheriff, R.A.; Major and Mrs. R. H. Morrison, 18th Hussars; Surgn. C. A. Webb, Surgn. and Mrs. A. D. Geoghegan, and Surgn. E. Wight, Medical Staff; Capt. F. A. Fearson, 2nd York; Surgn. J. Meek, Medical Staff; Capt. A. de S. Hadow, 2nd York; Surg. and Mrs. F. W. Hennessy, Medical Staff; Capt. and Mrs. B. Duff, Bengal Staff Corps; Capt. A. C. Cartright, 2nd York; T. P. Geoghegan, Bt. Staff Corps; Surgn. C. M. Moore, Ind. Med. Staff; Capt. and Mrs. G. Douglas, 2nd Drn. Gds.; Capt. J. T. Cotesworth and A. B. Elton, 2nd York; H. E. Watts, 2nd West York; Lieut. N. H. M. O'Grady, 2nd Royal Sussex; Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. F. Bettill and Lieut. A. L. Napier, 2nd York; Lieut. L. A. Kaye, Royal Artillery; Lieut. C. A. C. King, 2nd York; Lieut. G. E. Galbraith, Royal Artillery; Lieut. D. L. Hartley, 2nd York; Lt. L. D. Blackburn, 2nd Scottish Rifles; Lt. E. S. Bulfin, Lt. and Mrs. F. W. T. Robinson, Lts. H. G. Holmes and W. S. Brooksbank, 2nd York; Lieut. H. W. B. Johnson, 2nd Liverpool; Lt. and Adj. C. L. Nicholson, 2nd York; Lieut. C. C. East, Rl. Warwick; Lieuts. H. R. S. Maitland and B. C. W. Williams, 2nd York; Lieut. J. R. Eming, 21st Hussars; Vety. Surgn. A. C. Newson, A.B.D.; 2nd Lieuts. G. Christians, R. D. A. Fife, E. L. Vans Agnew, and H. Lea, 2nd York; 2nd Lieut. A. Murray, R.A.; 2nd Lieut. W. B. Staunton, Rl. Dub. Fusls.; 2nd Lieut. E. L. Mansel, 2nd E. Surrey; 2nd Lieut. G. E. Reid, R.A.; 2nd Lieut. W. A. Hill, 2nd Rl. Irish; 2nd Lieuts. W. H. Dent and H. E. Raymond, 2nd York; 2nd Lieuts. A. G. Dwyer and A. F. Owen Lewis, 2nd E. Surrey; 2nd Lieut. R. S. de Winton, R.A.; 2nd Lieut. H. A. V. Cummins, 1st Royal Welsh Fusls.; 2nd Lieuts. G. M. Rolland and H. S. Garrett 2nd Bedford; 2nd Lieut. R. C. Pierce, 2nd Royal Innis. Fusls.; 2nd Lieut. T. J. Drever, 1st Worcester; 2nd Lieut. L. T. Hay, 1st Border; 2nd Lieuts. B. O. Roe and A. K. Hudson, 1st Connaught Rangers; Captain Rawinson, Lincolnshire; and Lieut. T. H. Plumer, Bengal Staff Corps.

PLANS for the extension of the Simla water supply are under consideration. It is estimated that for an expenditure of five lakhs a supply of six gallons daily per head for a population of 30,000 might be secured. Another five lakhs would secure eight gallons per head.

THE Lahore paper writes:—"We understand that all the steamship companies in London have refused to grant any reduction to the East India Passage Association. The executive of the latter are, we believe, now devoting all their energies to start running on their own account, the first steamer starting, it is hoped, on the 17th April."

COLONEL FRANCIS JOHN WISE, Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, and of The Grange, Cublington, Leamington, who died on the 7th inst. at the Hospital, Port Said, was born in July, 1838. He entered the Service in June, 1857, became lieutenant in May, 1860, captain in June, 1869, major in June, 1877, lieutenant-colonel in June, 1883, and colonel in June, 1887. Colonel Wise served in the Deccan against the rebel Bheels in 1857, and was present at the engagement of Mahadeoghur. He served in the Khandeish and Nimar against the attempted invasion of the Deccan by the rebel army under Tantia Topes in 1858-59, receiving the medal awarded.

## Miscellaneous.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has accorded to Mrs. Crawford and her daughter a subsistence allowance, or pension, amounting for the former to £300 a-year, and for the latter £70. Public opinion, however divided in regard to the merits of Mr. Arthur Crawford, will approve of the consideration shown for the ladies of the family.

It has been decided that Lady Harris and her infant son will, upon their arrival in Bombay, proceed immediately to Mahabeshwur, so as to avoid any risk to health from remaining in Bombay in March, which is often so trying. This course has been imposed by medical advice, and will be a disappointment to Lord and Lady Reay, who had invited Lady Harris to stay at Malabar Point.

It is now more than a year since Lord Dufferin quitted these shores, observes *Indian Engineering*, and nearly a year since he was approached on the subject of a memorial statue to be erected in Calcutta. A site was also selected at the south end of the Red Road. But it is certainly disappointing to Lord Dufferin's many admirers to find nothing yet undertaken with a view to carrying out this object. We should prefer to see a double statue of Lord and Lady Dufferin given special prominence to by placing them under a canopy.

THE Bombay Government has ruled that henceforth every officer appointed to be a Commissioner or Secretary to Government shall hold the appointment for five years only, and that an Under-Secretary to Government shall hold his appointment for three years only.

THE Simla allowances are still under consideration, and though no definite decision has been arrived at, a reduction ranging from twelve to sixteen thousand rupees has been made in each department in the Budget allotment for the ensuing year.

THE Amir is still as sphinx-like as ever in regard to his future movements, but the old rumour that he will return to Kabul in the spring by way of Herat and Kandahar has been revived. This may be only the gossip of the camp at Mazar-i-Sharif; but some plausibility is given to it by the fact that Abdur Rahman has lately given more administrative power to his son Habibulla, who is ruling the capital in his absence, and acquitting himself well in his work. This seems to point to further absence on the part of his Highness from the headquarters of his kingdom.

THE REV. EDWARD LAWSON BOWMAN, B.A., R.N.—The death is announced of the Rev. E. L. Bowman, B.A., vicar of Alston-with-Garrighill, Cumberland, and late Chaplain, R.N. Mr. Bowman entered the service in 1854, and served in the Black Sea, and with the Naval Brigade at Lucknow and elsewhere during the Indian mutiny. He retired in 1875, and died on the 24th ult., at the age of sixty-five.

THE *Pioneer* says:—The sudden rise in exchange during the last few weeks is, of course, producing its usual effect in disorganising trade, but in an opposite direction to that in which the successive stages of its all but continuous fall were felt. This time it is the Indian exporter who is hit. Take the case of a merchant who contracts to buy Rs. 14,000 worth of country produce and to deliver it in England to the manufacturer for £1,000 when the sovereign is worth, let us say, Rs. 15. With a stable exchange he will be able to pay the producer and make a thousand rupees on the transaction. But if by the time his money comes to be remitted back again silver has risen, so that Rs. 14 are given for a sovereign, it is obvious that his profit is obliterated, or if the rise is more than this that it becomes a loss. Hitherto the important fluctuations of exchange have all been in a downward direction; and it is from Manchester therefore that the complaints have come. The present rise will probably teach our own exporters that there is another side to the question, and that those who have been crying out against the monstrosity of having two antagonistic currency systems in different parts of the Empire have reason on their side. In the long run it is certain that no solid good can come to either side by making the course of trade between the two countries a speculation, and allowing money to govern production, instead of following in its train.

INDIAN COTTON STATISTICS.—Mr. Beaufort, the new chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, has just published a work of considerable interest, on which he has been engaged for several years past, on the statistics of the cotton trade, mills, and manufactures of India. The official cotton map of India is also reproduced on a small scale. The volume opens with tables showing the areas and populations of the various political and administrative divisions of India, and the area under cotton cultivation in each. Then follow tables showing the progress of this staple since 1874, the production of the manufactured article, the exports, the consumption in mills,

the quotations, freights, movements by railway, list of mills, cotton presses—in all, 107 different statistical tables. The first mill company was formed in India in 1851, but did not begin work till 1854; in 1889 there were in that country 124 mills, with 2,763,000 spindles, 21,600 looms, 91,600 hands, and consuming 888,700 bales of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. each. The total paid-up capital amounted to more than eight crores of rupees in June, 1888. This extraordinary activity has naturally led to a corresponding increase in the quantity of raw material produced and the area under cultivation. Mr. Beaufort's work is compiled from the point of view of the practical manufacturer and exporter, and should prove of great interest to practical men in this country. It helps to a comprehension of the special advantages and drawbacks of the Indian manufacturer *vis à vis* his European rivals, especially in such matters as labour, freights, exchange, and markets.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* learns that the sowar, who was bitten at the same time as Lieutenant Stewart the other day, has been sent to Paris to undergo the Pasteur treatment for rabies.

A SUGGESTION.—A Native writes to the Madras *Hindu*:—"Men are aware of the truth of the saying, 'Unity is strength.' Instead of always discussing political questions they had better sow the seed for the steady and sure growth of unity. But what is the seed? and where to sow it? Fellow-feeling is the seed, and each man's own family circle is the soil. If here the seed sprouts up fresh and lively, if squabbles and party-feelings and other deadly locusts do not molest the growth of the plant, then, first, each man's home gains in strength—has enough food to live on. And society is but a congeries of these homes, so that it gains in strength too. After your whole social condition has got strong and secure, and social unity has taken firm root, you must watch what the State does for you, how it deals with you, what rights you are allowed, what privileges you enjoy—in short, then take to politics: that is just the time."

THE house known as "Constantia" at Simla, has been leased by Government for the office of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT PETROLEUM.—Some interesting figures have been published regarding the petroleum industry. The present annual production is about 2,000,000,000 gallons, of which about one half is produced in the United States. The Caspian region of Baku produces about 420,000,000 gallons, and many of the wells have had to be closed because the oil could not be taken away. Galicia produces about 36,000,000, Burma about 7,000,000, and Canada about 25,000,000 gallons. The resources of Burma and Canada are only just beginning to be developed, and it is impossible to tell what magnitude the trade will amount to when improved means of transport have been provided. The basin of the Mackenzie River is believed to be the most extensive oil region in the world, but it is about 400 miles north of the Canadian Pacific Railway. There is no doubt that when the difficulties of transport have been surmounted, and cheaper oil is available, it is destined to be a formidable rival of coal for many purposes, especially the firing of boilers, and for various metallurgical processes, for which its freedom from sulphur, &c., renders it particularly suitable.—*Iron*.

SIR BENJAMIN SIMPSON has returned from his tour in Burma.

DR. NOETLING, of the Geological Survey, has gone again to Burma on special duty.

GRANTS OF LAND IN UPPER BURMA.—The conditions under which grants of land in Upper Burma may be made to time-expired officers and men of the military police have been published. The area to be granted shall not ordinarily exceed 200 acres for a commissioned and 100 for a non-commissioned officer, and 50 for a private. But if an applicant can show that he has the means of cultivating an area in excess of the limit, and that he can provide cultivators from India in sufficient numbers, a larger area may be granted with the consent of the Chief Commissioner. Four annas per acre must be deposited to cover expenses of demarcation and survey, and if the cost be less the balance will be returned to the applicant. The land will be from from taxation for periods varying between five and ten years, according to its present condition. After thirty years two-thirds of the rates ordinarily assessed on lands of similar quality in the neighbourhood will be charged for sixty years, after which it will come under the ordinary assessment. Ten per cent. of the area must be brought under cultivation during the first five years, and 5 per cent. during each succeeding period of five years up to thirty years, when the grant shall become absolute. The Government reserves the rights to all minerals and mines; teak trees are not to be cut or injured without special licence; but all other timber is granted with the land. Certain advances may be made on loan by the local authorities for the purpose of improving the land.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Feb. 20 ; from Naples, March 1.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Clark, Mrs. A. Robertson and infant, Mrs. Durand, Mr. A. B. Anderson, Mr. G. F. Horton, Mr. Chatterjee, Mrs. Hollis and three infants, Miss Osborne. *From Naples* : Mrs. and Miss Walker.

For Colombo : Mr. Austin Dickson. *From Naples* : Mr. Harrison. For Ismailia : Mr. and Mrs. Bateman, Mr. D. Guiver, Mr. A. Dougharty, Mr. H. A. Bentwick, Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, Mr. Wynne, Mr. and Mrs. Syme, Mr. Maceven, Mr. Graydon, Mr. Mountain, Mr. Smithers. *From Gibraltar* : Mr. Windisch. *From Naples* : Mr. Hoad.

For Gibraltar : Hon. Mrs. Tracey, Major and Mrs. Deuchay, Mr. Tabberer.

For Naples : Mrs. Dobie, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. R. Mawson, Mr. W. Foster, Mr. R. Herbert.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Feb. 21 ; from Brindisi, March 3.

For Bombay : Mr. Spencer Follett, Lieut. S. J. King, Major Hewat, Mr. A. J. Molloy and son, Mr. W. Coyley, Mr. T. Hollingsworth, Lieut. M. Burne, Mr. Castellari, Mr. J. Munroe. *From Brindisi* : Major W. Riddall, Col. and Mrs. Sprung, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, Mr. W. Fryer, Mr. St. G. A. Showers. *From Venice* : Rev. O. D. Watkins.

For Malta : Gen. F. Horseley, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Watson, Mr. Worthington, Mrs. Luke, Mrs. Sinclair and two children, Mrs. and Miss Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. D. Henderson, Miss Walker, Miss A. Plummer, Mrs. and Miss Gardner.

For Port Said : *From Brindisi* : Miss Molesworth, Mr. Firebrace, Miss Barlow.

For Gibraltar : Capt. R. A. Vigne, Mrs. and Miss Close.

For Colombo : Mrs. Mitchell and two infants. *From Brindisi* : Mr. A. Hickling.

For Alexandria : Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, Mr. J. B. and Miss Meredith, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Brewster, Lieuts. E. M. Peck, H. D. Lowry, Le Fleming, F. Fowke, J. M. Harrison, Mr. J. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Wetherley, Mr. and Miss Stephenson, Mr. H. Brown, Lieut. C. H. Leslie, Mr. Crawford. *From Venice* : Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Cohen, Miss Cohen, Miss Mott. *From Brindisi* : Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson, Mr. H. O. Stewart, Miss Agnew, Miss Chefee, Mr. and Mrs. Gray Hill.

For Ismailia : Lord Valletort. *From Naples* : Mr. B. Ram.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Feb. 27 ; from Brindisi, March 10.

For Bombay : Right Hon. Lord Harris, Lady Harris and child and servants, Hon. Mr. Jervis, Surg.-Maj. Findlay, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Capt. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. F. Warden, Col. Rose, Mr. Jervis, Mr. A. Robertson, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. S. J. Thomson and two infants, Mr. G. Manson, Mrs. and Miss Wheeler, Mr. E. R. Ellis, Miss Bascombe, Mr. and Mrs. Cocks, Mr. A. Mercer. *From Brindisi* : Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy, Mr. and Mrs. Lee-Warner, Mr. D. Irvine, Hon. Mrs. Hutchins, Dr. and Mrs. J. Tuhoj and infant, Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, Mr. W. Pigott, Mr. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Home, Miss Wodehouse, Col. F. D. M. Brown, Dr. A. B. Pallen, Surg.-Major R. Caldecott, Mr. O. Hall. *From Ismailia* : Mr. B. Ram.

For Kurrachee : *From Brindisi* : Col. and Mrs. Molloy.

For Malta : Miss Arbuthnot.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. J. Gibson-Fleming, Mr. W. M. Barwick, Mr. G. E. Thompson.

For Gibraltar : Rev. W. C. Walters, two Misses Burrell, Mr. J. P. Jacob.

For Aden : Mr. Edwards.

For Madras (via Bombay) : Col. Campbell Walker.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, March 6 ; from Naples, March 15.

For Calcutta : Rev. W. G. Burroughs, Miss Rind.

For Naples : Mr. H. Lockhart, Miss Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald, Mr. and Mrs. Crewdeon, Mr. Ashley Gibbings, Mr. J. H. Watford.

For Port Said : Mr. Haswell.

For Colombo : Mr. Brabazon.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, March 6 ; from Brindisi, March 16.

For Malta : Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dyson Perrins, Mrs. Hynes.

For Alexandria : Capt. E. Guilding, Col. and Miss Colville, Miss Pike. *From Venice* : Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Harricks.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi* : Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Major Lawrence, Lieut. Phillpotts, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Thomson and infant, Mr. G. Robertson.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, March 14 ; from Brindisi, March 24.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. T. Bolton, Mrs. H. Woods and child. *From Brindisi* : Mr. J. S. Sturrock, Mrs. and Miss Woodburn, Miss R. Partridge, Mr. B. Fearr, Dr. A. N. Hojel.

For Madras (via Bombay) : Mr. J. P. Sneyd, Mr. Bouchier, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Jones. *From Brindisi* : Col. C. J. O. Chambers.

For Malta : Mr. and Mrs. Bence Jones.

S.s. *Khediye*, from London, March 20 ; from Naples, March 29.

For Naples : Hon. W. W. and Mrs. Vernon.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, March 21 ; from Brindisi, March 31.

For Kurrachee : *From Brindisi* : Mr. W. Sandbach.

For Malta : Mr. J. Kenyon.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and infant, Mr. J. J. Sexton.

*From Brindisi* : Major A. W. Noyes, Mr. J. A. Marshall.

For Brindisi : Mrs. Hocking and two friends.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, March 27 ; from Brindisi, April 6.

For Bombay : Mr. E. Pears, Mrs. R. F. Clothier, Mr. and Mrs. J. Crowther. *From Brindisi* : Mr. Mein.

For Malta : Mrs. Nairne. *From Brindisi* : Mr. Mein, Hon. C. Macaulay, Miss M. Holland, Mr. R. Beech.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, April 3 ; from Naples, April 12.

For Colombo : Rev. E. A. Dibben and friend. *From Naples* : Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Oswald.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, April 3 ; from Brindisi, April 14.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi* : Col. and Mrs. Willoughby.

For Gibraltar : Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. W. Wilkinshaw.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, April 11 ; from Brindisi, April 21.

From Bombay : Mrs. and Miss Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Corder and family, Mr. M. C. Leckie.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Feb. 15.

For Kurrachee : Mrs. Johnston.

For Bombay : Miss C. Le Messurier.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Taroba*, to sail Feb. 27.

For Calcutta : Miss Ridsdale, Mr. T. H. Trotman, Mr. Griffiths, Miss Shipman.

For Colombo : Mr. W. B. Hamper, Mrs. and Miss Bredin, Mr. Bredin.

For Madras : Mr. A. H. Wellman.

For Aden : Mr. G. A. Bulkley.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail March 13.

For Colombo : Mrs. Dingwall and infant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail March 8.

For Kurrachee : Lieut. M. Fitzgerald, Mrs. O'Meara, Mrs. A. Spencer, Miss Deane.

For Bombay : Major W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., Captain and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. G. Rotton, Col. and Mrs. J. M. Sym, Miss Sym, Miss A. Johnstone, Miss O'Kearny.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. C. Fraser, at Bombay Jan. 27.

From London : Rev. and Miss Herdman, Mr. Prevost, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Orr, Miss Anson, Mr. J. D. Power, Mr. T. Greenfield, 2nd Lieut. C. Gregory, Miss Boothby, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Luck, Miss Parker, Mr. H. Moncrieffe, Mr. A. E. Casey, Capt. C. Denuys, 2nd Lieut. F. Dyne, Capt. and Mrs. Peel and three children, Mr. A. Douglas, Miss Barker, Mr. Fonseca, Mr. Birangi, Capt. Stannard, Mr. and Mrs. R. Campbell, Rev. and Mrs. Rice, Mr. Schooley, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Tasker.

From Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. and Mrs. C. Smyth, Mr. F. Mangles, Mr. Stanwell, Mr. and Mrs. Bayliss, Mr. and Mrs. Kinnison, Mr. A. W. Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Campbell, Mr. H. D. Robinson, Brig.-Gen. Knowles, Master Bayliss, Mr. R. Playfair, Mr. Tata, Mr. Teyen, Lieut. F. de Butts, Mr. Faulding, Mr. Weidnam, Mr. Masad, Mr. L. and Lady Griffin, Sir L. Lovett.

From Port Said : Mr. J. Agelasto.

From Gibraltar : Dr. A. C. Ribeiro and three children, Capt. A. M. Pinto, two Messrs. Bosworth, Mr. J. Martin.

From Ismailia : Mr. J. Black.

From Aden : Capt. Thatcher, Capt. M. J. Lyde, Mr. H. Thomson, Mr. H. Loveday, Mr. J. Petman, Mr. H. Privett, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. T. Keech, Mr. H. Ball, Mr. A. Harman, Mr. J. Haunan.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. Alderton, at Brindisi, Feb. 7.

From Bombay : Mr. O. F. Daniell, Mr. E. Bibby, Mr. Detagh, Mr. Hirschtow, Col. R. A. Soyent, Mr. H. Reynolds, Mr. H. Maclean, Mr. Commissioner Tucker, Mr. Glosson, Major N. Bannatyne, Mr. Seymour Keny, M.P., Mr. W. John, Mr. Politzer, Mr. Ponsonby, Major Hon. and Mrs. Pleydell Bouverie. *For London* : Mr. C. Beckford, Dr. and Mrs. E. Chester, Mrs. Blathwayt and infant, Dr. Stutton, Dr. and Mrs. Wamess, Mr. and Mrs. O'bome and child, Mrs. Plowden and infant, Col. E. Maude, Miss Ritchie, Mr. R. Pala, Colour-Sergeant Bell.

From Ismailia : Mr. C. Hulton, Messrs. J. and P. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Compans, Capt. Nelson. *For London* : Mrs. and two Misses Bater, Mr. Whiting, Messrs. D. and C. Bell, Mr. Coulison, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Chalmer.

From Port Said : Mr. C. Wall and friend, Mr. Douchet, Capt. Davey. *For London* : Lieut. P. M. Jones.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Jan. 31.

For London : Mr. R. Anderton.

For Ismailia : Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Potter, Miss Potter, Miss Ward Mrs. F. A. Brown, Miss M. J. Roe, Mr. Robert Kolisch, Mr. Chas. J. Gillis, Mr. J. O. Norris, Mr. J. O. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ward.

For Marseilles : Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Macfarlane, Mrs. Goodrich, Mr. Livesay, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. C. F. Fearing, Capt. Wood.

For Brindisi : Mr. R. L. Morgan, Mr. Verschöyle, Mr. H. S. Hexton, Mr. M. Horner.

For Aden : Mrs. Caffery.



Per P. and O. s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, from Bombay, Feb. 7.

For London: Mrs. W. Siddons, Capt. T. C. Francis, Mr. A. S. Hamilton, Mr. A. Walter, Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Spilsbury and two infants, Rev. and Mrs. A. Gilruth, child and two infants, Rev. G. P. Taylor, Rev. Beatty, Miss McKee, Miss Beatty, Mr. John Hughes, Mrs. Barton and child, Mr. W. J. Pavey, Mr. Ernst Sillem, Rev. and Mrs. Brown-Constable and two infants, Rev. T. H. Bray, Mrs. Collett, child and two infants, Mrs. Gouldsbury.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. A. Negroponte, Mr. H. S. King, M.P., Mr. J. Hennessy, Mr. Thos. Grant, Mr. Gregor Grant, Mr. F. Q. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chisholm, Mr. H. Holland Burne, Mr. McKie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lambrinoudi, Viscount Marsham, A.D.C., Mr. J. Holms, Mr. David R. Keith, Mr. Sam Gowan, Mr. Oscar Koebel, Mr. C. Andreac, Mr. J. T. Petrocchino, Mr. Andrew Yule, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Krieg, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. G. Marshall, Hon. Geo. Curzon, M.P., Mr. E. Solano.

For Suez: Mrs. R. H. J. Townsend, Miss Nichols.

For Ismailia: Mr. E. Elliot Pyle.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Feb. 14

For Marseilles: Mr. W. Birkmyre, Mr. Topping, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Goodson, Lady Metcalf and maid, Miss Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Luke, Mr. and Mrs. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Lydiard and child, Mr. W. Alexander, Rev. T. Evans, Miss Gundry.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. D. Chase, Mr. Salim Samuel, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. E. Norris, Mr. J. Cook, Mr. W. Fuchs, Mrs. Krieg, Mr. Schnaer.

For Venice: Rev. and Mrs. Newhall and child.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Capt. Atkinson, from London, Feb. 13; from Brindisi, Feb. 24.

For Bombay: Major-General Sir John Macneill, V.C., Col. and Mrs. Newton, Major-General Viscount F. de Montmorency, Surg.-Major J. Davidson, Mr. W. A. Greening, Mr. D. E. Burne, Mrs. Sloan, Capt. Cole, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Finincey, Mr. W. Stark, Mr. J. L. Wilcox, Mrs. Jager, Miss Farr, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bright and child, Mr. Tait, Mr. G. M. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. C. Sommer. From Brindisi: General G. B. Wolseley, C.B., Mrs. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. C. E. Day, Col. and Mrs. H. E. Eliot, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Meadows, Mr. G. A. Showers, Miss R. Birch, Mr. A. Keyser, Col. and Mrs. Graham Smith, Mrs. Sommer, Mr. Greenway, Mr. C. B. Hope, Mrs. Rose and child, Mr. Von Bock.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson, Mr. J. S. Dismore, Mr. Gould, Major-General Fraser, Mr. Aunjier, Rev. R. and Mrs. Bradbury, Mr. E. Smythe, Mr. J. J. Hay Roffinan. From Brindisi: Mr. P. Morgan.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Miss White, Miss Anderson, Corporal A. Kemp, Pte. Willis, Mrs. Spring, Mr. Haviland, Miss Bodfish, Capt. F. A. Morse, Mr. Barmiloe, Mr. and Mrs. Clapperton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wroughton.

For Kurrachee: Col. and Mrs. Cave, Miss E. Cooke.

For Port Said: Archdeacon and Mrs. Richardson. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Trewlett, Rev. C. H. Chase, Rev. J. Bailey, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Grant, Mr. Leighton, Mr. Lieberman.

For Malta: Admiral Sir E. Fanshawe, Mr. Harrison, Mrs. De Denne, Miss Marcom, Mrs. Nind and infant, Mrs. and two Misses Eckford, Mrs. Harris, Mr. C. L. Gurney, Mrs. Anderson.

For Brindisi: Mr. F. G. Day, Miss Bland, Mr. W. J. Robinson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, Capt. J. C. Sharp, from London, Feb. 13.

For Madras: Mrs. Cardew, Miss L. Catherall, Mrs. Philby, Miss Elliott Lockhart, Mr. A. E. Duchesne, Mr. A. Gerdes, Mrs. McGeagh and infant, Mr. J. C. Prout, Mr. and Mrs. C. Eastlake.

For Colombo: Mr. H. W. Weatherall, Mrs. Dingwall, Mr. F. de Crespigny, Mr. A. Jenner, Lieut. C. F. N. Macready.

For Port Said: Mrs. Macready and two children.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Napier and sister, Miss Mackay, Capt. H. E. Monck-Mason, Mr. W. S. Richardson, Mrs. Sarkies and daughter, Mr. A. M. Mackay, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. A. R. Nevill, Miss Cosser.

For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. A. Macnab.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Lockley Hall*, from Liverpool, Feb. 13.

For Kurrachee: Capt. Hickman, Miss Berkeley, Col. A. MacC. Bruce, Mrs. R. F. Jameson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas and infant, Miss Wakeford, Master Wakeford, Mrs. Vaughan and four children, Miss Roscoe, Mr. C. Hitchcock, Mr. T. Singleton.

For Bombay: Surgeon J. and Mrs. Shearer, Lieut. Colonel G. Simpson, Mr. P. H. O'Brien, Mr. B. F. Jones, Mr. Webb, Mr. Coplestone, Capt. Silverthorne, Mr. R. S. Chitgupi.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, from Bombay, Feb. 21.

For London: Mrs. Slaughter and infant, Mrs. Hill and infant, Mrs. Marr and infant, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Gibbs and child.

For Brindisi: Canon and Mrs. Wilberforce, Miss Wilberforce, Lieut. E. Milner, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bayne, Lord Radstock, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Horsfall, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, Miss K. Greenfield, Mr. J. H. Peebles, Mr. W. H. J. Galbraith, Miss A. M. Field, Rev. Geo. and Mrs. Muller, Mr. C. B. Lynch.

For Suez: Mrs. Davis and child, Mrs. Morrice.

For Ismailia: Mr. John F. Mahon.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Feb. 28.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Gilbert and child, Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, Lord and Lady Cremorne, Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Cruickshank.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. R. Waddington, Miss Ellis.

For Brindisi: Miss Kennedy and companion, Mr. J. P. Thoms.

Per s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, March 7.

For London: Mrs. Ross Scott, Miss Imerson, Right Hon. H. and Mrs. Childers, Mr. T. K. and Miss Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mereik and child, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, Mr. C. Kindersley, Rev. R. Kennedy, Miss Francis Sharp, Miss Harris, Mrs. A. G. Cane and child, Mr. W. Thom, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Roberts and two infants, Master Hawker, Mrs. Greaves, two children and infant, Miss Mathews, Mr. John Brewer, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. J. H. Hornsby, Mr. H. G. Bowen, Mr. Hobday, Mr. William Smith, Mr. J. Dunca, Mr. H. H. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Merton, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. G. H. Lewis, Mr. Goldney, Mr. Grahame Watson, Rev. D. Herdman.

For Brindisi: Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Maling Grant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carile, Mr. and Mrs. Scaramanga, Mr. H. Calthorpe, Mr. H. Miller, Countess of Strathmore, two Ladies Lyon, Mr. Jesup, Mr. M. M. MacDonald, Mr. L. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilts, Col. and Mrs. D. Henuing, Miss Langworthy, Mrs. Durst, Major and Mrs. Humfrey, Mr. V. Schlagel, Mr. and Mrs. S. Britain, Mr. E. Solano, Mrs. and Miss Chardon, Miss Pearson, Miss Hargreaves, Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Milne, Rev. Charles Gore, Mr. Henry O. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Frizelle, Miss Frizelle, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wace, Mr. C. H. Seely, Mr. A. O. Hume, Mr. Inaadali Khan, Mr. H. M. Wilson, Capt. Syce, R.N., Rev. H. Whitehead, Mr. K. T. pling, M.P., Mr. S. H. Terry, Mr. H. W. Sparkes, Mr. Henry.

For Suez: Miss Kedston, Miss Duncan.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, March 14.

For Marseilles: Col. W. R. Bunbury, Mr. Orrell.

For Brindisi: Mr. Cecil Higgin, Col. R. Thynne, Col. Hon. H. Eaton, Mr. Baldwin Latham.

Per s.s. *Rome*, Capt. A. W. Adamson, from Bombay, March 18.

For London: Rev. E. Guildford, Mr. Goodfellow, child and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Bean, three children and infant.

For Marseilles: Mr. Savage, Mrs. Candy, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Robert H. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hulton, Mr. H. T. Brown, Mr. Rudston Brown, Mr. G. H. Morrison, Mr. G. B. Croft Lyons, Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. W. Brodshaw, Miss Brodshaw, Mr. and Miss Rogerson, Mrs. Eardley Norton, Mrs. Moncrieffe and two children, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harcourt Sykes, Miss Sykes, Mrs. Henley, Mrs. Franklin.

Per s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, March 21.

For London: Mrs. Crawley-Boevey and child, Mr. and Mrs. Alston and infant, Mrs. Yeoman and child, Miss K. Adams, Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Newton, three Misses Newton and Mrs. Willie Newton, Mr. J. Kelso, Rev. Thomas Tracey, Miss S. Calderwood, H.H. the Thakore Sahab of Gondal, H.H. the Maharani of Gondal, two children and infant, Mr. R. McCullough.

For Brindisi: Col. A. F. Laughton, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gray, Mrs. J. H. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen and child, Mr. De Courcy, Capt. Hon. R. T. Lawley.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, March 28.

For Marseilles: Rev. and Mrs. G. T. Washburn, Rev. J. P. Ellwood, Miss Clarke, Miss Legros.

Per s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. C. Fraser, from Bombay, April 4.

For London: Mr. E. C. Baker, Miss Baker, Miss Chavasse, Mr. Porter, Mrs. Herbert Wright, Mr. Arthur Jones, Mrs. Amy Jones, Mrs. and Miss Harwood and infant, Mrs. Ward, Mr. A. Priestley, Mrs. M. G. Gerard, Rev. J. G. Potter and three children, Mrs. Rix, Mrs. Laurie and child, Master and Miss Fentiman, Rev. and Mrs. D. Hutton, Miss Hutton, Mr. W. Bruce, Miss Bremer, Miss Macdougall.

For Brindisi: Col. A. G. Begtie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Yorke-Smith, Mr. F. Sessions, Miss Nainby, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White, Mrs. Baines, Sir Charles and Lady Gough, Col. H. Hammond, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Major and Mrs. Bisset and infant, Mr. W. S. Greave, Mr. C. W. Odling, Mrs. Yate.

For Ismailia: Mr. D. F. DeVitre.

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

##### OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave		Leaves M.lta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	P'tm'th.	Other Ports.				
Malabar ...	—	Q'nstown	—	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar.
Crocodile...	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar.
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

##### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Serapis .....	—	—	—	—	20 Feb.
Euphrates .....	—	19 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar .....	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr.
Crocodile .....	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis .....	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—January 18.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 96½	to	97½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	102	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	103	to	—
Cochin Spinning Bonds ...	104	to	—

## BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Ra.	Ra.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	6 pr.ct. ... 94½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct. ... 93½
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ... 92½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr.ct. ... 125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank ...	all	17½ pr.ct. ... 13
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct. ... 170

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albion ...	all	18 pr.ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	265
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	125
Brook's & Co. ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,800	25	365
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	—
East India ...	1,000	180	1,120
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,325
French ...	all	50	635
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	40	405
Mercantile ...	125	7½	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	417½
Mumbar M. ...	all	25	190
New Berar ...	500	45	510
New Indian ...	125	11	82
Prince of Wales ...	400	40	320
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,150
Sind ...	750	50	475
Volkart ...	all	60	565

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	800
Alhance Spinning ...	all	20	475
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	20	380
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	50
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	—	—
Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25	620
Central India ...	500	45	900
Cochin Mills ...	1,000	40	480
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhruv Mills ...	1,000	50	900
Empress Co. ...	all	25	600
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	600
Golan Bala ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	128
Hindustan ...	1,000	80	770
Hingringhat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	630
Imperial Cotton ...	500	35	480
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	980
James Greaves ...	500	25	640
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	45	885
Khandesh ...	1,000	50	590
Khatoo Mackunjee ...	1,000	40	540
Leopold ...	100	5	150
Madras United ...	1,000	100	1,950
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,105
Mazagor ...	250	5	100
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	75	1,550
Nalgam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	675
Oriental ...	625	19	365
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	60
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapur Mills ...	1,000	60	1,310
Souderdas ...	1,000	30	420
Southern India ...	500	15	140
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½	270
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	380
Western India ...	1,000	25	605

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. J. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	465

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	70
Kemp & Co. ...	175	855
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assn. ...	20	31
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,237
Thacker and Co. ...	25	115

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

## CALCUTTA.—January 20.

## P.C. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Ra. 97	2 to	—
½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	0 to	—
½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	101	8 to	101 12
½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	101	8 to	101 12
½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	to	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102	0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	104	0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	102	8 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	102	8 to	—
6 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	103	0 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	103	0 to	—
½ of 1882 (1902) ...	90	12 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to
Allahabad ...	100	20½ to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	170 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	99½ to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	170 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	130 to
Mussoorie ...	100	119 to
National of India ...	£12½	175 to 180
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	110 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Alipore Coal ...	100	75 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Ra. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	182 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	99 to 100
Bengal Coal ...	170	1,740 to
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	17a.6d.	13 to
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1	4 to
Bengal Mills ...	£10	170 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	403 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	65 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	91 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100	165 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	106 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	126 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	121 to
Chipmores Hydraulic Press ...	100	90 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	139 to 140
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	70 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	133 to 155
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	73 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100	203 to
Gouropore ...	100	180 to 181
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	82 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	100 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	125 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	85 to 86
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	150 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	70 to
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	233 to
Murrey Brewery ...	100	138 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	145 to 150
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	104 to
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100	145 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	86 to
Raneesgung Coal Association ...	100	66 to
Riverside Press ...	100	79 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	250 to
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	99 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	84 to 85
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	104 to 105

## TEA COMPANIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Adulphore Teral (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100	63 to
Acruittipore (Cachar) ...	100	45 to
Assam ...	£20	600 to
Balaun (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	52 to
Do. contributory ...	80	36 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	200 to
Do. contributory ...	100	100 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	80 to
Central Cachar ...	250	105 to 107
Central Teral (Darjiling) ...	100	20 to 22
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	82 to 88
Chota Nagpore ...	100	25 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	— to
Coochbeela (Cachar) ...	100	15 to
Darjiling ...	100	130 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	100	60 to
Dehra Dun ...	100	45 to
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	10 to
Dhunsiri ...	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	54 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100	80 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	36 to 37

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	100	to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	200 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	25 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	42 to 43
Hoolmuree (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Hoolungrie (Assam) ...	100	to
Indian Teral ...	500	00 to
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	to
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	2 to 18
Kangra Valley ...	100	per
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	to 63
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	85 to
Do. contributory ...	200	65 to
Kurseong and Teral ...	—	to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	290 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	45 to 46
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Loobah ...	100	130 to
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	Liquidation.
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 12
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	120 to
Do. contributory ...	90	110 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	to
Do. contributory ...	125	to
New Falloodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	Nominal.
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	—	to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to
Pattabaree (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	to
Sapakati ...	100	108 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	53	4-5 disct.
Seemah ...	—	to
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	86 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	103	133 to 105
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	195 to 200
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to

## LONDON.—February 17.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1918, Sp. all pd ...	100½	to 100½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	107	to 107½
Do. October 10, 1888 ...	—	to
4 India Enfranchisement ...	—	to
Do. do. 1885 ...	—	to
Do. do. 1893 ...	—	to
4½ Ceylon, 1882 ...	—	106 to 108
Do. do. 1880-90 ...	—	106 to 108
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	—	104 to 106
Do. do. 1895-96 ...	—	110 to 115
Do. do. ...	—	102 to 104
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	107	to 109

## RAILWAY DEBENTURE

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	PAID.	PRICE.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	119 to 121
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	134 to 137
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	121 to 123
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 106
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	100	123 to 132

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lm. ...	—	94 to 96
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	51 to 53
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	183 to 185
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	24 to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1958... ..	—	24½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1) ...	—	28 to 29
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	108 to 111
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	166 to 168
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	145 to 147
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	188 to 140
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	131 to 183
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	— to —
Rohilk and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	110 to 112
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	100	24 to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 5	28	29 to 29½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	131 to 133
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	118 to 120
West of India Port, Ld. ...	20	111 to 113

Now Ready.

Bound, 12s. ; Cloth, 10s. 6d.

# THE INDIA LIST

## CIVIL AND MILITARY.

JANUARY, 1890.

Issued by Permission of the Secretary of  
State for India in Council.

### CONTENTS.

#### CIVIL.

Gradation Lists of Civil Service, Bengal, Madras and Bombay,  
Civil Annuitants,  
Legislative Council,  
Ecclesiastical Establishments,  
Educational,  
Public Works,  
Judicial, Marine, Medical  
Land Revenue,  
Political, Postal, Police,  
Customs and Salt,  
Forest,  
Registration and Railway and Telegraph  
Departments,  
Law Courts,  
Surveys, &c., &c.

#### MILITARY.

Gradation List of the General and Field Officers  
(British and Local) of the three Presidencies  
Staff Corps,  
Adjutants General's and Quartermasters  
General's Offices,  
Army Commissariat Departments,  
British Troops serving in India (including  
Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers,  
Cavalry, Infantry and  
Medical Department),  
List of Native Regiments,  
Commander in Chief and Staff,  
Garrison Instruction Staff,  
Indian Medical Department,  
Ordnance Departments,  
Punjab Frontier Force,  
Military Departments of the three Presidencies  
Veterinary Departments,  
Tables showing the Distribution of the  
Army in India,  
Lists of Retired Officers of the three  
Presidencies, &c., &c.

#### HOME.

Departments of the Offices of the Secretary of  
State, Cooper's Hill College, List of Selected  
Candidates for the Civil and Forest Services,  
Indian Troop Service, &c., &c.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Orders of the Bath, Star of India and  
St. Michael and St. George  
Order of Precedence in India,  
Regulations for Admission to Civil Service,  
Regulations for Admission of Chaplains,  
Civil Leave Code and Supplements,  
Civil Service Pension Code—relating to the  
Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services,  
Rules for the Indian Medical Service  
Furlough and Retirement Regulations of the  
Indian Army,  
Family Pension Fund,  
Staff Corps Regulations,  
Salaries of Staff Officers,  
Regulations for Promotion,  
Engush Furlough Pay, &c., &c.  
With Complete Index.

LONDON :

W. H. ALLEN AND CO.,

13, WATERLOO PLACE S.W.

# W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S MAGAZINES.

FEBRUARY.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW. THE ILLUSTRATED NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE.

2s. 6d.

### CONTENTS.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND STRIKES. By Sir  
GUILFORD MOLESWORTH, K.C.I.E.  
THE FAIRY MYTHOLOGY OF IRELAND. By C. S.  
BOSWELL.  
THE SECOND-CLASS CLERGY. By Rev. A. M. WILCOX.  
A DIALOGUE WITH A MUMMY. By GIACOMO LEO-  
PARDI.  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND. By Earl  
FORTESCUE.  
TEMPERANCE AND THE PUBLIC HOUSES. By  
R. E. MACNAUGHTEN.  
FIRDAUSI'S LYRICAL POETRY. By CHARLES J.  
PICKERING.  
RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF CORSICA. By CREIL  
F. PARR.  
THE SIEGE OF HELICON. By WILLIAM WATSON.  
OUT OF THE DEPTHS. By Hon. A. E. GATHORNE-  
HARDY, M.P.  
POLITICS AT HOME AND ABROAD.  
CORRESPONDENCE.

## COLBURN'S UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

One Shilling.

### CONTENTS.

TORPEDOES AND SUBMARINE MINES. By Lieut.  
Col. J. T. BUCKNILL, R.E.  
THE TACTICAL IMPORTANCE OF SMOKELESS  
POWDER. By Major ROGALLA VON BIEBERSTEIN,  
German Army.  
FOREIGN NAVIES IN 1889. By R. C. OLDKNOW,  
Fleet Engineer.  
WOULD CONSCRIPTION BE SUITABLE TO  
ENGLAND? By F. G. WALLACE-GOODBODY.  
MODES OF DECAPITATION. By Major Hon. HAROLD  
DILLON, F.S.A.  
THE SOLDIER OF THE AMERICAN ARMY. By  
F. G. LE COSTE COCKBURN.  
THE ROMANCE OF A CROSS; OR, A TALE OF  
NINETEEN EIGHT.  
REMINISCENCES OF NEW ZEALAND. By IDA SCOTT.  
A SHORT HISTORY OF THE GREEN JACKET. By  
Captain R. HOLLEN, 2nd Battalion Worcestershire  
Regiment.  
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN THE TUDOR EXHIBI-  
TION. By Major Hon. HAROLD DILLON, F.S.A.  
REMINISCENCES OF A RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICER  
OF THE WAR OF 1877-78. Translated from the  
Russian of E. AVENS by "C. B."  
MILITARY JOTTINGS. By "ALBINO."  
EDITORIAL NOTES.  
THEATRICAL NOTES.  
REVIEWS AND NOTICES.  
STATIONS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

2s. 6d.

### CONTENTS.

EPOCHS OF THE BRITISH ARMY. II.—The Restora-  
tion.  
IMPERIAL COLONIZATION. By W. A. KERR, V.C.  
NAVAL WARFARE.—VIII. By Rear-Admiral P. H.  
COLOMB.  
THE BATTLE OF EDGEHILL. By the Rev. G. MILLER  
M.A.  
POLO IN INDIA.—II. By Captain G. J. YOUNGHUSBAND  
Queen's Own Corps of Guides.  
MEN, MASHES, AND MANNERS.—II. By A. COLONIAL  
VISITOR TO LONDON.  
THE AMERICAN WAR.—I. By T. M. MAGUIRE, LL.D.  
WANDERINGS OF A WAR ARTIST. New Series.  
THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR. By IRVING MON-  
TAGU.  
ARTILLERY AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—III.  
JOTTINGS FROM THE FOREIGN PRESS.  
NAVAL NOTES.  
SPORTING NOTES.  
LIST OF MILITARY INVENTIONS DURING THE  
FOREGOING MONTH.  
REVIEWS.  
AT THE PLAY.  
SUMMARY OF ARTICLES IN FOREIGN SERVICE  
MAGAZINES.

## KNOWLEDGE;

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF  
SCIENCE, &c.

Sixpence.

### CONTENTS.

ON THE DISTANCES OF THE FIXED STARS By  
A. C. RANYARD.  
LIST OF STELLAR PARALLAXES. By HERBERT  
SADLER.  
THE COMMON FLEA.—III. By E. A. BUTLER.  
CONCHOLOGICAL NOTES.—"The Operculum." By  
S. PAGE.  
NEW COMET IDENTIFIED. By E. E. BARNARD.  
THE COLLOTYPE PROCESS AND PHOTO-ENGRAV-  
ING. By A. C. RANYARD.  
SOME PROPERTIES OF NUMBERS. By ROBERT W.  
D. CHRISTIE.  
WALKS IN THE SYDNEY BOTANIC GARDENS. By  
C. PARKINSON, F.G.S.  
PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SUN'S SURFACE. By A. C. R.  
NOTICES OF BOOKS.  
LETTERS.—W. F. Ainsworth, J. W. Williams, R. O. M.  
THE FACE OF THE SKY FOR FEBRUARY.  
HERBERT SADLER, F.R.A.S.  
WHIST, CHESS, &c.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

# W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S ORIENTAL MANUALS.

TWO ADDITIONS TO THE SERIES JUST PUBLISHED.

Fcap. 3s. 6d.

## ANGLICISED COLLOQUIAL BURMESE;

OF,

How to Speak the Language in  
Three Months.

BY

Lieut. F. A. L. DAVIDSON,  
Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Fcap. 10s. 6d.

## A CHINESE MANUAL

COMPRISING

A Condensed Grammar with Idiomatic  
Phrases and Dialogues.

BY

ROBERT K. DOUGLAS,

Assistant Keeper in the Library of the British Museum,  
and Professor of Chinese at King's College, London.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.



# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man; show him! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human  
pair?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**

*You can change the Trickling Stream, but not the  
Raging Torrent.*

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," to check disease at the onset! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm! The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?

"I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life."—  
J. C. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.** (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)

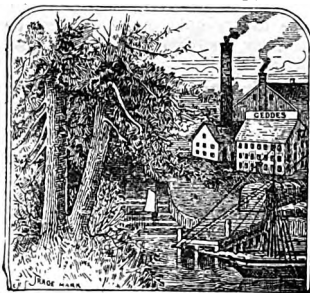
## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, their action is as simple as a tomato, whole meal bread or pruridge (with scalded milk); you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced Life they are everything you could wish. Read Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other disastrous diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each Bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

**DR. SPENCER'S  
ASTHMA CURE**



### ASTHMA CURED.

No matter of how long standing, or how severe, by DR. SPENCER'S ASTHMA CURE; Price 4/6 and 10/- of Chemists; or free by Parcels Post from us.

Our illustrated book, "ASTHMA, ITS TREATMENT AND CURE," by E. Edwin Spencer, M.A., M.D., &c., &c., will be sent post free by us.

Mrs. FLORENCE STONE, Montague Villa, Queen's Road, High Wycombe, says:—

"I have received great benefit from taking Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. For many months I have had an attack come on four nights out of seven, and lately in the day time as well; but since taking your medicine I have only had one slight attack in a month."

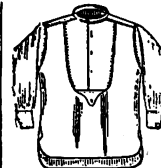
Mrs. MARY PRICE, Gronant, near Holywell, says:—

"I had suffered for four years with Asthma. I have been now nine months without any attack. I have been cured by Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. I can never praise it enough."

\* **THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
249, High Holborn, London.

\* In no way connected with any other person or firm.

**PILES** "PILANTRA," Pile Cure. Immediate relief and a permanent cure guaranteed. Sample Free. Address—THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 249, High Holborn, London.



**W. ENGLISH,  
ARMY & NAVY  
OUTFITTER,**

Nos. 3, 4, 10, & 11,

**ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, FALL MALL, S.W.**

Established 1860.

**SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.**

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for any Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.

Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

**67, HAYMARKET.**

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

**EPPS'S**

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**COCOA**

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER, 70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, 13, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.—Feb. 17, 1890.

**EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,**  
PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

**MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.**

**155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
**STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.**



# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII  
No. 1,946.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.]

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	171
NOTES OF THE WEEK ... ..	172
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ... ..	173
AFRICO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
The U. C. S. Dinner ... ..	174
The Home Charges ... ..	174
Military Information ... ..	174
The Opium Department ... ..	175
The Subordinate Personnel in India ... ..	175
Bengal, &c. ... ..	175
CORRESPONDENCE ... ..	176
INDIA IN PARLIAMENT ... ..	177
NATIVE PRESS ... ..	179
LEADING ARTICLES:—	
The Indian Council's Amendment Bill ... ..	180
The Khalea College ... ..	181
Mr. Robert Knight and the "Times of India" ... ..	182
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	182
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	183
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	183
INDIA OFFICE ... ..	183
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	184
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	184
Programme of Movements of Her Majesty's Indian Troopships ... ..	184
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ... ..	185
MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	185
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ... ..	187
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	189
ADVERTISEMENTS ... ..	190

**A YAH, or LADIES' SERVANT,** wishing to return to MADRAS, offers services in exchange for Passage. Well recommended. Address, AYAH, 76, Boundary Road, N.W.

**A MEDICAL MAN of Eminence,** who has studied and treated nervous and spinal complaints, and other maladies, with complete success, by watchful, constant supervision, medical specifics, diet, and air, undertakes a perfect cure. He receives into his house patients of position so afflicted, and effects a remedy in from 6 to 12 months, with perfect restoration to health and strength, when not heretofore attainable. Has now a vacancy. Situation most salubrious and picturesque in Great Britain. References of the highest character exchanged.—Address, NEOTERIC, care of Messrs. J. J. Evans, Evans & Co., Swansea.

**OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.**—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY, every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA, ALEXANDRIA, and NAPLES, every alternate week.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS FOR CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.  
City of Khios ... .. T.C. McPherson. Tuesday, March 4  
City of Calcutta ... .. A. Thom. Thursday, Mar. 13

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.  
City of Dublin ... .. J. Swan ... .. Wednes., Feb. 26  
Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE AND WORKMAN, 36, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS AND CO., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.	Kurrachee and Bombay.
*Taroba ... .. Feb. 27	Henzada ... .. Mar. 15
*Rewa ... .. Mar. 13	Huzara ... .. Apr. 12
*Dacca ... .. Mar. 27	Kerbela ... .. May 10
*Gelonada ... .. Apr. 20	Kangra ... .. June 7

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.  
\*Malda ... .. Mar. 20 \*Africa ... .. May 15  
\*Ethiopia ... .. April 17

\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or lock-outs.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES AND CO., 13, Austinfriars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL AND CO., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall, S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO and RUBATTINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is requested.

a.s. DOMENICO BALDUINO, 5,600 tons, March 1.

a.s. SINGAPORE, 6,000 tons, March 20.

a.s. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, 5,600 tons, April 10.

Passengers should embark the previous day.

Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street, London

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**BOMBAY via TRIESTE and BRINDISI.**—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—Monthly Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

Mar. 3 ... .. Amphitrite ... 3,903 tons.  
April 3 ... .. Imperator ... 4,070 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE BORMAN, & CO.,

127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.

Clan Macpherson ... .. Mar. 1  
Clan Sinclair ... .. Mar. 15

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, via Suez Canal.

Clan Graham ... .. Feb. 22  
Bellagio ... .. Mar. 13

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUIR AND CO.; or to CAYZER, IRVINE AND CO., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street, Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO., 23, Regent Street, S.W.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn's, of London and Liverpool).

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, AND GENERAL SHIPPING INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENCY AND GLOBE FOREIGN EXPRESS.

**PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND MERCHANDISE FORWARDED.** PASSAGES ENGAGED. Baggage Collected and Shipped, and Insurances effected to all parts of the world.

Full information may be obtained on application at 10, Queen Street, Cheapside; and 23, Regent Street, London; and 10, North John Street, Liverpool.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Authorised, £2,000,000 Subscribed and Paid up, £587,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Bushire, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Kōbē (Yokohama), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tabreez, Ta natave, Teheran, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, Secretary.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 1833

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON. BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—45, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches.

INDIA ... .. Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon

IN CEYLON ... .. Colombo, Kandy, Galle.

IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ... .. Singapore, Penang, Malacca.

IN JAVA ... .. Batavia.

IN CHINA ... .. Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

Bankers ... .. Bank of England.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agents business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

**GARDEN & SON,**  
200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**MILITARY & HUNTING  
SADDLERY,**  
HARNESS, ACCOUTREMENTS, &c.  
Patentees of "Safety Saddle Bar," strong,  
simple, and secure, and the "Grip-fast,"  
a secure Stop for Riding and  
Driving Reins.

**ROBT. S. GARDEN,**  
**GUN & SWORD  
MAKER,**  
200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.  
**REVOLVERS OF ALL  
DESCRIPTIONS.**  
words made to order, the blades thoroughly  
tested by machine on the Premises.  
SPORTING CARTRIDGES CAREFULLY LOADED  
AS MAY BE REQUIRED.  
*Every Description of Sporting Apparatus.*

**CERTAIN AND RAPID CURE.**  
**RHEUMATISM,  
LUMBAGO,  
GOUT,  
&c., &c.**  
**REYNOLDS'  
SPECIFIC.**  
*Sold  
in Bottles,  
2/9 each.*  
*By all the Principal  
Chemists throughout the  
World.*  
**IMMEDIATE RELIEF.**

ESTABLISHED 1851.  
**BIRKBECK BANK, SOUTHAMPTON**  
BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.  
THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS,  
repayable on demand.  
TWO per CENT. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS  
calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not  
drawn below £100.  
The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge,  
the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and  
Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends,  
and Coupons, and the purchase and sale of Stocks,  
Shares, and Annuities.  
Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
post free, on application.  
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual  
Receipts exceed Five Millions.**

**HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS  
PER MONTH,** with immediate possession, and no  
Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK  
BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings,  
Chancery Lane.

**HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE  
SHILLINGS PER MONTH,** with immediate possession,  
either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply  
at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY,  
as above.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
on application.  
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

To His Highness the Sultan of Jahore.

**A. ABRAHAMS,**  
**COURT BOOTMAKER,**  
113, HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON,  
LONDON, W.

BOOTS and SHOES made to Order on ANATOMICAL  
PRINCIPLES.

Specially Prepared Leather for Tender Feet.  
Specialities for Hot Climates.  
Sizes Registered and Lasts kept for every Customer,  
thus ensuring a Perfect Fit.

**GEO. DAVIES & SON,**  
NAVAL & MILITARY SHIRT TAILORS,  
HOSIERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,  
29, NORTH AUDLEY ST., OXFORD ST.,  
LONDON, W.

Outfits to all Parts of the World on the most Reasonable  
Terms with Despatch.

**PRETTIEST SIGHT in LONDON,**  
at HENGLER'S, Argyll Street, Oxford  
Circus, OCEAN WAVE (Mimic Sea),  
and the famous ROMANIAN BAND,  
both from the Paris Exhibition. Also  
High-class Variety Entertainment  
Every Afternoon at Three, and Evening  
at Eight. Half-price 9.30. Promenades,  
1s., entitling to One Sail. Reserved seats,  
2s. (Two Sails); private boxes, 10s. 6d. Children half-price.  
Tickets at Cramer's, Regent Street. Refreshment Bar, Smoking  
Lounges. AFTERNOON TEA (separate tables).

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL—  
PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.**

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full particulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases excepted.

**R. ANDERSON & CO.,**  
**INDIAN, COLONIAL,**

AND

**GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENTS,**  
14, CORNHILL, E.C., AND 14, COCKSPUR  
STREET, S.W., LONDON.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in INDIAN,  
COLONIAL, LONDON, PROVINCIAL, and FOREIGN  
NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and PERIODICALS.

ESTIMATES FREE.

Letters in reply to Advertisements received and  
forwarded free of charge except for postage.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE  
CORPORATION.**

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.)

**For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.**

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.  
Branch: 20, PAUL MALL.

Accumulated Funds nearly £4,000,000.  
The Total Claims paid by this Corporation have  
exceeded THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

**FIRE.**

Policies issued free of expense.  
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be  
paid whether the property be set on fire or not.  
An abatement equal to one year's charge is allowed on  
Policies issued for seven years.

**LIFE.**

MODERN AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF  
ASSURANCE.  
Unimpeachable Security. Large Bonuses. Liberal  
Conditions of Assurance.  
Guaranteed minimum Surrender Values.  
Policies protected against accidental forfeiture.  
Immediate Settlement of Claims.  
No fines or fees charged.

A Prospectus, Annual Report, and Balance Sheet will  
be forwarded on application.

E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary.

**COCKLE'S** FREE FROM  
MERCURY.  
**ANTIBILIOUS**  
FOR  
BILE, LIVER,  
INDIGESTION, **PILLS.**  
&c.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.  
THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.  
IN USE EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**4, GREAT ORMOND STREET,  
LONDON.**

**N. THIERRY,**  
MILITARY BOOT MAKER  
BEST QUALITY HAND SEWN  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
EASY & ELEGANT  
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN WEST END PRICES

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER  
IN A FEW DAYS.

**LONDON:** { 70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W.  
and 48, GRESHAM ST., E.C

**SPECIALITY—**

The K and CHAMPION SHOOTING BOOTS, WATER-  
PROOF THROUGHOUT, 27s. NETT

*Illustrated Price Lists Post Free*

An old boot is sufficient guide for size to ensure a good  
fit. 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT to Members of the  
Army and Navy C. S. S. A. and C. S. C. S. Stores.

**SMITH, KAY & CO.,**

Late JEREMIAH SMITH & CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS).

**MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT  
STATIONERS,  
PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND  
LITHOGRAPHERS.**

ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.

**J. BURROUGH'S  
PERFECT FITTING SHIRT.**

Naval, Military, and Indian, Home,  
and Colonial Outfitter.

**279, OXFORD ST., W.**  
Near Hanover Square Gate, W.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

These FAMOUS PILLS PURIFY the BLOOD,  
and act most soothingly on the LIVER,  
STOMACH, BOWELS, and KIDNEYS—the  
great MAIN SPRINGS of LIFE. They are  
wonderfully efficacious in all ailments in-  
cidental to FEMALES. To the EMIGRANT  
TRAVELLER, SOLDIER, and SAILOR, they  
will be found invaluable in the time of need.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 7th Feb; from Allahabad and Madras to the 5th Feb.; and from Calcutta to the 5th Feb.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council, on Jan. 31st, Mr. Scoble introduced the Bill to amend the Factory Acts. The chief alterations it proposes in the existing law are the raising of the minimum age at which children may be employed from seven to nine, and the limitation of the hours of employment of women to eleven a day. The provision that women as well as children shall have proper intervals of rest during each day and not less than four holidays a month is no innovation, as nearly all women and children have more than this already. The compulsory observance of Sunday as a holiday has not been adopted. The Bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals was referred to a Select Committee with orders to report in six weeks.

THE Select Committee on the Indian Railway Bill is now holding three meetings weekly with intent to produce its report before Council at as early a date as possible.

THE reports of the Select Committees on the Railways and Forests Bills were to be presented at the meeting of Council on Feb. 14th.

THE leprosy question is beginning to be vigorously taken up by private liberality in Bombay. Sir Dinshaw Petit, with his untiring generosity, has come forward with an offer to place a lakh of rupees in the hands of Government for the foundation of a leper home in Bombay; while the Nawab of Junagadh has decided to commemorate the approaching visit of Prince Albert Victor by the establishment of a leper asylum for the whole Province of Kathiawar.

IN the course of the past week Prince Albert Victor has visited Rawalpindi, Muridki, Peshawar, and the Khyber Pass. At the first two places his Royal Highness witnessed the marches past of the troops collected at the respective Camps of Exercise, and *en route* to the Khyber he distributed the Order of Merit to the members of the Khyber Rifles who had distinguished themselves in the Black Mountain Expedition.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN has completed his work in the Gomal Pass, and has returned direct to Quetta.

IN case no prospect appears of a permanent good understanding being arrived at between the Kols and their zemindars, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will visit Ranchi towards the close of the present month, and make a tour throughout Chota Nagpur.

CAPTAIN HEXT, Director of the Indian Marine, has returned from Burma, having completed his tour on the Irrawaddy and Chindwin with Colonel Sanford.

COLONEL T. A. COOKE, District Staff Officer, Umballa, has been gazetted Assistant Adjutant General, Army Headquarters, vice Colonel Bushman.

COLONEL T. DEANE has been confirmed as Director of the Army Remount Department from November 28th. Colonel Toker and Majors Broadbent and Grant are consequently confirmed in the officiating appointments in the Military Department.

MESSRS. STODDEN AND BEACHCROFT will act for Messrs. Roe and Frizelle on the Punjab Chief Court Bench when the latter take leave.

APPOZAI, the new headquarters of the Zhob Agency, will be linked by telegraph with the Quetta district.

THE rails are expected to reach New Chaman, on the further side of the Khwaja Amran range, on March 10th, a temporary line being laid through the Khojak tunnel.

A PARTY of Marris are reported to have raided in the neighbourhood of the Gambaz post, north of the Harnai route, but did no serious damage.

THE final ratification of the treaty regarding the Sikkim-Tibet dispute will be directly between the British and Chinese Governments, though the terms will be settled in India with the Amban as representing the Peking authorities.

THE Anglo-Siamese Mission arrived at the Salween on the 2nd ult. and found a number of garrisoned Siamese posts established. A protest was offered to our Commission crossing the river; but it was disregarded, and the crossing effected without any collision.

THE civil authorities in Burma will probably be asked to undertake the forwarding of supplies to the Chin Field Force, as the Military Transport has proved unequal to the task.

LIENPUNGA, the Lushai Chief who raided the Chengri Valley last year, has given up all the surviving captives who fell into his hands—some fifty-eight in number. He himself has not yet surrendered, and our troops were to have advanced on his village last Saturday.

THE Mohant of Tripati, in Madras, a high Hindu ecclesiastic, has been found guilty of fraud in connection with the funds of the temple of which he was the trustee, and has been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The Native assessors found the Mohant not guilty, but the Judge disagreed with them.

THE public offices will probably close at Calcutta on March 29th.

THE Civil Service Cup this year will only have five starters, the poorest field by far that has contested the race since its institution. Blitz and Marquise head the betting at 2 to 1 each, with Magistrate next and Jessie Frost and Bustle behind.

MR. VERNON's team of cricketers played the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsees last week. The visitors beat the former by an innings and seventy-four runs, but were beaten by the Parsees by four wickets. This is the first defeat Mr. Vernon's team has suffered during their tour in India.

A LECTURESHIP in physiology, pathology, and therapeutics has been established at the Grant Medical College to commemorate Lord Reay's connection with Bombay.

THE financial statement of the Madras Government exhibits a deficit of eleven and a-half lakhs.

THE Government of India has addressed the local Governments with a view of recovering a uniform system of weights and measures in India.

THE inspecting officer of the Mysore war service troops will be chosen from the Madras Staff Corps.

THE relief of the Sikkim Field Force will not be carried out till the end of March.

THE Pearl Fisheries at Tuticorin are resulting in large takes of pearls.

THE 3rd Squadron 3rd Madras Cavalry have been prohibited from wearing swords at field manoeuvres until further orders, owing to their entering during a sham fight the village at Hosur, and attacking with drawn swords, a party of unmounted Hussars already in possession.

DURING the next financial year the rearmament of the Field Artillery in India with the new breech-loading gun will be completed.

THE number of the Madras Regiments which are to be localised in Burma will be ten. They will be solely officered from the Madras Staff Corps, but recruited from Upper India.

SIR JOHN EDGAR, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, has taken six months' leave from May 1st. Mr. Macaulay, on return from furlough, will probably act for him.

No date has been fixed for the termination of the boundary work on which Mr. Noy Elias is engaged, but the party will probably return to Fort Stedman on April 1st.

## NOTES.

THE Sunday telegrams from the correspondents of the *Times* at Calcutta and Rangoon are not very lively reading, and the news brought by the Overland Mail partakes much of the same dull character. The correspondent of the *Daily News*, wiring also last night from Calcutta, gives the gratifying intelligence that the manœuvres near Calcutta, with the object of testing the defence arrangements, have been concluded, and that they have been held to prove that "the city is safe against attack from the sea." Old Anglo-Indians will be perhaps surprised that there should have been any necessity for these experiments so long as the *James and Mary* sand bank remained in the Hooghly. In case of an enemy's vessel attempting that river, a slight misplacement of the buoys would, it was thought, amply suffice to bring the foe to grief. But it may be that, like Time and Anglo-Indians themselves, *James and Mary* may have changed, and for the worse, too, so far as safeguarding the City of Palaces.

THE same correspondent sends also the following information:—"Sir Madhav Rao writes to the *Madras Mail* approving Lord Cross's Councils Bill. He says that the concessions it embodies are large and important, and hopes that Congress will welcome them with due and becoming gratitude. He does not attach much weight to the withholding of popular election, because careful observation and experience have convinced him that popular election at present would ensure the failure of the extended councils, whereas a system of nomination will probably secure their success." Gratitude from the Congress will be a real Indian "surprise."

How well the elective system has worked in India in connection with Municipal institutions, the present mail brings news of another Municipal failure, according to the following notification from the *Bombay Government Gazette*:—"His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, taking into consideration the lack of interest displayed by the inhabitants of the town of Kasandra, in the Sanand Taluka, of the Ahmedabad District, in Municipal administration, is pleased to declare, in exercise of the power conferred upon him by Section 13 of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884, that the provisions of Sections 11 and 12 of the said Act are unsuitable to the said Municipal district of Kasandra. And in further exercise of the said power the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct that the said Municipality of Kasandra shall consist of seven Commissioners, to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Northern Division, four of whom shall be officials, and three non-officials."

THE case against the Mohunt of Tirupati, one of the highest ecclesiastical personages in India, and who was charged with criminal breach of trust, concluded on Jan 31 at Chittoor. The Sessions Judge having briefly summed up the assessors gave their opinion that the charge was not proved. The judge totally disagreed, characterising the assessors' verdict as a perverse one. He said it was of such a nature that even if it was given by a jury the judge

would have no hesitation in exercising his legal powers of referring the case to a High Court. No reasonable man, who had sat in the Court through this protracted trial, could have the slightest doubt of the prisoner's guilt. The judge entirely disbelieved the story told for the defence, and convicted the prisoner of the offences charged, and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment. An Indian contemporary, commenting on this, remarks:—"If the evidence was as clear and decisive as the judge seems to have thought the fact that the two assessors found the charge not proven is a striking indication of the feeling the case has excited amongst the Hindus of Southern India."

A CORRESPONDENT with the Lushai Field Force writes:—"Experience has shown that the only way to effectively influence these tribes is to go on slowly, making our footing perfectly secure each year by building a new fort, and connecting it by a road which can be kept up all the year round. Small columns dashing about the country burning villages give a great air of activity, and may impress the uninitiated, but they do very little harm to the people against whom they go, and, unless some communication can be opened with the tribes, such expeditions have invariably to be repeated again the following year."

SIR CHARLES DILKE's views on India, the Lahore paper observes, may be divided by a sharp and natural line—into (1) those which are the result of observations of actual facts and which have no connection with political bias of any kind, and are therefore reliable and instructive as far as they go; and (2) those which are the result of listening to expressions of opinion and are guided by the political bias of a life-time, and are therefore untrustworthy and misleading. In the first category fall his remarks upon our frontier position, which justify the dedication of the work to Sir F. Roberts. In the second falls his opinion on the Congress and local government which should have been dedicated to the Liberal Working-men's Club, Chelsea.

JUDGING from a memorial recently addressed by the Collector of Malabar to the Madras Government, sanitary science cannot be flourishing in his collectorate. Mr. Winterbotham writes that the Mappillas habitually draw their drinking water from the sacred wells in their graveyards, and he states that at Angadipuram he lately saw a grave in which the feet of the corpse, newly buried, actually rested upon the wall of the well from which all the neighbouring houses draw their drinking-water. But, he adds, "it will require special legislation to stop this horrible practice." One would think that the sooner such legislation is undertaken the better; but "Native rights" must be "respected." Mr. Bradlaugh and friends who are so bent on Indian reforms should read, mark, and learn some of these little incidents of Indian ways.

THE Madras Army, says an Indian correspondent, offers the most conspicuous example of what the Staff Corps system brings an army to, and I mention Madras simply because the figures are most striking. Let us put them down once more—133 Lieutenant-Colonels, 27 Majors, 88 Captains, and 169 Subalterns. Can anything be more curious than these figures? Colonels have multiplied out of all proportion to the other ranks, and as something has to be found for them to do, they are employed as Wing Commanders among other things, and it is not a rare thing in Madras to find an officer of over thirty years' service only second-in-command of his regiment. The fault is not of course with the officers, but with the Staff Corps system, if that can be dignified with the name of system which plays fast-and-loose with the best interests of the army, which is enormously costly and wasteful, and which burdens the army with men for whom there is no suitable employment in proportion to the rank they hold and the pay they draw. The great Simla Army Commission advocated the abolition of the Staff Corps; but what is to take its place?

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

## INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

Rajpootana has been the scene of Prince Albert Victor's travels during the last few days. The greater portion of his stay at Jeypore was devoted to sport, but without any great success, only one tiger being bagged. One afternoon was spent in hawking with the Maharajah's falcons. There were, of course, the usual balls and illuminations, and on the whole the Prince seems to have been greatly pleased with his visit to what is, perhaps, the most advanced and progressive Native State in India. Ajmere was the next stage; there the principal function, in addition to banquets and fireworks, was an inspection of the college for the education of young Rajpoot chiefs. From Ajmere his Royal Highness went on to the picturesque old city of Oodeypore, the seat of a dynasty which boasts itself the most ancient in India. Particulars of the reception there have not yet been received, but there can be no doubt that Oodeypore did not fall behind her sister States in testifying her loyalty. Preparations are now in active progress for a shooting trip in the Nepaul Terai, which promises to afford a welcome rest after the incessant round of ceremonies of the last three months.

At the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council a long debate was held on the subject of the Calcutta Port Bill. An amendment which the Hon. Mr. Moore, representing the Chamber of Commerce, brought forward for the purpose of safeguarding the rights of riparian proprietors was rejected in favour of a counter-amendment moved by Sir Henry Harrison. It remains to be seen whether the commercial community will be satisfied with the measure in the form it has now taken. As yet there has been no public utterance on the subject by them or their organs, but there is some reason to believe that such will not long be wanting, and that the millowners and other persons whose property may be affected by future extensions of the limits of the port are not wholly pleased with the action of the Government.

The Lieutenant-Governor has appointed a committee to consider the various questions which will arise in connection with the working of the traffic into and out of Calcutta after the completion of the new Kidderpore Docks. The committee consists of representatives of the Supreme and Provincial Governments, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Port Trust, and the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railway, so most of the interests affected will be adequately represented. The matters to be discussed are more far-reaching and important than would appear from the mere terms of the official notification, and the labours of the committee may possibly have the effect of re-opening the whole question of the utility of the docks, and whether they will not impose upon the trade of Calcutta a burden too heavy to bear. They are a long way from the present railway termini, so the transport of goods thither and their storage till shipped will be costly. Then there is a doubt whether the dock walls, built in waterlogged soil, will stand the test of time. Finally, their possible effect upon the health of the town is yet far from settled. The subject is fraught with difficulties on every side, and it is well that it should be thoroughly sifted before any further expenditure is incurred.

The dispute between Lord Reay and the Bombay University is exciting much interest in the Western Presidency. It appears that a requisition calling a meeting of the Senate has been signed by three High Court Judges and several leading members of the University. The meeting will be held on Friday. The Hon. Mr. Latham, Dean of Faculty of Law, has given notice of his intention to move that the Governor in Council be requested to forward to the Supreme Government, for favourable consideration, the project of an Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the University, which was sent to his Excellency on October 16, 1888. Mr. Justice Birdwood will second the motion. There is much speculation as to the probable reply, but it seems to be generally thought that it will not be conciliatory.

A movement to establish societies for the purpose of diffusing cheap and useful literature throughout India, which was started in Calcutta about a month ago, has spread to Madras. A large and influential meeting was held there on Wednesday, and was addressed at some length by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, an English clergyman who has come out to India to set the scheme on foot. He dwelt on the great advantages to be expected from the diffusion of useful knowledge in English and vernacular works, and urged the Government to give a grant in aid. It was resolved to found a society to carry out his plans, and a strong committee, including several leading citizens, was appointed.

The official report of the books published in Bengal during 1888 gives some curious figures. The total number was 2,693, being an increase of 438 on the previous year. Of these 1,190 were in Bengali, 311 in English, 182 in Sanscrit, 125 in Hindi, 90 in Uriya, and only 31 in Urdu; Tibetan and several aboriginal dialects contributed each a single religious publication, the work of missionaries. As regards the subjects, there were 26 works of poetry in English and 192 in vernacular; dramas, six in English and 97 in vernacular; works of fiction, five in English and 120 in vernacular; history and geography, 31 in English and 70 in vernacular; travel, seven in English and three in vernacular. Politics are credited with only one work. The official reporter says that most of the Bengali dramas are worthless, and some of them are immoral; the works of fiction are both numerous and interesting. Among the books specially mentioned are Bengali biographies of Luther and President Garfield, and a translation of Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace's "Russia."

The Director of Public Instruction appends a note to the report, in which he expresses the opinion that English education has little influenced the Bengali mind, and has chiefly stimulated the production of keys and other helps to students; philosophy, he adds, keeps in the old groove, and medicine seems trying to return to it. One looks in vain for a Bengali Newton or a Bengali Faraday.

The report of the Public Service Commission, which finished its sittings about two years ago, has been under the consideration of the Supreme Government for some time past. Orders have now been passed upon it, and it has been communicated to the provincial administrations for an expression of their opinions. The nature of the orders has not transpired, and will probably be kept secret pending the receipt of the remarks of the local authorities.

The manoeuvres for the defence of Calcutta against maritime attack are now finished, and the troops which took part in them have returned to their quarters. The manoeuvres are said to have fully borne out the old belief in the complete safety of the city against surprise, and to have demonstrated the impossibility of any hostile fleet running the gauntlet of the new forts on the Hooghly.

Two privates of the Leinster Regiment, named O'Hara and Bellew, were put on their trial last week before the Calcutta High Court charged, the former with committing, and the latter with abetting, the murder of a Native at Dumdum. After three days' hearing Bellew was acquitted; O'Hara was convicted and sentenced to death. The evidence tended to show that the murder was a particularly brutal one, the prisoner having thrust the deceased into a tank and then deliberately shot him.

Mr. Norton, a member of the Madras Bar, and one of the few Englishmen who took part in the recent Native congresses, speaking at Madras the other day, said that, of the sum of 6,400 rupees promised for Madras at the Bombay Congress, only 150 rupees had been paid. This affords an instructive comment on the enthusiastic language in which the Congress organs announced that the large subscription list was a positive proof of the success of the movement.

Much excitement and alarm have been aroused in the French settlement of Chandernagore by the receipt of an order from Paris directing the enforcement of conscription in French India and the drafting of conscripts to Saigon for training. The Bengali residents have forwarded a petition to the President praying that they may be exempted on the ground of their unwarlike character. Not long ago some gentlemen memorialised the Governor to form them into a volunteer corps.

The Maharajah of Travancore is expected to arrive in Calcutta to-morrow on a visit to the Viceroy.

The Sikkim field force is to be further reduced next month. One company of the Buffs will be kept at Gnatong and two companies of Bengal infantry at Pedong in support. It is believed this small force can easily hold Gnatong till reinforcements arrive, in the highly improbable event of the Tibetans making a hostile demonstration.

## THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

RANGOON, FEB. 22.

Brigadier-General Symons's force on entering Haka consisted of 100 of the King's Own Scottish Borderers and 128 Goorkhas. The village of Haka contains about 250 houses. On the 17th inst., Brigadier-General Symons started with fifty Borderers and fifty Goorkhas to reconnoitre northward from Haka towards the Tashon Ywama. On the 18th he reached the village of Kyawlon, twenty-one miles west-north-west of Haka. The road was found fairly easy, and the country much less difficult than that previously traversed. Brigadier-General Symons was obliged to halt at Kyawlon owing to the illness of the political officer with him, and the scarcity of water. On the 19th Brigadier-General Symons was to attempt a reconnaissance westward. So far there has been no opposition



from the Chins. Brigadier-General Symons has sent letters by a Chin messenger to Colonel Tregear. The health of the troops at Haka is stated to be improving since their arrival there.

The Tonhon column continues to be harassed by the Kachynes, who have fought with far more determination than the Chins. The camp at Lwesani was attacked on the 12th inst., and one Sepoy was severely wounded.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

The last news of the Lushai force is that the frontier police under Mr. Daly occupied Lienpunga's village on the 9th. Liengaga, who surrendered some time ago, escaped shortly afterwards, and has not yet been captured. The chiefs Vantura and Dohola have been fined, and ordered to send 100 men to clear the jungle for a road.

The health of the troops of the northern column continues good.

## BURMA.

RANGOON, FEB. 22.

Sir C. Arbuthnot returns to Rangoon on March 5, and sails for Madras on the 12th. General Gordon continues his tour of inspection in Upper Burma.

Sir Lepel Griffin, Lady Griffin, and party left for the ruby mines on the 18th inst.

A band of dacoits, reported to be 60 strong, led by three Phoongyees, has attacked and burned the greater part of the small town of Sandoway, on the Arracan coast. Sandoway is the headquarters of the district. The residence of the Deputy-Commissioner and a municipality court-house were burned, but the treasury was saved. The dacoits were sharply handled by the police, who had received notice of the attack. Ten dacoits were either killed or wounded, and three were taken prisoners.

Smallpox continues virulent in Rangoon.

## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

### THE U. C. S. DINNER.

(*Englishman.*)

It is no exaggeration to say that the Uncovenanted Service dinner recently given to Mr. H. S. King, M.P., was the most successful public demonstration of the kind that has ever been witnessed within the walls of the Calcutta Town Hall. The gathering was unique alike in object and character. We are familiar enough with valedictory dinners to retiring Anglo-Indians, official and non-official, but this is the first time in the history of India that prandial honours have been vouchsafed on a public sale to an English politician who is a personal stranger to India, as a mark of esteem and gratitude. Nor is it possible to doubt that the members of the Uncovenanted Service who came forward in such numbers to do honour to Mr. King were moved by a powerful sense of the righteousness of that cause which has united a wide variety of classes, and grades, and Services all over India in one solid body of constitutional protestants. Whatever may be thought of the merits of the claims advanced by the Uncovenanted Service, and, as we have frequently said, the question does not admit of two opinions, the Town Hall banquet will serve a good purpose if it brings in a striking manner before the public and the Government the fact, of which many may have been already aware, that the sense of grievance by which the Uncovenanted Service is animated is no transient feeling, but a deep-rooted conviction that it is being unfairly dealt with, and that the Home authorities are adding to the injustice of the position by persistently attempting to shirk an inquiry. If the demonstration does nothing else, it will prove that the Uncovenanted Service is thoroughly in earnest; but it will also show that the agitation is being kept rigorously within the legitimate bounds of appeal, and is being conducted with the most scrupulous deference for constituted authority. The tone of the speeches, and the admirable conduct of the entire demonstration, cannot fail to raise the Uncovenanted Service in public estimation.

### THE HOME CHARGES.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

Adverting to Mr. Bradlaugh's recent remarks at Bombay, in which he states that he thinks the Home charges are far too high, it appears evident that he has not yet perused the proceedings of the Committee appointed last year to examine these charges. Of course, it is easy to say that the charges are high, and no one is likely to dispute the point; but it is not so easy to see how they can be appreciably reduced within the remaining years of the present century, or even in the first decade in the next, unless it becomes possible to introduce and extend to the utmost limit the use for Government purposes

of stores manufactured in India in preference to imported stores. The examination of the Home charges by the Committee brought prominently to notice that a very large proportion of them, nearly 80 per cent., consists of fixed payments for interest and superannuation, in which no reduction can reasonably be anticipated for many years. Equally necessary, also, if we are to maintain the Empire, are the payments for recruiting and depôt charges, and transport of troops, &c. It is understood, too, that no diminution of the payment to officers on furlough can be effected at present without injustice being done. With regard to the cost of the India Office establishment itself, it does not seem possible to make any reduction so long as India is governed by a Secretary of State and Council—except, of course, to reduce the Council, which Lord Cross has already done by two members. From Sir Henry Cunningham's recent speech at Worcester on the health of the British army in India, it is apparent that numbers do not mean strength in the India Council. The repeal of the C. D. Act in India was opposed by an overwhelming majority of the Council; but the Secretary of State, nevertheless, actuated by the decision of the Cabinet, who were guided by the popular feeling in the House of Commons, ignored the opinion of his advisers at the India Office, and sent out the despatch which had probably been prepared before the Council even met. Since then the Council has been reduced by two members, which we hope is a distinct saving. Lord Cross himself says that no material reduction of the Home charges can result from the direct action of the Secretary of State, and that it is only by the careful watching of the probable consequences of measures adopted by the Government of India that any real check can be placed upon them. His lordship is also of opinion, that if the departments in India can be accustomed to use articles made in this country when of an ordinary character, and not needing special inspection during manufacture, they might be procured, even though somewhat inferior to those which would be obtained by paying a higher price in England. Thus a perceptible diminution might be made in the payments under this head at home. For instance, take an inkpot; it matters little for office use whether the pot is of superior or inferior finish so long as it holds the fluid; and the same illustration applies to numberless articles of an ordinary character used by the departments in India. In short, the resources of this country must gradually be utilised to a much greater extent than they are now, if the Home charges under the head of stores are to be sensibly reduced.

## MILITARY INFORMATION.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

One of the Home papers states that the Russians are well acquainted with the military affairs and establishments in this country. We do not think, however, that they know much of importance, nor more than most civilised nations know of each other's doings. It is said, for instance, that the Russians have complete knowledge of our measures for mobilisation, but we may at once set this down as an exaggerated statement. Even matters of minor detail have not yet found their way into the columns of our own newspapers—which is somewhat creditable for India. At any rate, it is evident that, if the Russians do know something useful about the Indian mobilisation scheme, they must have obtained the information through traitors in our camp; for, as far as we can ascertain, in no other way is it possible for a foreign nation to become acquainted with such matters. Of course, it would be difficult to find out how much the Russians really do know of our Indian military affairs; but, should it become patent that they do know more than other nations, it would be high time for the military authorities in India to adopt more cautious rules for the necessary promulgation of important military information to those concerned, and to take steps to ensure, as far as possible, that it goes no farther. With regard to our fortifications, especially coast and frontier defences, the Russians or any other nation may hitherto have been able to obtain fairly accurate information, but we do not think that this will be possible any longer, since the recent issue of very stringent rules by the Government of India to regulate the admission of persons to forts, defences, arsenals, etc. We some time ago called attention to the necessity for such rules on the occasion of a visit from some Chinese officers, as it was impossible otherwise to keep the growing importance of the nature and position of our defences to ourselves. However, no one, except on duty and with a pass is now admitted to these important places, and foreigners and all persons not on duty are to be referred to army head-quarters if they seek admission. The information which the Russians are now in possession of will very soon become obsolete, for these positions may still be said to be in their experimental stage, and subject to alteration after the attack and defence rehearsals which are to take place in the early part of this year. If the Russians may have very important information regarding

our military affairs in India, the best thing is to take good care that they are not given the chance to add more to their store of knowledge.

### THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT.

(Times of India.)

Mr. T. D. Mackenzie's report for 1889 on the Administration of the Opium Department contains some interesting particulars of the new system in operation in the Presidency with a view to checking what at one time was a very considerable contraband trade. The bulk of the opium imported into Bombay is grown and manufactured in Native States in Malwa and Rajpootana. As it passes the Government scales, it is packed in chests, each weighing 140½ lbs., or in half-chests, weighing 70½ lbs. avoirdupois. The manufacture of opium throughout the Presidency has been prohibited, and its importation restricted, to certain specified routes, and then only under official passes, which are subjected to the closest scrutiny in order to prevent fraud or misrepresentation. With all the Native Chiefs in the Presidency arrangements have been made with a view to effectually stopping the contraband traffic in this drug, and in all the Native States, except Baroda, the cultivation of the poppy has been entirely prohibited. In Baroda the manufacture of opium is a State monopoly, and all the other States have to supply their requirements through a British depôt or, under official passes, from Malwa. Concessions and remissions of various kinds are made to these States in return for the faithful carrying out of these undertakings, and it would seem that the Native Chiefs are doing their best to second the efforts of the Government. From the statistical section of Mr. Mackenzie's report we learn that the number of chests of opium weighed and passed at the scales for export to different parts of India during the revenue year 1889 was 32,935½, on which the duty levied amounted to Rs. 2,13,62,125. These figures show a considerable falling-off since the previous year, when the totals were 33,462½ and Rs. 2,49,80,300 respectively. The imports into Bombay, including the chests passed free of duty, show a decrease of 7,127½ chests, and the revenue a decrease of Rs. 45,55,652. The causes which have led to this decline have already been fully described—the increased production of opium in China itself, and the cheapness of the indigenous drug as compared with Indian opium, owing to "inequality in the incidence of taxation." During the year only some 1,246 lbs. of opium were seized as contraband—a noteworthy decrease over previous years.

### THE SUBORDINATE PERSONNEL IN INDIA.

(Pioneer.)

It is one of those truisms that can hardly be too often repeated that the stability of our administration of India depends largely on the quality of the subordinate personnel. There is, and must always remain, a wide gulf between the head of a district and the millions whom he is supposed to govern. Race, language, caste, religion, colour and rank conspire to render the chasm impassable. It is by the underlings, the ministerial establishments, that our administration is judged. As a native proverb has it: "Salaam to the Judge, but send a *dhali* to the Munsiff." Authority, Macaulay tells us, is as respectable in a constable as in a monarch; but in India the humblest clerk often possesses a power for good or evil to which his chief cannot aspire. It is notorious, however, that with few exceptions, the *amla*, as ministerial officers are termed, are far from exhibiting that unswerving honesty which should be the mainspring of British rule. They form a class by themselves, with an hereditary knowledge of devices of all kinds of turning a dishonest penny. Their sense of duty is rudimentary; and without the constant stimulus of the master's eye they are utterly incapable of steady work. To maintain a mechanism such as theirs in working order the head of an office must be vested with ample powers of swift and irrevocable reward and punishment. The Government holds him responsible for the punctual discharge of a bewildering variety of functions; and pillories him to the scorn of his brother officers should his procedure fail in maintaining the requisite smoothness and precision. But so far is he from being vested with this necessary and wholesome authority that it may be asserted without fear of contradiction that there is not an office of any importance in this country which does not contain subordinates notoriously incompetent or dishonest, but permitted to rob the public and obstruct business solely because it is practically impossible to get rid of them. They hold their appointments in fee-simple, and behave in full consciousness of the fact. If an office chief, goaded to desperation by intolerable misconduct, should suspend or dismiss the offender, he has to run the gauntlet of a series of appeals to the Commissioner, Board, Lieutenant-Governor and Viceroy, happy if he escapes the notice of the India Office and the still more invidious attentions of the self-

styled friends of India in the House of Commons. He will encounter every obstacle which unscrupulousness and chicanery can throw in the path of justice. There is an entire solidarity between the *amla* of the different offices through which the appeal proceedings must filter. Important papers are "lost," and dust is thrown in the eyes of appellate authority. The culprit insists on being represented by pleaders and counsel whose fees are paid from a fund to which nearly every subordinate contributes; while the respondent is left to make good his case as best he can. Then appeals are often heard ex-parte, and in most cases the decision of the inferior authority is reversed on very insufficient grounds. The consequences in such cases to the officer who has endeavoured in vain to vindicate the authority and good name of Government are disastrous. The appellant returns in triumph to plunder, muddle and procrastinate, while his superior's prestige suffers a fatal shock. And, let it be borne in mind, the same officer who cannot dismiss a *chuprassi* for the most flagrant misconduct without encountering a gamut of appeals to half-a-dozen superior authorities in succession, can in his judicial capacity award final sentences of imprisonment and fine.

Instances might easily be multiplied of sinister results flowing from this strange anomaly; now it is a head clerk in a position of enormous responsibility dismissed by a Local Government for habitually selling appointments, reinstated by the supreme power, and transferred to another post. Anon, a *peshkar* charged with the duty of putting up vernacular papers before his master is discharged by the latter for proved fraud and reinstated by the Commissioner. Again, a gate-keeper on the railway, dismissed for carelessness which might have wrecked a mail-train, appeals to the Lieutenant-Governor, and causes infinite trouble before his sentence is confirmed. In one district, extensive frauds come to light in connection with the acquisition of land for public purposes; in another, malversations equally serious in cess-collection; in a third, embezzlements of public money supposed to be expended on roads exceed a lakh of rupees; in a fourth, great sums are levied from the public by means of unauthorised orders to pay fees, which are divided rateably among the gang of clerks who put this mechanism in motion. Everywhere the quality of administration is deteriorating, and Government is being brought into contempt. But the hypertrophied Secretariat system, which is preying upon the vitality and energies of the whole of the administration, favours the abuse, and we suppose it must be left until it becomes tolerable enough to work its own cure.

### BENGAL.

(Feb. 5.)

At the annual meeting of the Lady Dufferin Fund on the 7th inst., Mr. Hutchins will present the report and the resolution to adopt the same. It will be seconded by Mr. Justice Amir Ali. Doctor Rash Behary Ghose, the Hon. K. Nulkar, and Mr. A. Bose will address the meeting.

MR. SPENCER made a most successful ascent at Calcutta on Saturday. He went up about six thousand five hundred feet, and then dropped. The descent was completely successful. He landed within four hundred yards of where he went up. He afterwards addressed the people, and said that when he was five thousand feet high, Calcutta presented one of the prettiest panoramas he had ever seen.

CALCUTTA is promised a new sensation which will completely put Mr. Spencer in the shade. Babu P. C. Laha has purchased a balloon and will shortly make an ascent from the Zoological Gardens, taking with him a couple of Native girls, who will perform divers wonderful acrobatic feats during the journey. Mr. Spencer says that it will be impossible for the Babu to carry out his proposal; and Calcutta, which must have had quite enough of this sort of thing, will no doubt not be disappointed if it is not attempted.

### MADRAS.

(Feb. 5.)

THE Madras Mail hears that Government has approved of the proposal of the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway to undertake the survey of a line of railway on the broad gauge from Nellore to Guntur, and has placed the sum of Rs. 20,000 at his disposal for the purpose. This line will be an extension of the Renigunta-Nellore metre-gauge line of the Madras Railway, and will ultimately be extended on the broad-gauge to Bezwada.

THE Brigadier-General Commanding Bangalore has directed that the men of the Third Squadron 3rd Madras Cavalry shall not wear swords at field manoeuvres until further orders, because at a Cavalry Field day on January 17, they entered the village of Hosar, attacked a dismounted party of the 21st Hussars, one Madras Cavalry man drawing his sword. The Officer Commanding the Squadron is censured for not halting his men outside the village.

THE following changes in the Governor's Body Guard will have effect from the 1st April next:—The complement of Native officers will be reduced from six to four, the senior to have the rank of subedar-major. The office of Jemadar-Adjutant and the appointment of European Sergeant-Major are to be abolished; and the number of horses to be reduced from 128 to 100. The European Sergeant-Major will, on the operation of the order, report himself for duty to the Adjutant-General, and the Native officers' services will be placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for employment, regimentally or otherwise.

## BOMBAY.

(Feb. 7.)

GENERAL RICHARD STRACHEY, R.E., C.I.E., a director of the East Indian Railway, and Sir Alexander M' Rendell arrived in Bombay from Europe by the last mail steamer. They left at once for Calcutta in company of Mr. Campbell, Agent of the Railway, who came to Bombay to meet them.

THE health of the city during the last week was very favourable. The total mortality was equal to 22.53. The deaths for the week are 93 less than in the same period of the previous year, and 19 less than the average. The public health on the other side of India is not favourable for this season, the last week's Calcutta mortality being over 30.

THERE was a short, but animated discussion at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee on Wednesday with reference to the operations of the Committee appointed to make certain arrangements in connection with the forthcoming visit of H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor. Major Selby, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Colonel Merewether, and other gentlemen spoke on the subject. The representatives of the Press were called upon not to give publicity to it.

A LARGELY-ATTENDED meeting of the Parsees was held at Poona on Sunday at Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's bungalow to express their joy and gratification at the title of Shumsool-Oolmah having been conferred on Dastoor Hoshang Jamasp by the Government of India. Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Jamsetjee presided. He opened the proceedings by giving a history of the venerable Dastoor's deeds, and said that the Parsee community was honoured at the additional honour conferred on their high priest. It was resolved to present the Dastoor with a shawl, a casket, and an address, for which purpose a strong committee was appointed. A subscription list was opened, and about Rs. 600 subscribed on the spot.

DR. WEIR prosecuted on the 30th ult. before Mr. Ryan, at Girgaum, the Rev. G. F. DeSilva, Vicar of the Church of St. Michael, Upper Mahim, and Mr. M. F. DeMello, one of the wardens of the same Church, for opening a grave in the burial ground in front of the Church and exhuming the coffin of a relative of Mr. DeMello without having obtained sanction to do so. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence, and admitted that an offence had been committed, but pleaded that the defendants had acted in ignorance of the law. Mr. Ryan, after considering the circumstances, and as the Municipality did not press for a heavy penalty, imposed a fine of Rs. 25 on Mr. DeMello.

ON Friday Sir Lepel Griffin and Lady Griffin left the Victoria Terminus for Gwalior *via* Itarsi by the Jubbulpore mail train. In the afternoon Sir Lepel and Lady Griffin took lunch at Government House, Malabar Point, where they had been, during their brief sojourn here, the guests of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay, and in the evening they dined at the Yacht Club. About 9.15 p.m. Sir Lepel and Lady Griffin came to the station, where they were met by a few of their friends, amongst those present being Captain Phayre, A.D.C. to H.E. Lord Reay, Messrs. Pryce-Wadon, J. Kirby, H. Gell, and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Solicitor. Sir Lepel and Lady Griffin will remain at Gwalior for a few days and afterwards continue their journey to Calcutta *en route* for Burma.

THE *Jame Jamshed* states that Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has made an offer of a lakh of rupees to the Bombay Government for a Leper Home in the Bombay Presidency in commemoration of the visit of H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales to Bombay. In offering this handsome sum Sir Dinshaw says that as a token of the keen interest which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales takes in the cause of leprosy, and to commemorate the visit of his eldest son to this city, he is willing to place one lakh of rupees in the hands of Government to found a Leper Home in the Bombay Presidency. There is every probability, the *Jame* says, of the offer being accepted by the Bombay Government, and the expenses for its maintenance will be defrayed by the Government as well as the Municipality.

THE following is the summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the past week:—Rain needed in Kurrachee. Early sown late crops in three talukas of Shikarpur damaged by locusts. Late crops generally in one taluka of

Kurrachee, jowari in one taluka of Poona and exotic cotton in four talukas of Dharwar blighted. Crops generally in two talukas of Nasik and one of Poona and jowari in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur withering for want of moisture. Wheat and cotton in one taluka of Ahmedabad and crops generally in two talukas of Shikarpur and Ahmednagar and one of Poona damaged by cloudy weather or excessive cold. Standing crops otherwise generally good or middling. Harvesting of late crops commenced in a few districts. Fodder scarce in four talukas of Khandesh and two of Nasik. Water scarce in three talukas of Khandesh. Agricultural stock good except in one taluka of Kurrachee.

## Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

## REVOLT OF CHRISTIANS IN CENTRAL INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to page 126 of the *Allahabad Pioneer Mail* of the 22nd ultimo, regarding the Kols of Chota Nagpoor:—

"In course of time the news of a serious outrage was reported from Kurdega, in a most distant part of the district near the confines of the Tributary States of Jushpore and Gangpore. The report was to the effect that an armed body of some 2,500 Roman Catholic Christians had assembled and rescued four accused persons from the custody of the police, and that some 500 out of this number had appeared at the outpost of Kurdega and demanded the release of the same persons from their handcuffs; and on their request not being complied with, had taken the matter into their own hands and caused the handcuffs to be unfastened and removed. Later reports stated that the Christians had assembled in large numbers armed with lathies, bows and arrows, battle-axes, slings and stones, and were guarding the roads at every point."

To put down incipient rebellion in India it is necessary that a first-rate officer, with full powers, be appointed to decide complaints *on the spot*—PROMPTLY.

Prolonged delays have already been permitted, and the seeds of disaffection have germinated. The rights in land ought to have been decided and recorded eight years ago, in 1882, when the papers were laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Procrastination will probably be the cause of our loss of India, just as it cost us three millions sterling in *re Alabama* in 1872. I have no doubt that Her Majesty's Secretary of State will hereafter be able clearly to prove that he has lost India in a most legal manner, after having been in consultation with the Attorney-General.

The rebels are, I believe, within a few miles of the new railroad direct from Bombay through Nagpoor to Calcutta. The railway causes the value of adjacent land to rise enormously; and it will probably be found that the question of dividing the profits of the rise is causing the present row. If Kordega be the same place as Gardega, in lies in latitude 22° 4' and longitude 84° 28'.

I hope that if the wicked are to be shot, mercy may be extended to the erring and misguided, who have to encounter our rifles with bows and arrows. Let us remember Dugald Dalgetty, when he was fainting from his wound,—

"But I forget; ye have no matchlocks nor habergeons, only bows and arrows—bows and arrows! Ha! ha! ha!"  
—Your obedient servant,  
T.

February 13th.

THE contract between the Secretary of State and Sir Theodore Hope's Syndicate for the Assam Railway will be signed within the next few weeks, the final terms having now been settled.

BOOKS, &c., TO REVIEW.—"Things of India Made Plain; or, a Journalist's Retrospect." Part III., Sec. 5, Finance: Imperial, Provincial, Anglo-Indian. By W. Martin Wood (Elliot Stock).—"Memorials of the Goodwin Sands." By C. Byng Gattie (W. H. Allen and Co.).—"The Statesman Series: Derby." By T. E. Kebbel (W. H. Allen and Co.).—"Beyond the Argentine." By Mary Frances (W. H. Allen and Co.).—"James Vraile." By Jeffery C. Jeffery. 2 vols. (W. H. Allen and Co.).—"The India List: Civil and Military." January, 1890 (W. H. Allen and Co.).—"Lady Car." By Mrs. Oliphant (Longmans, Green, and Co.).—"Household Wrinkles." By Mrs. De Salis (Longmans, Green, and Co.).—"Leaves of a Life." By Montagu Williams, Q.C. 2 vols. (Macmillan and Co.).

## India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FEB. 21.

### THE INDIA COUNCIL.

Lord HERSCHELL asked the Secretary of State for India whether he proposed to lay on the table any communication with the present or late Viceroy of India as to altering the constitution of the Council in India.

Lord CROSS said he did not know that he had any communication to make to the House, but he hoped the Bill he proposed to introduce would be read on Monday. The communications referred to were of a confidential nature.

### INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

Viscount CROSS rose to call attention to the provisions of the Act regulating the numbers and functions of the several councils in India, and to present a Bill. He said:—It is not my intention to detain your lordships with any lengthened statement with regard to this Bill, but I thought it was only due to your lordships' House to explain very shortly the objects of and reasons for the measure to which I shall ask your lordships to give the first reading to-night. Your lordships are aware that under the provisions of the Indian Council Act of 1861, when the Council of the Governor-General meets for the purpose of making laws and regulations, in addition to the ordinary members of Council, other members nominated by the Governor-General form part of the Council for that purpose, but no business is to be transacted at any such meeting other than the consideration and enactment of measures introduced into the Council for the purposes of enactment. It follows from this (1) that although, when the Budget of the year requires legislation, the members so assembled are at liberty to discuss the financial proposals of the Government, yet when no such legislation is required no opportunity is legally offered for any such discussion; and (2) that no member of Council is able to ask the Government to give any explanation of any of its proceedings, and that no right of interpellation exists touching any matters which may have arisen in any Department. I had several conversations with the present Viceroy before he left England, and in consequence, in a speech to the Executive Council on March 29th, 1889, his Excellency made the following observations:—

"It has, I believe, usually been held that the terms of the Act by which our proceedings are governed preclude such examination of the Budget except when the financial arrangements for the year involve legislation in Council. The result has been that the Legislative Council has or has not been able to discuss the Budget, according as it was or was not connected with some change in the laws of the country, and it has thus come to pass that during the last twenty-five years the Budget has been discussed in Council upon twelve occasions, while in the remaining years no such discussion has been allowed to take place. This seems to me, I must say, an altogether incongruous and inconvenient arrangement, and I am glad to express publicly my opinion that the opportunities accorded to the Legislative Council for passing under review the financial situation of the country should occur with regularity, and should not depend, as they depend at present, upon what is, after all, a mere accident—I mean the necessity of financial legislation in any particular year. I may perhaps take this opportunity of mentioning that this subject appears to be closely connected with another—I mean the propriety of giving to the members of the Legislative Council of the Government of India, under proper safeguards, the right of addressing questions to Government upon matters of public interest. I make this announcement, however, subject to two important qualifications. It will, in the first place, be necessary to ascertain clearly whether the law as it now stands permits the course which we should like to adopt, and if it does not, how it should be amended. In the next place it will be necessary effectually to limit the right of interpellation in such a manner as to preclude absolutely all questions which could not be put without injury to the public interest. This is a point of the utmost importance, and will require the most careful examination."

In all these observations I entirely agree. I had first to inquire carefully whether the law as it now stands would permit such a course, and I satisfied myself after careful investigation that legislation was required. A Bill was accordingly at once prepared for carrying out these objects during the last session of Parliament, and it was only owing to the extreme pressure of business in the House of Commons that it was not brought forward. As the functions of the Legislative Council are thus to be enlarged, it has also been thought necessary to give power to the Governor-General to add to the number of additional members which he is by the existing law allowed to nominate, so as to enable him to make

a wider selection of persons to assist him and his Council in their deliberations. I have hitherto only alluded to the Legislative Council of the Governor-General for the sake of simplicity, but the same arguments apply to the provincial councils, and the like provisions as to the increase of numbers and as to the functions of the provincial councils were both included in the Bill prepared last year. I need not trouble your lordships with explaining other sections of the Bill, which have simply been introduced for the purpose of removing doubts as to the interpretation of certain sections in the original Act. I move that the Bill be now read a first time.

The Marquis of RIPON said that the measure which the noble viscount proposed to introduce was of very considerable importance. Any measure which touched the constitutional functions of the Council of the Governor-General and the other councils of India must be of importance, especially at a time when public attention, both in India and in this country, was so strongly directed to the subject, and he thought the noble viscount would find before the measure was passed that it was calculated to raise other questions. He expressed his entire concurrence in the desirability of something being done to promote the annual discussion of the Budget, whether legislation was required or not. With regard to the right of interpellation, it was a very important question. A great deal would depend upon the mode in which it was restricted, and it would require serious consideration on the part of Parliament. On the subject of the increase of nominated members he entertained very considerable doubts. But on a very important matter, where changes of this kind were about to be made in the constitution of the Indian councils, Parliament ought to have the advantage of knowing the views of the Government of India. The noble viscount had given extracts from a speech of the Governor-General, but he hoped he would lay the whole of the speech on the table. If there had been any official communications between the Government of India and the Government at home with regard to the constitution of the Indian councils Parliament ought to have the advantage of being put in possession of those communications.

The Earl of NORTHBROOK desired to express his entire concurrence in what had fallen from his noble friend who had just sat down, both in his view of the question which the noble viscount had brought forward, and also in the desirability that their lordships should be placed in full possession of the views, both of his noble friend who now occupied the office of Viceroy of India and of Lord Dufferin. In 1861, when a measure dealing with the Legislative Council of India was introduced, there were very complete communications between the Secretary of State and the Governor-General in Council. The papers containing the opinions of Lord Canning were laid before Parliament before the measure was passed, and it was passed mainly in consequence of Lord Canning's opinions. He was not assuming that the noble viscount was not carrying out the views of Lord Lansdowne, but he thought it better, if there had been full official communication, that Parliament should be placed in possession of it. He quite agreed with what had fallen from his noble friend with regard to the alteration of the law as to discussions on the Budget, which he believed, consistent with the Act of 1861, were impossible. But that was a mere accident. He believed that the intention of the Legislature was not that the Legislative Council should be in the nature of an assembly which could discuss any question which might be brought up by any member of the Assembly; it was not to exercise the same sort of functions as the House of Commons or their lordships' House, but should be confined to considering the legislative measures brought before it. That was the policy which commended itself to Parliament in consequence of a distinct evil which had been introduced during the time of the mutiny. Under the law then existing it had taken up the function of discussing matters apart from legislation. That was a distinct evil, and it was remedied by the Act of 1861. In his opinion that Act had been very successful. He believed that the legislation of our great dependency would bear favourable comparison with the legislation of any European country, both as regarded the nature of the enactments, the care with which the measures were considered before they were introduced, and the care with which the information was obtained upon which the enactments were based. He did not say, however, that after the lapse of so many years it might not be necessary to make some alterations in the Act. The measure to be introduced by his noble friend would receive from him the most favourable consideration.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 17.

### INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

Mr. BRADLAUGH asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention had been drawn to a petition signed by Sir W. Wedderburn, as president of the Indian National Congress, recently held in Bombay, asking for the restoration of the right of raising matter of grievance, with Mr. Speaker



in the chair, prior to the annual Budget statement; and whether the Government would consent to a resolution in the terms of that petition or in those of the motion of the hon. member for North Kensington.

Mr. W. H. SMITH: My attention has been drawn to the petition from the Indian National Congress and also to the resolution founded on it standing in the name of my hon. friend the member for North Kensington; but the Government are not prepared to make the alteration in the rules of the House as suggested, as they are of opinion that it is of greater advantage to the interests of India that the time at which the Indian Budget should be considered should be fixed than that motions should be raised on the motion for going into Committee. A Bill will be introduced in the course of the present Session which will give hon. members an opportunity for the discussion of Indian grievances.

In reply to a further question from Mr. BRADLAUGH,

Mr. W. H. SMITH said: I hope it will be in our power to introduce the Bill at an early period in the Session.

### LORD HARRIS.

On Saturday evening a reception was held at 3, Cornwall Mansions, South Kensington, by Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehanghier (son of the late Sir Cowasjee Readymoney, of Bombay) and Mrs. Jehanghier, at which an address was presented by Native inhabitants of Bombay now in London to Lord Harris, the newly-appointed Governor of that Presidency. Many of the Indian gentlemen who attended the reception wore their national costumes, as did a number of Parsee ladies, who were present. The company included the Earl of Northbrook, Lord and Lady Hobhouse, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lady Westbury, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Hon. St. Leger Jervis, Lieut.-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Haig, Mr. Charles Hoare, Mr. J. J. Guzdar, the Attorney-General and Miss Webster, Sir James Fergusson, M.P., Sir L. Pelly, M.P., and Lady Pelly, Sir James Linton, Sir R. Temple, M.P., Mr. D. P. Cama, Prince Malcom Khan, Surgeon-Major D. N. Parakh, Sir Philip and Lady Cunliffe Owen, Sir Richard and Lady Mead, Sir Lionel and Lady Darrel, Sir William Hunter, M.P., and Lady Hunter, Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., and Lady Lethbridge, Sir W. Wedderburn, Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall, Sir James and Lady Poile, Mr. Caine, M.P., Mrs. and Misses Caine, General and Mrs. Keatinge, General and Mrs. Playfair, Mr. J. N. Banerjee, Sir Richard and Lady Bernard, and Bai Rukhmabai.

Mr. J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER read and presented to Lord Harris an address bearing the signatures of about fifty of the leading native inhabitants of Bombay now in London. It was their earnest hope, they said, that it might be his lordship's proud and happy privilege to lead their countrymen in the path of progress open to them, and to be the means of rendering them still more loyal and attached, and of teaching them to be proud of being citizens of the great and enlightened British Empire.

Lord HARRIS, in the course of his reply, said:—I find great difficulty in expressing to you in adequate terms my gratitude for the appreciation of the friendly welcome which your address indicates. If it had been necessary to arouse in me a feeling of friendship for the races amongst whom my five years, if I live, are to be spent, your most kindly welcome would have supplied that incentive. But I venture to think none is necessary in my case. I have been accustomed in childhood to the society of natives of India, and have been in the way of hearing India talked of all my life. I have always looked to it as the source whence flowed the advantages which my forefathers have enjoyed, and I have never forgotten that I therefore owe it a debt of gratitude. I do not mention these facts as likely to constitute by themselves auxiliaries to a successful career there. But you have paid my family the compliment of referring to the services in India of some of its members, and I respond by assuring you that I go to India with no feeling of going to a strange country, but rather with a very strong feeling that I am returning to a place that in some past time I looked upon as a home, and to which my memory has constantly turned with feelings of pleasure. So far, gentlemen, I can speak with little hesitation, but when you are so confident in your prediction, as to anticipate during my administration and in consequence of it the enhancement of the welfare and happiness of the people of Western India, I must ask you to allow me to express my preference for deeds to words. I cannot stake my all on your kindly forecast; I prefer that I should be judged by what I do to flattering estimates being formed of what may be expected of me, estimates that may prove quite fallacious. I can make no promises, gentlemen, beyond this—that I will try to do my best in the position our beloved Sovereign has been graciously pleased to place me in—(cheers).

A congratulatory dinner was given to Lord Harris (Governor-elect of Bombay), on Friday evening, at the Criterion Restau-

rant, by the Northbrook Indian Club. The chair was taken by the Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., and among those present were Viscount Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Lord Randolph Churchill, General Lord Mark Kerr, K.C.B., Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Sassoon, Sir Peter Lumsden, G.C.B., Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I., Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I., M.P., Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., Mr. C. W. Arathoon, Mr. Arthur Brandreth, Dr. S. A. Kapadia (hon. secretary), and many well-known and representative Indian gentlemen. The Chairman having given the toast of "The Queen and Empress of India," which was loyally received, called upon Lord Randolph Churchill to propose the health of Lord Harris. Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL said that his friendship with Lord Harris dated back almost exactly a quarter of a century. They were at Eton together, they were at Oxford together, they worked together most closely and most intimately for many years in the service of the political party to which they both belonged, and on the same day they took office together and entered the same department. They would, therefore, understand that personal experience promoted him to the expression of his conviction that in advising the Sovereign to appoint Lord Harris as Governor of Bombay Her Majesty's Ministers had been wisely and happily guided. The family from which their noble guest sprang afforded an exceptional and probably unprecedented instance of a family which, since the beginning of the century, had given no fewer than three Governors to India. Those present that evening could not blind themselves to the consideration that fifty years of almost unbroken peace and of almost continuously sustained prosperity, and 25 years of liberal and unremitting effort on the part of the State in devising education of every kind for the Indian people, had produced and were producing great numbers of native gentlemen who were possessed of an honourable ambition to take a large and growing part in the public life of their land. How to satisfy that honourable ambition wisely, safely, and adequately was the modern problem of Indian government. To that and other problems Lord Harris brought the results of a liberal education acting on a truly liberal mind. He would be accompanied by their warmest wishes and highest hopes; and in the responsible position he was about to occupy he would serve the Empress of India with all that credit, honour, and success to which his name entitled him, to which his talents called him, and which England and India confidently expected of him. Mr. D. Naoroji supported the toast. Lord Harris, in responding, said that the people of India ought to be, and they were, loyal to the British Government. That was the opinion with which he went to India; it depended upon those amongst whom he went with what opinions he came away. He asked them to believe that he went to what he believed to be a serious and an arduous task, with all the determination of which he was capable, to endeavour to do his duty to those over whom he had been placed, and with the most earnest anxiety that he might be guided to further the prosperity of the peoples of Bombay and to maintain the credit and the dignity of that great province.

### THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION AND LORD HARRIS.

The following memorial has been presented to the Right Hon. Lord Harris, Governor designate of Bombay, from the Council of the East India Association:—"My lord,—It is gratifying to the Council of this Association, of which your lordship is a vice-president, to express their sincere pleasure at your lordship's appointment to the high office of Governor of Bombay. They are aware of the very great interest—a great hereditary interest it may be said—which your lordship takes in that vast empire of the realm in which you are about to hold so important a post, and they wish you God-speed in your new career, assuring your lordship of their sympathy in the arduous duties which you will be called upon to discharge, and begging you to accept their most cordial congratulations. As your lordship is aware, this Association was established solely for the furtherance of the interests of India and for the advancement of the welfare of her people. Your memorialists are unwilling to encroach on your valuable time by entering into any detailed observations or urging their own views with respect to any of the varied and important subjects connected with the Presidency of Bombay, such as the judicious encouragement of means by which the available water supply of Western India will be turned to the utmost account for irrigating the arid districts of the Deccan, Kattiwar, Cutch, and Scinde. The improvement of the economic condition of the peasantry of Western India. The introduction or revival of suitable mechanical arts so that the masses of the people may be less dependent on agriculture, and the continuation of the efforts already made on behalf of primary and secondary education and industrial training.



The cautious development of railways and canals. The development of the principle of decentralisation of provincial finance. The participation of the people in the administration and management of their own local affairs, and the further extension of the principles of municipal government. The removal of race antagonism by the promotion of friendly social intercourse between Europeans and Natives of India. The organisation of the Native Army so as to offer suitable openings for advancement to Native officers. The improvement of the numerous Native States in Western India. The amelioration of the condition of the poorer members of the European and Eurasian communities, and the removal of the disadvantages under which they labour in procuring employment. All of which the Council feel assured will receive your lordship's earnest consideration. The Council hope that the people of Bombay, under the guidance of your wisdom and judgment, recognising the beneficial effects of salutary influence judiciously exercised, may be strengthened and confirmed in their attachment to the paramount Power; whilst enlightened men of rank and position may be encouraged to take a legitimate interest in the transaction of public affairs. In conclusion, the Association venture to express an earnest wish that in the execution of the weighty task you have now undertaken, your labours may be crowned with complete success.—I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient servant, ORFEUR CAVENAGH, Chairman on behalf of the Council of the East India Association."

In his reply to the Council of the East India Association Lord Harris assures them that he appreciates at the highest the interest in himself they are good enough to indicate. "The sympathy which you express on the arduous duties I shall be called upon to discharge in the office to which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint me, is a great encouragement. In the absence of a practical experience with these duties it would be presumption on my part to deviate from the judicious example set me in your address, by entering into any detailed observations with respect to any of the varied and important subjects connected with the Presidency of Bombay. I pray that by God's help your earnest wish that in the execution of the weighty task I have undertaken my labours may be crowned with complete success may see fulfilment."

#### INDIAN AND NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

The following is a list of the candidates for Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House, on Feb. 10th and following days. There were 71 candidates for 17 appointments; 68 were reported qualified.

Marks.		Marks.	
1 H. Smith .....	3,205	10 C. F. Fearnside ...	2,970
2 J. Jackson.....	3,185	11 { P. Carr-White .....	2,965
3 A. J. Macnab .....	3,135	H. B. Luard .....	2,965
4 W. Molesworth ...	3,100	E. H. Wright .....	2,965
5 J. B. Jameson .....	3,065	14 A. Street .....	2,955
6 E. W. Hore .....	3,060	15 W. McK. Wilson ...	2,950
7 { W. D. Sutherland ..	3,050	16 G. G. Giffard .....	2,945
C. N. C. Wimberley	3,050	17 A. J. Heath .....	2,930
9 C. A. Johnston.....	3,030		

The following gentlemen who competed at the examination recently held at Burlington House for appointment as surgeon in the Royal Navy have been successful:—

Marks.		Marks.	
R. H. J. Browne .....	3,132	G. G. Borrett .....	2,735
H. T. Kelsall, M.B.....	3,088	W. H. S. Stalkartt, M.B.	2,716
R. Barnard .....	3,010	G. A. S. Bell.....	2,614
F. W. Parker .....	2,792	E. Cuffey, M.B. ....	2,505
P. N. Randall, M.B. ...	2,758	J. A. Keogh, M.B. ....	2,493

It was announced in Friday week's *Gazette* that Lieutenant-General Sir George Chesney's appointment as Colonel-Commandant of the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers had been cancelled, and that Major-General E. C. S. Williams, C.I.E., was made Colonel-Commandant in his stead, vice the late Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala. The explanation is this:—Although junior in the army to Sir George Chesney, General Williams is senior in service. He joined the army June 9th, 1848. Sir George Chesney did not receive his commission until December 8th, 1848. General Williams served as Adjutant of Engineers with the Expedition to Pegu in 1852, and was present at the bombardment and capture of Martaban and Rangoon (slightly wounded), capture of Prome and occupation of Meaday (mentioned in despatches for "gallant conduct," medal with clasp).

#### NATIVE PRESS.

—:—

#### THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—The address of the Vice-Chancellor rose above the level of the trite and the commonplace, and at the same time it did not soar into the realms of the unattainable. The ideal of a University which he placed before his audience had not simply the merit of being fascinating, but it had the far higher merit of being practicable and attainable. Similarly, his observations on the duties and responsibilities of "the heralds of a new illumination," as he felicitously styled the University graduates, showed his correct grasp of the conditions of life by which they are surrounded and of the noble struggle which is demanded of them as one of the highest missions of their lives in consequence of the antagonism of life and thought which they meet with, not only in their own country and their own town, but in their very homes. The educated classes have not yet awakened to an adequate sense of their responsibilities. They have hitherto looked upon education simply and solely as a means of self-advancement. Their conscience has not awakened to the trials, and struggles, and sacrifices which they should be moved to make in an earnest endeavour to battle with the Power of Darkness by which they are surrounded on all sides. Indeed, the *alumni* of our Universities have a far higher and nobler mission to fulfil than the educated men of any other country.

#### THE LATE MR. KNIGHT.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind*, referring to the death of Mr. Knight, says:—His heart bled to find that in the governance of this great country, with its teeming population, steeped in misery, divided by internecine social quarrels, voiceless in the Council Chambers, persistently maligned and as persistently misrepresented, this should be the one great blot. Firmly imbued with the belief in the principle that righteousness exalteth a nation, he never set aside his pen in order to impress at every opportunity on the rulers of the country the absolute propriety of following out that principle in practice firmly and impartially. No journalist can approach him in the variety of Indian subjects over which he had such complete mastery; while his lucid and popular style of exposition of the most abstruse subjects may be said to be unrivalled. Among Indian journalists he stood supreme, a towering personality, all alone in his glory. Such a journalist is rarely to be found in India. He blooms like the peculiar aloe once in an age. India cannot but mourn the loss of such a man or fail to reverence his memory. Knight has been a household word in India, ay, in the length and breadth of the land, next to Munro and Elphinstone, Canning, and Ripon. Robert Knight has not only made his public life sublime; he has left footprints behind which, it is to be devoutly hoped, perhaps, another sailing on the main of Indian journalism, may follow and take to heart, profiting by his noble example and earning the blessings of a depressed and oppressed nationality.

#### SIR LEPEL AND LADY GRIFFIN AT THE ALEXANDRA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Sir Lepel Griffin, Lady Griffin, Colonel E. T. Luck, Mrs. Luck, and Mr. Moncrieff, accompanied by Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, and a few Parsee ladies and gentlemen, paid a visit, which lasted over an hour, to the Alexandra School. Miss Serene Manockjee Cursetjee received the visitors and showed them over the school. The advanced pupils sang a few songs, after which some of the young girls recited a few pieces, suiting their action to the words according to Kindergarten system. The visitors having expressed a desire to see how the calisthenics class worked, the whole school, to the accompaniment of music, went through various exercises under the direction of the lady who teaches them calisthenics. The visitors were pleased to find on the playground a couple of swings put up for the girls, and were gratified to learn that the pupils at their own cost were getting prepared a portion of the playground for lawn-tennis. Lady Griffin was highly pleased with the singing and the Kindergarten song. Sir Lepel Griffin expressed himself delighted with the calisthenics, and was glad to find it made one of the fixed courses of study at the school. Lady Griffin was so pleased with all she had seen and heard, that she and Sir Lepel Griffin expressed personally their thanks to the lady superintendent for the good work that was being done at the school. The honorary secretary, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, requested the visitors to put their names down in the visitors' book; but the visitors were pleased, in addition to their signatures, to record their opinions concerning the school in very flattering terms.—*Bombay Gazette*.



**TRADE MARK**  
**"Sykes' Corset"**  
**REGISTERED**  
*Sykes, Josephine & Co.*  
PARIS LONDON BRIGHTON

**"THE SAVOY."**  
This Corset is guaranteed Paris made. The fit is perfect, being cut in scientific principles, giving a long waist and a well-formed figure. The best Whalebone only is used. A sample pair will be sent by post on receipt of 25s. Write to SYKES, JOSEPHINE & CO., 280, Regent St., W.  
**CAUTION.**—All Corsets manufactured by this firm are stamped with their Trade Mark "Sykes' Corset," without which none are genuine.

**DR. SOULE'S**  
**HOP BITTERS.**  
**THE GREAT APPETIZER**  
AND  
**BEST TONIC ON EARTH**  
FOR THE CURE OF  
**INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, & GENERAL DEBILITY**  
**NOTHING EQUALS IT.**  
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE  
VENDORS.

**INDIAN CIGARS.**  
**McDOWELL AND CO.'S**  
Madras Brands.  
"BAHADUR,"  
MILD.  
"HOWDAH,"  
TRICHINOPOLY.  
Prices and samples,  
**HAVILL AND CO.,**  
1, GRESHAM BUILDINGS,  
London, E.C.

**HARMAN & CO.,**  
Civil and Military Tailors,  
INDIAN AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,  
12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.  
Branches: CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

HARMAN & CO. make a speciality of Outfits for Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, as well as of the various Departments under the Government of India, also of Clothing and Underwear for Civilians; and from their long experience, of over Half-a-Century, of the requirements of Tropical Climates, they are prepared to supply suitable articles of the best quality at the lowest possible prices.  
**ESTIMATES FOR OUTFITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON APPLICATION.**

**HARMAN & CO., 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.**  
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1830.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (*which are payable in advance*), should be sent to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

## TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year.. ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1890.

## THE INDIAN COUNCILS AMENDMENT BILL.

A VERY curious Bill, indeed, is that which "been prepared and brought in by Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Caine, Mr. McLaren, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Picton, Dr. Hunter and Mr. McNeill"—names which represent strange knowledge and experience of India—"to make better provision for the constitution of the Governor-General of India, and for amending the Legislative Councils of the several Presidencies and Provinces of India by enlarging their number, constituting them on a partially elective basis, and increasing their powers.

The Executive Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General is first dealt with and the Bill enacts that:—

"There shall be five ordinary members of the said Executive Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General, three of whom shall from time to time be appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council from among such persons as shall have been at the time of such appointment in the service in India of the Crown, or of the company and the Crown, for at least *ten years*; if the person so appointed shall be in the military service of the Crown he shall not, during his continuance in office as a member of Council, hold any military command, or be employed in actual military duties; the remaining two, one of whom shall be a barrister or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland of not less than *five years* standing, shall be appointed from time by Her Majesty by warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual; and it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council to appoint the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India to be an extraordinary member of the said Council, and such extraordinary member of Council shall have rank and precedence at the Council Board next after the Governor-General."

It will be seen from the above that no change in the number of members constituting the Council is intended—that number remaining five, as at present. Three must have been for at least ten years in the Indian Services, and of the remaining two one must be a barrister or a member of the Scottish Faculty of Advocates. But what of the one then remaining? What are to be the qualifications required of the fifth member? Is the silence on this point to be attributed, as a contemporary suggests, to the loose and involved phraseology, and extremely un-

grammatical wording of the draft, or is it intended that the qualification of the fifth member has yet to be decided upon by Mr. Bradlaugh and his Congress friends? As the draft now stands no qualifications whatever are required from the mysterious fifth "party."

But, as there is evidently little intention of interfering with the Supreme Council, this omission need not be further commented upon. It is when Mr. Bradlaugh comes to deal with the Legislative Council that the true aim and scope of the Bill become apparent. It is proposed that that Council shall consist of not less than eighty members, one-fourth of whom shall be officials nominated by the Viceroy and Governor-General; one-fourth (including the Executive Council) to be officials or non-officials, also nominated by the Viceroy; and the remaining half to be elected by the electoral bodies of the various Presidencies, Provinces, and Chief Commissionerships in the following proportions:—

Bengal to elect for Lower Provinces and Assam, 14; for North-West Provinces and Oudh, 9; Madras, 6; Bombay, 4; Punjab, 4; Central Provinces, 2; and Burma, 1.

The persons so elected are to be non-official, that is, persons who at the date of such election shall not be in the civil or military service of the Crown in India. The seat in Council of any non-official member accepting office under the Crown is to be declared vacated. The Council is to sit for three years only; its meetings are to take place only in Calcutta, to be held in regular session beginning in or about the first week in December and ending in March of the following year. In case of any serious crisis or matter of great urgency the Viceroy and Governor-General will have power to summon the Council to meet "in such central city in the Empire being the seat of government of a presidency or province as may be convenient," but "the only business which shall be transacted in such extraordinary session shall be set forth in the notice issued by the Viceroy and Governor-General when summoning the Council."

It will be seen that Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill has been drafted very considerably in the interests of the Bengali Babú, who is so anxious to talk and so unwilling to work. The "electoral representatives" who are to compose one-half of the Supreme Legislative Council must have the following qualifications:—Ability to read and write English or some one of the vernaculars of India; to be in possession of an income of not less than one thousand two hundred rupees per annum; must not be an uncertificated bankrupt, or have been within the previous ten years in jail under conviction, not subsequently reversed, of a non-bailable offence.

These eligible representatives are to be returned by the electoral bodies already referred to. The electoral body is to be elected territorially every three years at the rate of twelve members per million inhabitants of its respective presidency, province, or chief commissionership, and the following are to be the voting qualifications:—

"Any male British subject resident on the *thirty-first day of December* in any year, and who has during the preceding six months so resided in any presidency, province, and chief commissionership in India, of full age, shall be eligible to vote for electoral representatives, provided that he shall not, within the previous *ten years*, have been in jail under conviction, not subsequently reversed, of a non-bailable offence; who shall pay revenue or rent to the Government, or to some superior landholder, on account of land or premises of not less than *fifty rupees* per annum, or be the managing member of a joint family enjoying an equal income, or pay direct taxes (imperial, provincial, or

municipal) of not less than *ten rupees* per annum, or shall have an income of not less than *one hundred and fifty rupees* per annum, or be a member of a local or municipal board, or be a graduate of some university."

The same principle is to apply to the Provincial Councils. It will be seen at a glance that Mr. Bradlaugh has taken his ideas of what are the wants of India from what the Congress delegates have told him. But all others who know India know that the elective principle proposed cannot be introduced in this way amongst its many and divided peoples. If the attempt be made, the result will be as our contemporary the *Evening Post* points out, that "the Government will disgust the loyal community of India, and play into the hands of the noisy, half-educated, and unwarlike race, which has not one sentiment in common with the Natives of the North-West, of the Punjab, of Central India, of the Deccan, or of the Western Provinces."

#### THE KHALSA COLLEGE.

WE are now in a position to inform our readers that the new Sikh College is intended to give a thoroughly useful education, with the object of preparing students for the real work of life, whatever that may be. There are three standards which naturally suggest themselves for the general course—(1) Official employment; (2) The Army; (3) Professional work. Care is being taken to adapt the general course of study to the requirements of those three classes of work, and not until the student has attained reasonable proficiency in the main subjects will he be allowed to join the Special course, which will consist of higher instruction in Punjabi literature and the philosophy of the Sikh religion.

Just as might have been expected, when the Sikhs take a matter in hand they do it thoroughly and heedfully. This becomes conspicuous in the following sketch of proposed classes. At first instruction is to be given in Punjabi; the 1st and 2nd classes will give their whole time to acquiring a thorough knowledge of their Native tongue, relieved by physical exercises. Class 3 will give most of its time to the acquisition of general subjects of study through the Punjabi language; but English and Urdú will also begin to be taught, physical exercises still continuing. In Classes 4 and 5 Punjabi will be dropped, except for religious instruction; but English and Urdú will take a more prominent place, along with mathematics, history, geography, and physical exercises. In the 7th Class the subjects of study will be raised to a higher standard, and one of the classical languages (either Sanskrit or Persian) will be added. In the 8th, 9th, and 10th Classes English is to become the medium of instruction, and mathematics, philosophy, and the sciences be advanced to a high standard. After a student has passed the 8th Class he may be admitted to the Special Branch, which will give high instruction in Punjabi literature, English, Sanskrit, and Persian, with professional and scientific training. Physical exercises will accompany every stage of the course, and following the genius of the people those exercises will be of a military character, and in this way a body of well-educated and well-trained men will be raised who will be of the highest value to the country.

Such is a sketch of the proposed College, and it is sufficient to show that it is one which should command the fullest support of the Government, and of every friend of India. It is seen that it aims at giving a thoroughly practical training to its students, so as to fit them for professional and commercial work, as well as for the army,

and for official employ. It starts on the sound basis that no man can be called educated who cannot express himself with propriety in his Native language; but it also recognises the fact that high education is impossible in India without a perfect knowledge of English. Hence the College course rises from Punjabi to English, adding Urdu for certain practical reasons.

### MR. ROBERT KNIGHT AND THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

THE *Bombay Gazette* (Summary) of January 31st contains a tolerably full and appreciative review of the late Mr. Robert Knight's public life and career as a journalist, both in that city and in Calcutta. The account includes a history in outline of the Anglo-Indian Press in Bombay, and revives some forgotten incidents in that chequered story. This general character of the notice, however, renders, at least, one striking omission more conspicuous. Whilst the Bombay writer has very properly done justice to the departed, in spite of evident dissent from some of the principles the energetic advocacy of which made the late editor of the *Statesman* famous in his time, the same writer has done much less than justice to the living. He has carefully, and with manifest intent, avoided all reference to a surviving journalist, who was editor of the *Times of India* for even a longer period than was Mr. Knight himself. The omission to which we refer is from the passage where, after describing the munificent testimonial and the deservedly eulogistic addresses presented to the then eminent journalist, and mentioning his departure early in 1864 for England, the writer goes on:—"On his return (he) resumed charge of his paper from the Rev. Mr. Gell, who was acting for him. Subsequently, in consequence of differences with his partner, Mr. Mull, Mr. Knight severed his connection with his journal, and started a cheap paper called the *Indian Statesman*, at the same time editing the *Indian Economist*, *Agriculturist*, and the *Statistical Reporter*, which received the support of Government."

Now, it is only fair to supply what is wanting in the former portion of this passage. The late Rev. A. Gell did act as editor for a few months after Mr. Knight's departure; but before the end of 1864 that reverend gentleman (who was a chaplain on the Bombay Establishment) had fled from the ire of Bishop Harding, who was scandalised at one of his clergy having accepted the secular and—as the orthodox prelate appeared to think—demoralising profession of a journalist. He was followed in the chair, very early in 1865, by Mr. W. Martin Wood, who held that position until March, 1874, with the exception of a few months in 1868, when Mr. Knight was editor during the period of "differences" alluded to; after which, for a short time, Mr. Mull, who had been manager throughout, edited the paper until Mr. Wood resumed the chair, which he held to the date just mentioned, thus covering altogether a period of nine years. As correctly narrated in the *Gazette's* review, Mr. Knight followed Dr. Buist as editor of the *Bombay Times* in January, 1858, of which, and after its amalgamation with Mr. Mull's paper, the *Standard*, as the *Times of India*, he, as its editor, made his substantial fame as the most notable of Anglo-Indian journalists.

It can be no disparagement to Mr. Knight's reputation as an original thinker and writer on Indian affairs to recall the services of his successor, Mr. Martin Wood, who, indeed, has always acknowledged his indebtedness to his notable predecessor. In the *Gazette's* leading article on Mr. Knight's characteristics as a publicist it is remarked that "his criticism sometimes, indeed, lost weight through the over-abundant energy with which it was presented"; and "we are obliged to say of him that he had the defects of his qualities." In supplement to which it may be remarked, as the opinion of some, that Mr. Wood, whilst adhering, in the main, to the principles of his predecessor, advocated them with less asperity, and rendered the *Times of India* more generally acceptable to opponents and the impartial portion of the Indian public.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 1.)

**BARRY**—The services of Surgeon D. F. Barry, M.D., Bengal Establishment, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government.

**BRANSON**, Mr. J. C. E., deputy accountant-general, Bombay, is granted furlough for eighteen months, from such date in March, as he may avail himself of.

**GODFREY**, Lieutenant S. H., Bombay Staff Corps, wing officer 24th Regiment Bombay Infantry, and acting assistant political superintendent, Palampur, is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as assistant political agent at Thal Chotiali, from the date of assuming charge.

#### MILITARY.

**DEANE**, Lieut.-Colonel, T., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, and officiating director, Army Remount Department in India, is confirmed in the latter appointment, vice Colonel B. Williams, C.B., deceased.

**COOKE**, Colonel T. A., half-pay, district staff officer, 1st class, is appointed to be assistant adjutant-general at army headquarters, vice Colonel K. D. Murray, D.S.O., appointed first assistant adjutant-general.

**HARVEY**, Colonel C. L., Wiltshire Regiment, is appointed to be district staff officer, 1st class, vice Colonel Cooke.

**DALYELL**, Second Lieutenant H. K., Lancashire Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to be officiating wing officer on probation, Hyderabad Contingent, 1st Infantry.

**POTTER**, Brigade-Surgeon, H., M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal establishment, is appointed to be medical storekeeper, Mian Mir.

**TOKER**, Colonel A. C., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating first, and Major J. E. Broadbent, R.E., officiating second deputy secretaries, are confirmed in those appointments respectively, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Deane, appointed director, Army Remount Department in India.

**GRANT**, Captain and Brevet-Major S., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, officiating assistant secretary, is appointed to be assistant secretary, sub pro. tem., vice Major Broadbent.

**BROWNE**—The sub pro tem appointment of Colonel (now Major-General) Sir J. Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, as quartermaster-general in India, is confirmed.

**HARDY**, Lieutenant T. H., Worcestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Nov. 24, 1888.

**DAVIS**, Second-Lieutenant E. N., Royal Munster Fusiliers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

**COOK**, Lieut.-Colonel J., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army.

**ALEXANDER**, Colonel G., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, from Jan. 30, subject to H.M.'s approval.

**WELSH**, Lieut. D. J., Border Regiment, is appointed to be adjutant Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain O'Brien, resigned.

**CUBITT**, Captain A. C., Suffolk Regiment, is appointed to be adjutant Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

**SWETENHAM**—The services of Colonel E. Swetenham, Staff Corps, superintending engineer, 1st class, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

**TAIT**, Mr. J., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., State railways, deputy consulting engineer for railways, Central Division, is reduced to executive engineer, 3rd grade.

**TAIT**, Mr. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State railways, deputy consulting engineer for railways, Central Division, is transferred to Burma for employment on railways in that province.

**NELSON**, Mr. R. E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Assam, is posted to Burma Provincial Establishment.

**HUTCHINSON**, Mr. F. R., examiner of accounts, is appointed to officiate as examiner of telegraph accounts.

**RICHARD**, Mr. H. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a superintending engineer.

**SKIPWITH**, Lieut.-Colonel G. T., R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as chief engineer and joint secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., on privilege leave.

**GRANT**, Mr. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a superintending engineer, vice Lieut.-Colonel Skipwith, R.E., officiating chief engineer and joint secretary.

FARGUES, Mr. J., to be assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, in the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, from Jan. 8, vice Mr. E. C. L. Hoeltzer, retired.

## FURLOUGHS.

CAMPBELL, Colonel R. B. P. P., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year; pension service, 35th year, commenced Nov. 6, 1889.

MONEY, Lieutenant-Colonel E. A., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, district staff officer, 1st class, for one year; pension service, 30th year, commenced Oct. 27, 1889.

MEIN, Captain J. E., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, deputy-assistant adjutant-general for Musketry for 256 days; pension service, 20th year, commenced July 6, 1889.

EGERTON, Lieutenant R. G., Bengal Staff Corps, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year; pension service, 11th year, commenced Aug. 13, 1889.

NORMAN, Lieutenant W. W., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year; pension service, 10th year, commenced Oct. 23, 1889.

JOHNSTON, Lieutenant H. McA., Bengal Staff Corps, 15th (Cureton's Mooltani) Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year; pension service, 8th year, commenced May 10, 1889.

BROWNE, Lieutenant W. S., Bengal Staff Corps, 6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year; pension service, 5th year, commenced Jan. 30.

STEWART, Lieut. W., Bengal Staff Corps, 10th (the Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for 275 days; pension service, 11th year, commenced June 21, 1889.

SWAYNE, Lieut. E. J. E., Bengal Staff Corps, 16th (the Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 7th year, commenced March 10, 1889.

TICKELL, Mr. J. L., executive engineer, 2nd grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is granted special leave, for a period of one year, from the date of expiry of his present furlough.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 29.)

GRIFFITHS, Sub-Lieutenant O. B., of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers, is allowed leave of absence for nine months.

RENNY, Mr. R. H., assistant-commissioner, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the District of Singbhum.

GROUSE, Mr. E. F., officiating joint-magistrate and deputy collector, Shahabad, is allowed furlough for eight months from March 15.

SHUTTLEWORTH—The services of Mr. A. Shuttleworth, assistant superintendent of police, Backergunge, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

ROBINSON—The services of Surgeon W. H. B. Robinson, officiating civil surgeon of Jessore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Jan. 30.)

RAMSEY—Rev. A. Ramsey, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to be chaplain of Subathu.

YOUNG, Lieutenant F. P., assistant commissioner, Delhi, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class in the Delhi District.

## MADRAS.

—o—

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 28.)

THOMPSON, Mr. A., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge, Tinnevely, during the absence of Mr. Grahame, on leave.

FOX, Brigade-Surgeon W. S., civil surgeon, Coconada, is appointed to act as district surgeon, Trichinopoly, during the absence of Brigade-Surgeon L. C. Nanney, on privilege leave.

THOMPSON, Surgeon C. M., M.B., secretary to the surgeon-general with the Government of Madras, is appointed to act as surgeon, fourth district, vice Surgeon-Major H. J. Hazlett, employed on other duty.

WEIR—The Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. T. Weir to officiate as a judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. G. A. Parker, on leave.

## FURLOUGHS.

GRAHAM, Mr. W. F., district and sessions judge, Tinnevely, is granted privilege leave for three months.

MOORE, Mr. L., district and sessions judge, South Malabar, is granted furlough for seven months, from or after April 21.

MOBERLY, Mr. H., acting sub-collector, Godavari, is granted furlough for eighteen months, from or after Feb. 10.

WEDDERBURN, Mr. F. E. K., acting principal assistant collector, Ganjam, is granted furlough for one year four months and nineteen days, from or after March 5.

PARKER, Hon. Mr. Justice, Puisne Judge of the High Court, Madras, is granted furlough for eight months and twenty days from or after March 7.

## MILITARY.

STUART, Colonel C. J., has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India on attaining colonel's allowance, from July 20.

## FURLOUGHS.

ELTON, Colonel H. S., Staff Corps, 16th Madras Infantry, for one year; pension service, 31st year, commenced March 26, 1889.

VANSITTART, Captain E., Staff Corps, 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas, for one year; pension service, 14th year, commenced Dec. 6, 1889.

ENSOR, Captain J. H., 12th Lancers, adjutant Bangalore Rifle Volunteers (m.c.), for six months.

## BOMBAY.

—o—

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 6.)

GODFREY.—The services of Lieutenant S. H. Godfrey, acting sixth assistant political resident at Aden, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

HAMILTON, Mr. T.-S., O.S., has been appointed to be a substantive pro tem 2nd grade judge and sessions judge, from the date of Mr. E. M. H. Fulton's deputation on special duty and during his absence.

SLADEN, Mr. J., assistant collector in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class in that district.

## MILITARY.

MILNE—The services of Surgeon A. Milne, M.B., C.M., Indian Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government for employment in the Civil Department.

CARRUTHERS, Major J. T., Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel.

GRANTHAM, Lieut. C. F., Staff Corps, having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain.

WEBB, Surgeon, C. A., of the Medical Staff, is brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay command.

MOORE, Surgeon C. M., M.D., medical officer, is brought on the strength of the Bombay medical establishment.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Jan. 31.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HERBERT, Surgeon H., Indian Medical Service, officiating 17th Bombay Infantry, to the medical charge Staff and Details, Assirgarh, vice Surgeon J. Crimmin, V.C., transferred to the Civil Department.

ROSS, Lieut. R. J., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 23rd Regiment (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, on probation.

EGAN, Surgeon C. R., M.D., Medical Staff, is appointed to general duty, Bombay district.

MITCHELL—GILLARD—The Government of India have sanctioned the exchange of stations between First Class Veterinary Surgeons M. C. Mitchell, of the Bombay Establishment, and C. W. Gillard, of the Madras Establishment.

## FURLOUGHS.

HOWELL, Surgeon-Major J. A., I.M.S., civil surgeon, Karwar, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on private affairs.

CODRINGTON, Colonel G. H. F., Staff Corps, district superintendent of police, Satara, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs.

SCOTT, Captain E. R., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

GLOSSOP, Lieutenant F. E., to remain in England, in extension, from Jan. 4 to Feb. 19, on medical certificate.

WILLIAMS, Major H. M., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to England, for two months, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

EARDLEY-WILMOT, Second-Lieutenant, E., 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, to remain in England, in extension, from Feb. 27 to May 2, on medical certificate.

HOLYOAKE, Surgeon R., Medical Staff, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

## INDIA OFFICE.

FEBRUARY 20.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel W. B. Birch, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon R. Pemberton; Colonel F. Middlecoat, S.C.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. M. Fleming, B.S.C., H. A. D. Phillips (Gov.).



## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. W. A. Watson, S.C., four months; Captain W. O. Harris, S.C., six months; Colonel H. S. Jarrett, S.C., six months.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Surgeon-Major R. Caldecott, one month; Captain C. E. Peirse, S.C., three months.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—A. H. G. Close, furlough commuted to leave on m.c. for fourteen months; J. M. M. Bishop, five months' m.c.; Lieut. Colonel W. Engledue, R.E., furlough for one year; C. S. Bayley (Cov.), five months' furlough; H. L. Butcher, six months' extraordinary leave on m.c.; Surgeon P. D. Pank, one month's furlough; A. Scott, six months m.c.; J. H. Toogood, three months' m.c.

*Madras Estab.*—H. A. Suir (Cov.), three months' furlough; F. D'A. Vincent, two months on m.c., and four months on extraordinary leave on m.c.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surgeon-Major B. Gupta; Major H. M. Rose, S.C.; Captain H. R. W. Lumsden, S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—A. T. Corder, Surgeon-Major D. R. Ross, M.D., T. W. Wood.  
*Bombay Estab.*—F. H. Warden, Captain W. J. Lister, R.E.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.  
BIRTHS.

BERESFORD—Feb. 17, at Brynhaiddgar, Llanarthney, Carmarthenshire, the wife of the Rev. John Jervis Beresford, of a daughter.  
 CAMERON—Feb. 21, at Yeomanry House, Lichfield, the wife of Capt. C. Cameron, 9th Lancers, of a daughter.  
 FRASER—Feb. 19, at Gotherstone, Bedford, the wife of Lieut.-General George William Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.  
 MANSFIELD—Feb. 20, at Thorpe Rise, Norwich, the wife of Hon. H. W. Mansfield, 20th Hussars, of a son.  
 HEATHCOTE—Feb. 19, at Hurley, Winchester, the wife of Major C. G. Heathcote, late 5th Fusiliers, of a daughter.  
 HULEATT—Feb. 19, at Shalford Vicarage, Guildford, the wife of Capt. H. Huleatt, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.  
 SANDERS—Feb. 19, at Colville House, Cheltenham, the wife of J. Sanders, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.  
 WINGATE—Feb. 14, at Elmwood, Inverness, the wife of A. Wingate, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

BIRCH—GODWIN—Feb. 12, at the parish church, Prestbury, Cheshire, Charles Richard Amesbury Birch, S.S.C., formerly of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, only son of the late Captain T. C. Henchman Birch, Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary Ellen Godwin, younger daughter of the late John Godwin, of The Limes, Cobridge, Staff.  
 COOKE—HATHAWAY—Feb. 12, at All Saints', Margaret-street, Henry Paget, youngest son of William Major Cooke, Esq., of 123, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, W., to Grace Bernard, younger daughter of the late Arthur Hathaway, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, H.E.I.C.S.  
 GOSSAGE—JACKSON—Feb. 15, at Christ Church, Brondesbury, E. F. Gossage, Esq., of Camp-hill, Woolton, to Emily Lewis, daughter of William Jackson, Esq., Chief Manager Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.  
 OWEN—ROWELL—Feb. 17, at Hampton parish church, Robert Haylock Owen, eldest son of Major Percy Owen, of Illawarra, Sydney, N.S.W., to Hilda Grace, daughter of Dr. T. Irvine Rowell, C.M.G., of Singapore, Principal Civil Medical Officer Straits Settlements.  
 WOOD—ROBERTS—Jan. 28, at St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square, South Kensington, Percy Moore Wood, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London, late Government Medical Officer at Port Darwin, South Australia, son of the late Charles William Wood, Q.C., to Janet Sophie, younger daughter of Richard Willett Roberts, of 34, Redcliffe-square, and Gray's-inn.

## DEATHS.

BAMFORD—Feb. 19, at Upper Norwood, Lavinia Jane, of 78, Montpelier-road, Brighton, widow of Captain Bamford, and daughter of the late Admiral Sir Edward Chetham Strode.  
 BUSH—Feb. 14, at 6, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, suddenly, Richard Hake Bush, M.D., last son of Colonel Richard Yeats Brown Bush, Bengal Army.  
 CALVERT—Jan. 7, at Banogue House, Gorey, county Wexford, S. D. Calvert, late Captain 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), aged 84.  
 COLE—Feb. 17, at 11, Hornsey-rise, N., Alfred, third son of the late Henry Cole, of the H.E.I.C.S., aged 38.  
 GOODFELLOW—Feb. 15, at 22, Burton-road, Kilburn, Jane, relict of the late George Goodfellow, of Acton House, Acton, Middlesex, and late of 44, Addison-road, Kensington, aged 79.  
 HATCHELL—Feb. 19, at his residence, 32, Upper Merion-street, Dublin, George William Hatchell, M.D., Physician in Ordinary to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, and late Inspector-General of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, aged 81.  
 KANE—Feb. 14, at Punimarie Castle, Culross, N.B., Colin Campbell Kane, late of Assam, India, only son of the late Captain Coliu Campbell Kane, R.N.

LAUDERDALE—Feb. 18, at Cannes, after a brief illness, Amelia, Countess of Lauderdale.

LUKE—Feb. 21, at The Ferns, Crystal Palace-park, Sydenham, Ann, the wife of William Luke late B.C.S., aged 93.

MALLET—Feb. 16, at Bath, of influenza, the Right Hon. Sir Louis Mallet, C.B., aged 66.

SAWYER—Feb. 17, at Tenby, Mary Elizabeth, the wife of Major George Westrenen Sawyer, Bombay Staff Corps, Military Accounts Department in India.

SMITH—Feb. 19, at 4, Alexandra-grove, North Finchley, Elizabeth, last daughter of the late Captain John Smith, 67th Regiment.

TURNER—Feb. 21, at 71, Harcourt-terrace, South Kensington, George Gladstone Turner, late Bombay Civil Service, youngest son of the late Very Rev. Sydney Turner (formerly Dean of Ripon), and grandson of the late Sharon Turner, F.R.S., aged 39.

## INDIAN.

## BIRTHS.

CONYBEARE—Jan. 26, at Muttra, the wife of H. C. Conybeare, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

FRERE—Jan. 28, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Major W. A. J. Frere, Royal Scots Fusiliers, of a son.

GOLDNEY—Jan. 27, at Ferozepore, the wife of Major T. H. Goldney, 35th Sikhs, of a son.

SMYTH—Jan. 27, at Kapurthalla, the wife of G. Smyth, C.S., of a son.

STEVENSON—Jan. 23, at Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon J. Stevenson, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., Medical Staff, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

BERRY—WILLIAMS—Feb. 4, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, John Henry Berry, of Madras, to Eva Maria Williams, of Bath, Somersetshire, England.

BROOKS—GILDER—Jan. 18, at the M. E. Church, Camp Kurrachee, John Charlton Brooks, Esq., L. M. and S., to Isabel Charlotte, daughter of G. C. Gilder, Esq., J.P., of Bombay.

CASSIDY—LEONARD—Jan. 27, at St. Peter's Church, Negapatam, E. T. J. Cassidy, grandson of the late Major Clemons, Madras Army, and nephew of the late Lieut.-General C. Clemons, Madras Army, to Donella Wilhelmina, widow of the late R. A. Leonard, of the Madras Medical Service, and granddaughter of the late Captain Jensen.

DUGGAN—MURRAY—Feb. 1, at St. Stephen's Church, Bandora-hill, Henry James Duggan, Barrister-at-Law, District Superintendent of Police, Broach, to Jessie Elizabeth, second daughter of Archibald McArara Murray, of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

GOVAN—COOPER—Jan. 11, at St. George's, Wellington, Neilgherries, James Lorne Govan, Captain, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, to Lily, eighth daughter of James Cooper Cooper, of Cooper hill, Limerick, Ireland.

HEARD—WRIGHT—Jan. 28, at the Church of the Epiphany, Cuttack, Herbert Henry, second son of the late Charles Heard, Branch Pilot, H.E.I.C.S., to Eva Mabel Wright, second daughter of Mr. William Wright, Cuttack.

MATHIAS—SWINHOE—Jan. 29, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Leonard John Mathias, Bombay Staff Corps, eldest son of Major-General Mathias, Bengal Staff Corps, to Sarah, younger daughter of William Swinhoe, Calcutta.

## DEATHS.

BRYDON—Feb. 10, at Colon, Panama, on the way to Texas, Major Wm. Brydon, late Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Surgn.-Major William Brydon, C.B., aged 44. (By cable.)

ECCLES—Feb. 20, at Bareilly, Bengal, of enteric fever, Major Charles Vernon Eccles, The Rifle Brigade, second son of the late William Eccles, Esq., of Davenham, Cheshire, aged 46.

LAWRENCE—Feb. 15, at Calcutta, of typhoid fever, Henry Palmer Lawrence, Manager the Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, Calcutta, aged 39.

STEPHENS—Jan. 29, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, Eunna Mary, wife of T. H. Stephens, aged 47.

WAKEFIELD—Jan. 20, at Lahore, George Edward Wakefield, late a Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab, and Superintendent, Malair Kotla State, aged 58.

## PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

## OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave		Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	P'tsm'th.	Other Ports.				
Malabar ...	—	—	—	—	—	4 Mar.
Crocodile...	—	—	2 Mar.	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	20 Mar.
Serapis ...	5 Mar.	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

## HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave		Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	Bombay.	Other Ports.				
Euphrates .....	—	—	—	—	25 Feb.	6 Mar.
Malabar .....	15 Mar.	—	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr.
Crocodile .....	29 Mar.	—	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis .....	12 Apr.	—	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE relief of the Sikkim Field Force will not be carried out till the end of March.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WOLSELEY, now on sick leave in England, returns shortly to resume his command at Mandalay.

THE inspecting officer of the Mysore war service troops will be chosen from the Madras Staff Corps.

THE Seaforth Highlanders will remain in Pindi this hot weather, and the Northumberland Fusiliers will go to the Murree Hills.

IT has been decided to charge the travelling expenses of Staff Officers proceeding to and from camps-of-exercise to the grants authorised for such camps.

THE Government of India have decided that officers appointed as Cantonment Magistrates and seconded in their regiments must be held to be liable for the payment of mess and band subscriptions at half rate.

THE Government of India has negatived the application for an increase to the establishment of the Adjutant-General's office, Madras, based on the ground of increased work caused by the transfer of Burma to the Madras command, and the administration of Volunteer corps under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the enrolment of the names of fourteen gentlemen residents of Aden as the nucleus of a corps of Naval Volunteers, to be designated "The Aden Naval Volunteers." The corps will be under the control of the Government of Bombay, and the port officer at Aden will most likely be the commandant.

THE Secretary of State has drawn the attention of the Madras Government to the charges incurred for the large number of unentitled passengers sent home in troopships to the exclusion of those entitled to the privilege. He says the correspondence reveals want of foresight on the part of the authorities concerned and a disregard of standing orders which should not recur.

ONE of the sights of Bombay during the Prince's visit will be a combined military and naval rehearsal of the defence scheme for the harbour and city. The local Volunteers, infantry, artillery, and light horse, will be asked to take part, and the operations being carried out under the Duke of Connaught, no pains will be spared to make them both instructive and impressive.

THE enlistment of 500 Kols for transport work with the Lushai Field Force is an experiment adopted in the hope that these hardy tribesmen, from the uplands of Chota Nagpur, will be equal to the trying work in the jungles, and will not succumb to the malarious climate. Their strength and powers of endurance are unquestioned, and they are more self-reliant than the ordinary coolies recruited from the plains. If the experiment proves successful on the Chittagong side, additional corps will be raised for transport work in the Chin Hills, where the sickness among the Punjabis has seriously interfered with the mobility of General Symons' column.

THE Secretary of State for India in some recent despatches having commented on the rapid increase in the number of non-commissioned officers allowed to proceed to England from India on private affairs, and the extra expense incurred thereby for passages, which is attributed in a great measure to the too liberal grant of these furloughs, it has been decided as a consequence to curtail the grant, and to limit the indulgence in future to special and exceptional cases. This is bad news for the non-commissioned officers of the Indian army, and it is hoped that the recommendations for furlough will be treated in a liberal spirit, as if the grant of passages is confined to the period the troopships are running, it is not apparent where the extra charge for passages comes in.

HERE is an extract from the "Garrison Orders" of Bangalore of the 31st ultimo, which may be allowed to speak for itself:—"The Brigadier-General regrets to have to notice the conduct of some of the troops engaged in the cavalry field-day of the 17th instant. It is clearly established that some of the third squadron, 3rd Madras Cavalry, under its commander, disregarding the rules on the subject in field manoeuvres, entered the village of Hosur when occupied by a dismounted party of the 21st Hussars, and engaged in a personal conflict with the defenders, and in at least one instance a sword was drawn by the 3rd Madras Cavalry. The individual directly responsible for this breach of discipline is the officer commanding the squadron in not halting his men outside the village, and his plea of ignorance of the rule for field manoeuvres cannot be accepted as an excuse. The Brigadier-General is unable, however, to overlook the conduct of men who permitted themselves, under any circumstances, to employ weapons confided to them for use against the Queen's enemies

against their own comrades, and directs that the men of the third squadron, 3rd Madras Cavalry, shall not wear their swords at field manoeuvres until further orders."

A BOMBAY correspondent confirms in a very unexpected way the statements regarding the recruiting difficulty in the Western Army. He states that in one district a recruiting party was out for several months and yet failed to enlist a single man for service in the ranks. The country people would not listen to the sepoys' tempting offers, preferring the peace and (comparative) plenty of their village life to the career of a soldier in the Native army. Complaints have been numerous in the Bombay papers that men of the old fighting castes cannot now be obtained. The military authorities must be aware of this, and they should take careful note of the class of recruits who have during the past two or three years joined the colours. If these men are of non-fighting races they are obviously out of place in an army which is meant for service, and any great increase in their numbers will tend to lower the morale of the whole body of Native troops in the Western Presidency. It would be better that regiments which are deteriorating should be disbanded at once than that they should be formed of men unfitted in every way for campaigning. If compensation were given by the raising of new battalions from among the tribesmen of Biluchistan, similar to the 27th, 29th, and 30th Bombay Infantry, no complaints would be heard from the officers who would be affected by the change; they would, in fact, probably be only too pleased to serve in these new frontier regiments.

## Miscellaneous.

CAPTAIN KUNHARDT, R.E., Manager, Tirhoot State Railway, goes to Lahore as Deputy Manager on the North-West Railway when the Tirhoot line is made over to the Bengal North-Western Company.

BRIGADE-SURGEON A. ALLAN, M.D., Medical Staff, has been appointed to be Honorary Surgeon on the Viceroy's personal staff, vice Brigade-Surgeon W. Temple, who has returned to England on completion of his tour of foreign service.

THE following are the arrangements in contemplation for the carrying out of the Indian reliefs for the season 1890-91. Regiments for India:—16th Lancers, from England; 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, from Egypt; 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, from Malta; and 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, from England. Regiments to return to England:—17th Lancers, from Bengal; 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, from Aden; 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, from Burma; and 1st Battalion, Border Regiment, from Burma. The 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers, will proceed from Bengal to Aden, in relief of the 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment.

THE officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 24th Regiment, being desirous of erecting a memorial to their comrades who fell in the Burmese war, have commissioned Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, to execute a stained glass window and memorial brass with the name of every man who fell in action, or died during the campaign, to be placed in the Priory Church, Brecon, where the memorial to their comrades, who fell in the South African Campaign, is erected.

THE consecration of the new-elected Bishop of Chota Nagpore, which takes place at the latter end of March, promises to be a most imposing religious ceremony. The Right Rev. Dr. Johnson, the Metropolitan of India, will be the consecrating Bishop, and the Bishops of Bombay, Madras, and possibly Dr. Strachan, of Rangoon, will assist at the service. These dignitaries of the Church will be attended by their respective domestic chaplains, and a large number of the clergy from the surrounding districts and stations are expected to be present. The sermon will be preached by Dr. Mylne, the Bishop of Bombay.

EXCHANGE WITH INDIA.—The "demonetisation of silver," and its twin sister "Bimetallism," have so long held the field of debate that it is a relief to be able to anticipate an early termination of the tiresome discussions on these topics. The "silver question," as it affects the United Kingdom, is nothing more than a matter of *Foreign Exchange* with countries having a monometallic silver standard currency. Our trade with European countries in that category is so small, however, as to be almost inappreciable compared with the vastness of our commercial relations with the Indian Empire; and the question, therefore, really resolves itself into one of *Exchange with India*. In the forthcoming numbers of *Blackwood's Magazine* the subject will be exhaustively discussed in all its essential aspects, and so conclusively, that the problem will be solved, or claim to be solved, to actual demonstration, absolutely beyond the possibility of cavil or

controversy. Our manufacturers and export merchants connected with the East India trade, who have suffered so much from the outrageous embargo placed on English goods for so many years past, will no doubt hail this news with satisfaction, and will probably make their voice heard, in no uncertain tones, both in and out of the House of Commons, in the pressing demand for an immediate restoration of the legitimate exchange, which at the present moment should not be lower (but substantially higher) than 2s. 0½d. per rupee. This solution of the question will be as welcome as it is indisputable, and will give an effectual quietus to the mischievous fallacy (to use a mild term) known as "the depreciation of the rupee."

It is satisfactory to hear that three more of the new-type six-inch guns have reached Aden, where each of the two principal forts is now armed with a couple of these powerful weapons. In time the Ordnance Department may find itself able to think about the requirements of Karachi and Bombay.

THE *Crocodile*, Capt. R. Evans, which was docked on her last return from Bombay, sailed from Portsmouth on Wednesday morning with drafts for the forces in India. These included 57 men Royal Horse Artillery, under Captain Fanshawe; 273 Field Artillery, and 93 men of the Mountain Artillery, all from Woolwich. The passengers embarked at Portsmouth consisted of 60 officers, 431 men, 32 women, and 39 children. On arrival at Queenstown on Thursday the *Crocodile* was joined by 705 men belonging to various corps, and a number of families.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—The feature in this department on Saturday was a rise of  $\frac{1}{4}$  in the Mysore Company's Shares. Champion Reef declined 1-16. Mysore Shares were last quoted 6 3-16 to 6 5-16, Nundydroog 1 11-16 to 1½, Indian Consolidated 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d., Balaghat-Mysore fully paid (£1) 6s. to 7s., Ooregum Ordinary 1 15-16 to 2 1-16, ditto Preference 2 to 2½, Devala-Moyar 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d., Nine Reefs New (17s. paid) 8s. to 9s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 10s. 6d. to 11s., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., South-East Mysore 2s. to 2s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 2s. 6d. to 3s., Gold Fields of Mysore 13s. 6d. to 14s., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. 6d. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d.

In defence of a Madras *masalchi*, accused of stealing cigars from a supper-room at a ball, it was urged by a pleader that the poor fellow was so overjoyed at the presence of Prince Albert Victor in the station, that he could not refrain from taking a few of the sahib's cigars to smoke in honour of the occasion.

THE two columns sent from Momeit on the south and Bharno on the north to punish the rebellious Kachins in the neighbourhood of Shweli river have joined hands at Manton, but it seems that a curious mistake was made before the movement was effected. Captain Greenway's column was already in Manton when Major Blundell and his men were coming within range, and being unaware of the arrival of the other column began to shell the place; thereupon the column in occupation mistaking the firing for that of the Kachin Jingals hastened to reply, and serious damage might have been done had not the error been discovered in time.

THE INCOME-TAX IN BURMA.—The latest official report on the working of the income-tax states that 4,448 persons returned their incomes at Rs. 500 to Rs. 700, and 5,795 had incomes exceeding Rs. 750 per annum. Of the total amount collected, Rs. 160,208 was derived from salaries paid by Government, Rs. 62,431 from other salaries, Rs. 83,148 from the profits of companies, Rs. 7,881 from interests on securities, and Rs. 1,45,017 from other sources. The system of levying and collecting the income-tax, which results in more than a third of the whole being collected on salaries to officials, can scarcely be satisfactory. The Chief Commissioner in his resolution on the subject, however, "is satisfied, on the whole, with the success of the tax." As to the violent opposition to the tax, he sees no reason why an income-tax should not be retained as part of the permanent taxation of Burma as well as of India. As to its alleged unpopularity, this is true all over the Empire; and if the trading and mercantile classes are to contribute to the revenues the Chief Commissioner sees no other way of directly touching their profits. "The tax," concludes the resolution, "must be regarded as a permanent tax, and the greatest care must be taken by the Financial Commissioner and the officers under him to make the assessment with care and with justice to the Government and the taxpayer."

THE COST OF LIVING IN AN EASTERN SETTLEMENT.—Last April a Commission was appointed by the Government of Hong Kong to consider the question of increasing the salaries of the colonial officials. It has now presented a report, which contains some interesting facts respecting the cost of living in a foreign settlement in the Far East. It finds that in the last ten years the cost of living in Hong Kong has in-

creased 20 per cent. for Europeans and 10 per cent. for Chinese, clothing being the only necessary which is cheaper now. Rent has increased from 100 to 150 per cent. for Europeans and 100 per cent. for Chinese houses, servants' wages have increased 10 to 15 per cent., imported articles have risen in proportion to the fall in exchange, the cost of medical attendance has doubled, while the decreasing purchasing power of the dollar is severely felt by those who have families to maintain or educate at home. The Commission therefore proposes that official salaries generally should be raised to an amount in current dollars equivalent to their original sterling value, taking the dollar at 4s. 2d., while non-European officials should receive an advance of 20 per cent. The report is signed by five leading merchants (one being a Chinese) and the Chief Justice, who was the only official on the Commission. In an appendix to the report the commissioners lay it down that the Superior English officials may reasonably expect—(1) to live in comfort; (2) to be able to go home when leave is due; (3) to marry at thirty; (4) to be in a position to send their children to England and educate them there; (5) to be able to insure their lives; and (6) to save sufficient to live in comfort on their retirement, for which their pensions would in themselves be insufficient.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT WALLACE, K.C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late Robert Wallace, of Carshalton, died on the 12th inst., at Leamington, aged sixty-eight. He was formerly Political Agent at Babroda, East India, and retired on full pay as lieutenant-colonel.

MAJOR WILLIAM BRYDON, late Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Surgeon-Major William Brydon, C.B., died at Colon, Panama, on the way to Texas, on the 10th inst., at the age of forty-four. The deceased joined the service in 1863, obtained his lieutenancy in 1867, captaincy in 1875, and his majority in 1883. He served in the Looshai Expedition in 1871-72, receiving the medal with clasp, and in the operations against the Naga Hill Tribes in 1878, being mentioned in despatches.

THE *Times* referring to the late Sir Louis Mallet's connection with the Indian Council says:—"Here he worked to such good purpose that in 1874, on the death of Herman Merivale, he was offered by the Duke of Argyll the post of permanent Under-Secretary of State for India. His work at the India Office continued till 1883, being only interrupted by the visits he paid to India in 1875 and to the Paris Monetary Conference in 1881. It was about this time that, adopting the views commonly held by Anglo-Indians, he became a bimetalist, though, as his recent letters to this journal have shown, not a bigoted bimetalist. This was his weakest point, but it must be remembered that he was at the position of greatest difficulty at the India Office just at the time when the sudden, though, as it seems, permanent, fall in the value of silver occurred to perplex Indian statesmen and to cause distress in every English family which draws its support from Indian pay. Of other Indian matters it is only necessary to say that Sir Louis Mallet was a staunch supporter of the plan for extending the employment of Natives of India throughout the lower branches of the public services of that country."

THE *Serapis*, Capt. F. R. Boardman, C.B., left Port Said on Monday for Portsmouth. A naval correspondent writes that this troopship has narrowly escaped a total wreck at Bombay. On the outward voyage the crew were being exercised in the drill known as "man overboard," during which the engines were reversed, and as the ship was going full speed astern a defect was discovered in her screw shaft. On arrival at Bombay divers were sent down, but they being unable to repair the damage it was resolved to dock the ship. This very nearly led to grave disaster, for, after the defect had been made good, the *Serapis* was being undocked when she stuck amidships in the thick mud of the harbour. She remained tightly fixed, and it was feared that she would have to wait for the next tide, in which case, as the vessel was wedged amidships, with the two ends unsupported, the strain on her hull would have been such that it was believed the *Serapis* would have been wrecked. Happily, this was averted, for Captain Boardman and his officers, by means of steel hawsers and tugs, dragged the vessel bodily through the mud; and, so far as could be learnt, no more damage was done to the troopship than the loss of the bilge keel, which was torn away. Naval experts present, however, concluded that the *Serapis* had had a narrow escape, and instance this as another argument in favour of there being better dock accommodation at so important a place as Bombay.

THE Maharaja of Ulwar has, in consequence of his recent illness, been advised to take a sea voyage. As arranged, his Highness was to have left his capital by the 1st of this month and will proceed straight to Australia, whence he will return after a sojourn of three months.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Feb. 27; from Brindisi, March 10.

For Bombay: Right Hon. Lord Harris, Lady Harris and child and servants, Hon. Mr. Jervis, Surg.-Maj. Findlay, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Capt. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. F. Warden, Col. Rose, Mr. Jervis, Mr. A. Robertson, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. S. J. Thomson and two infants, Mr. G. Manson, Mrs. and Miss Wheeler, Mr. E. R. Ellis, Miss Bascombe, Mr. and Mrs. Cocks, Mr. A. Mercer, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Wagstaff, two Misses Abbott, Miss Pink. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy, Mr. and Mrs. Lee-Warner, Mr. D. Irvine, Hon. Mrs. Hutchins, Dr. and Mrs. J. Tuohy and infant, Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, Mr. W. Pigott, Mr. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Home, Miss Wodehouse, Col. F. D. M. Brown, Dr. A. B. Pallen, Surg.-Major R. Caldecott, Mr. O. Hall, Mr. Grant, Mr. Kellner. *From Ismailia*: Mr. B. Ram.

For Port Said: Rev. H. Sykes.

For Kurrachee: *From Brindisi*: Col. and Mrs. Molloy.

For Malta: Miss Arbuthnot, Mrs. J. Bruce, Mr. Bouverie.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. J. Gibson-Fleming, Mr. W. M. Barwick, Mr. G. E. Thompson.

For Gibraltar: Rev. W. C. Walters, two Misses Burrell, Mr. J. P. Jacob, Sir J. L. and Lady Jones, Miss E. Chambers.

For Ismailia: Mr. C. Labouchere. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Kymers, Mr. Morgan.

For Aden: Mr. Edwards.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Col. Campbell Walker, Mr. A. A. Cavendish.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, March 6; from Naples, March 15.

For Calcutta: Rev. W. G. Burroughs, Miss Rind.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Linde, Mr. Whittle.

For Naples: Mr. H. Lockhart, Miss Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald, Mr. and Mrs. Crewdson, Mr. Ashley Gibbings, Mr. J. H. Watford, Mr. and Mrs. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Nutting.

For Port Said: Mr. Haswell.

For Colombo: Mr. Brabazon, Mr. M. Edwards.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, March 6; from Brindisi, March 16.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dyson Perrins, Mrs. Hynes, Mr. Fischer.

For Alexandria: Capt. E. Guilding, Col. and Miss Colville, Miss Pike. *From Venice*: Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Harricks.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Nelson, Mr. J. H. Peck. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Major Lawrence, Lieut. Phillpotts, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Thomson and infant, Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. Rickards.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, March 14; from Brindisi, March 24.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. T. Bolton, Mrs. H. Woods and child; Capt. H. F. Waldron, Mr. A. C. Elliott. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. S. Sturrock, Mrs. and Miss Woodburn, Miss R. Partridge, Mr. B. Ferrar, Dr. A. N. Hojel, Mr. D. Morris, Miss Pitcher.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. J. P. Sneyd, Mr. Bouchier, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Jones, Mr. Champion. *From Brindisi*: Col. C. J. O. Chambers.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Bence Jones.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, March 20; from Naples, March 29.

For Naples: Hon. W. W. and Mrs. Vernon.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, March 21; from Brindisi, March 31.

For Kurrachee: *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Sandbach.

For Malta: Mr. J. Kenyon.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and infant, Mr. J. J. Sexton. *From Brindisi*: Major A. W. Noyes, Mr. J. A. Marshall.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Hocking and two friends.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, March 27; from Brindisi, April 6.

For Bombay: Mr. E. Pears, Mrs. R. F. Clothier, Mr. and Mrs. J. Crowther. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Mein, Mr. Maclean, Col. R. A. Sargeant.

For Malta: Mrs. Nairne. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Mein, Hon. C. Macaulay, Miss M. Holland, Mr. R. Beech.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, April 3; from Naples, April 12.

For Colombo: Rev. E. A. Dibben and friend. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Oswald.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, April 3; from Brindisi, April 14.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Col. and Mrs. Willoughby.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. W. Wilkinshaw.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, April 11; from Brindisi, April 21.

From Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Corder and family, Mr. M. C. Leckie.

For Gibraltar: Nurse Law.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Taroba*, to sail Feb. 27.

For Calcutta: Miss Ridsdale, Mr. T. H. Trotman, Mr. Griffiths, Miss Shipman, Mr. J. Dodds Price, Mrs. Kingwood and child.

For Colombo: Mr. W. B. Hamper, Mrs. and Miss Bredin, Mr. Bredin, Mr. E. M. Shattock, Mr. H. Robinson, Mr. W. H. Graham, Mr. F. de Crespigny.

For Madras: Mr. A. H. Wellman, Mr. Leonard Newberry.  
For Aden: Mr. G. A. Bulkley.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail March 13.

For Colombo: Mrs. Dingwall and infant, Mr. F. Vine.  
For Madras: Mrs. Wratlaw and child, Mrs. W. J. Pickance and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail March 27.

For Colombo: Mrs. A. Murray.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail May 8.

For Aden: Capt. and Mrs. J. Mosse.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail March 8.

For Kurrachee: Lieut. M. Fitzgerald, Mrs. O'Meara, Mrs. A. Spencer, Miss Deane, Major G. Harden.

For Bombay: Major W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., Captain and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. G. Rotton, Col. and Mrs. J. M. Sym, Miss Sym, Miss A. Johnstone, Miss O'Kearny, Dr. D. R. Ross, Mr. Ernest Stubbs.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Matheson*, from Madras, March 13.

Mrs. Downie and family, Mrs. Grigg and family, Mr. C. Scott's two children.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, from Madras, April 10.

Mrs. Bain and family, Mrs. Harris and family, Capt. and Mrs. Tuffnell and family, Rev. A. C. and Mrs. Taylor and family, Rev. W. H. Hobart's child and ayah, Surgeon-General Bidie and family, Mrs. Clarke and family.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, from Madras.

For London: Mr. M. Barrett.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyds's s.s. *Amphitrite*, to sail March 3.

Mr. J. G. Downing, Mr. M. MacMillan.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. R. Harvey, at Bombay, Feb. 2.

From London: Mr. A. W. Maude, Lieut. C. W. O'Brien, Mrs. Gitten, Mr. and Mrs. Eyres, Mr. Hurmandas, Mr. Keyes, Mr. Swiney, Miss Addison, Mr. J. Eslick, Rev. P. Harrison, Miss King, Mrs. Cumming and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Fry, three children and infant, Lieut. Graham, Mr. Holloway, Mr. Garth, Dr. Sedgfield, Mr. Hughes, Mrs. Gordon and infant, Mr. E. Phillips, Mr. F. Phillips, Mr. G. E. Howse, Col. Borrodale.

From Brindisi: Mr. W. K. Eddis, Lieut. Crommelin, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. C. Davies, Mr. E. T. Sedey, Mr. and Mrs. R. Orlebar, Mr. J. Kay, Mr. Duff Bruce, General Strachey, Sir A. M. Rendell, Mr. A. Congdon, Col. Marryat, Mr. M. H. Kothari, Mr. Carr, Mr. H. D. Phillips, Rev. Ottone Hopfeumüller, Rev. Mariso Schumm, Rev. Joseph Bactati, Rev. Angelus Munkolar, Rev. H. P. Boereson.

From Ismailia: Count Joseph Potocki, Dr. Syesucki, Mr. Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, from Bombay, Feb. 7.

For London: Mrs. W. Siddons, Capt. T. C. Francis, Mr. A. S. Hamilton, Mr. A. Walter, Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Spilsbury and two infants, Rev. and Mrs. A. Gilruth, child and two infants, Rev. G. P. Taylor, Rev. Beatty, Miss McKee, Miss Beatty, Mrs. Barton and child, Mr. W. J. Pavey, Rev. and Mrs. Brown-Coustable and two infants, Rev. T. H. Bray, Mrs. Collett, child and two infants, Mrs. Gouldsbury, Professor and Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Craw and infant, Mr. J. W. Long, Mrs. Grant and child, Miss Scotson, Mr. J. P. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mrs. O. H. Miller, Miss Silvester, Major M. K. Martin, Colonel S. B. Miles, Miss Mullens, Mr. T. K. Ashworth, Miss Ashworth, Mr. H. Catrall, Mr. A. Conway, Mr. H. Thompson.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. A. Negroponte, Mr. H. S. King, M.P., Mr. J. Hennessey, Mr. Thos. Grant, Mr. Gregor Grant, Mr. F. Q. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chisholm, Mr. H. Holland Burne, Mr. McKie, Mr. J. Holms, Mr. David R. Keith, Mr. Sam Gowan, Mr. Oscar Koebel, Mr. C. Andreac, Mr. J. T. Petrocchino, Mr. Andrew Yule, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. G. Marshall, Hon. Geo. Curzon, M.P., Mr. E. Solano, Mr. F. Carew Owen, Mr. John Hughes, Mr. Joseph Soares, Mr. F. Qe Fotiadis, Mr. H. Pond, Mrs. K. N. Foss, Mr. R. Liebschwager, Mr. John Nicolls, Colonel and Mrs. Hope.

For Suez: Mrs. R. H. J. Townsend, Miss Nichols, Mr. Murphey, Capt. J. L. Armitage, Mr. and Mrs. G. Jacob.

For Ismailia: Mr. E. Elliot Pyle, Viscount Marham, A.D.C.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. E. Putnam.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Feb. 14.

For Marseilles: Mr. W. Birkmyre, Mr. Topping, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Goodson, Lady Melcalf and maid, Miss Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Luke, Mr. and Mrs. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Lydiard and child, Mr. W. L. Alexander, Rev. T. Evans, Miss Gundry, Mr. J. F. Wetherill, Mr. Chas. Gibb.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. D. Chase, Mr. Salim Samuel, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. E. Norris, Mr. J. Cook, Mr. W. Fuchs, Mrs. Krieg, Mr. Schnaer, Mr. Steuart.

For Aden: Mr. Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla, Mrs. Hormasji Cowasji, Mrs. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Ruttonjee Dorabjee Dinshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Dabhoj Byramjee.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, from Bombay, Feb. 21.

For London: Mrs. Slaughter and infant, Mrs. Hill and infant, Mrs. Marr and infant, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Gibbs and child, Mrs. Nesfield.

For Brindisi: Canon and Mrs. Wilberforce, Miss Wilberforce, Lieut. E. Milner, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bayne, Lord Radstock, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Horsfall, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, Miss K. Greenfield, Mr. J. H. Peebles, Mr. W. H. J. Galbraith, Miss A. M. Field, Rev. Geo. and Mrs. Muller, Mr. C. B. Lynch, Mr. S. H. Terry, Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, Mr. W. T. Stütz, Miss Ternan.

For Suez: Mrs. Davis and child, Mrs. Morrice.

For Ismailia: Mr. John F. Mahon.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nepaul*, Capt. A. P. Daniell, from London, Feb. 20; from Naples, March 1.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Clark, Mrs. A. Robertson and infant, Mrs. Durand, Mr. A. B. Anderson, Mr. G. F. Horton, Mr. Chatterjee, Mrs. Hollis and three infants, Miss Osborne. *From Naples*: Mrs. and Miss Walker.

For Colombo: Mr. Austin Dickson. *From Naples*: Mr. Harrison.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Bateman, Mr. D. Guiver, Mr. A. Dougharty, Mr. H. A. Bentwick, Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, Mr. Wynne, Mr. and Mrs. Syme, Mr. Maceven, Mr. Graydon, Mr. Mountain, Mr. Smithers. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. Windisch. *From Naples*: Mr. Hood.

For Gibraltar: Hon. Mrs. Tracey, Major and Mrs. Deuchay, Mr. Tabberer.

For Naples: Mrs. Dobie, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. R. Mawson, Mr. W. Foster, Mr. R. Herbert.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Britannia*, Capt. J. Orman, R.N.R., from London, Feb. 21; from Brindisi, March 3.

For Bombay: Mr. Spencer Follett, Lieut. S. J. King, Major Hewat, Mr. A. J. Molloy and son, Mr. W. Coyley, Mr. T. Hollingsworth, Lieut. M. Burne, Mr. Castellari, Mr. J. Munroe. *From Brindisi*: Major W. Riddall, Col. and Mrs. Spring, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, Mr. W. Fryer, Mr. St. G. A. Showers. *From Venice*: Rev. O. D. Watkins.

For Malta: Gen. F. Horseley, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Watson, Mr. Worthington, Mrs. Luke, Mrs. Sinclair and two children, Mrs. and Miss Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. D. Henderson, Miss Walker, Miss A. Plummer, Mrs. and Miss Gardner.

For Port Said: *From Brindisi*: Miss Molesworth, Mr. Firebrace, Miss Bailow.

For Gibraltar: Capt. R. A. Vigne, Mrs. and Miss Close.

For Colombo: Mrs. Mitchell and two infants. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Hickling.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, Mr. J. B. and Miss Meredith, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Brewster, Lieuts. E. M. Peck, H. D. Lowry, Le Fleming, F. Fowke, J. M. Harrison, Mr. J. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Wetherley, Mr. and Miss Stephenson, Mr. H. Brown, Lieut. C. H. Leslie, Mr. Crawford. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Cohen, Miss Cohen, Miss Mott. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson, Mr. H. O. Stewart, Miss Agnew, Miss Chefee, Mr. and Mrs. Gray Hill.

For Ismailia: Lord Valletort. *From Naples*: Mr. B. Ram.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Forbes*, from Bombay, Jan. 31.

For London: Mr. J. Muir, Lieut. and Mrs. Brames, Mr. and Mrs. Hodges and family, Miss Best.

For Suez: Dr. E. C. Abbey.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Straits of Magellan*, from Bombay, Feb. 10.

For Bombay: Mr. and Miss Buchanan, Mrs. Nichollett, Mr. W. Loward, Capt. and Mrs. Blackett, Mr. Campbell, Major Radcliffe, Mr. S. A. Tarnaz.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, from Liverpool, Feb. 17.

For Port Said: Miss McCnaghy, Miss M. Smith, Mr. C. W. Cayzer. For Madras: Mrs. Bartlett and family, Mr. C. Hutchinson, Major Fenwick, Mr. and Mrs. Kindersley and infant and maid. For Calcutta: Mr. Brown, Mr. Schmidt.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, from Madras, Feb. 24.

For London: Mr. N. B. Ruddock.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Feb. 28.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Gilbert and child, Lord and Lady Cremorne, Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. D. Allen.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. R. Waddington, Miss Ellis, Rev. and Mrs. Crewdon.

For Brindisi: Miss Kennedy and companion, Mr. J. P. Thoms, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Swinton, Mr. Langworthy.

For Ismailia: Mr. Skinner, Mr. R. Wilson, Mr. C. A. McDowell.

Per s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, March 7.

For London: Mrs. Ross Scott, Miss Imerson, Right Hon. H. and Mrs. Childers, Mr. T. K. and Miss Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. H.

Mereik and child, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, Mr. C. Kindersley, Rev. R. Kennedy, Miss Francis Sharp, Miss Harris, Mrs. A. G. Cane and child, Mr. W. Thom, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Roberts and two infants, Master Hawker, Mrs. Greaves, two children and infant, Miss Mathews, Mr. John Brewer, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. J. H. Hornsby, Mr. H. G. Bowen, Mr. Hobday, Mr. William Smith, Mr. J. Dunca, Mr. H. H. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Merton, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. G. H. Lewis, Mr. Goldney, Mr. Grahame Watson, Rev. D. Herdman, Mrs. Copland, Mr. Caruthers, Mr. H. Ross, Mrs. Beamon's child, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mr. Thos. Macpherson.

For Brindisi: Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Maling Grant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carlie, Mr. and Mrs. Scaramanga, Mr. H. Calthorpe, Mr. H. Miller, Countess of Strathmore, two Ladies Lyon, Mr. Jesup, Mr. M. M. MacDonald, Mr. L. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wills, Col. and Mrs. D. Henning, Miss Langworthy, Mrs. Durst, Major and Mrs. Humfrey, Mr. V. Schlager, Mr. and Mrs. S. Britain, Mr. E. Solano, Mrs. and Miss Chardon, Miss Pearson, Miss Hargreaves, Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Milne, Rev. Charles Gore, Mr. Henry O. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Frizelle, Miss Frizelle, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wace, Mr. C. H. Seely, Mr. A. O. Hume, Mr. Inaadali Khan, Mr. H. M. Wilson, Capt. Syce, R.N., Rev. H. Whitehead, Mr. K. Tipling, M.P., Mr. H. W. Sparkes, Mr. Henry, Mr. Duff Bruce.

For Suez: Miss Kedston, Miss Duncan, Mr. Haven, Mr. Jennings.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, March 14.

For Marseilles: Col. W. R. Bunbury, Mr. Orrell.

For Brindisi: Mr. Cecil Higgin, Col. R. Thynne, Col. Hon. H. Eaton, Mr. Baldwin Latham.

Per s.s. *Rome*, Capt. A. W. Adamson, from Bombay, March 18.

For London: Rev. E. Guildford, Mr. Goodfellow, child and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Bean, three children and infant, Mr. H. P. Hodson and child, Mrs. and Miss Hay Newman, Miss E. Goodwin, Mrs. Mathews, Major and Mrs. Rosseter.

For Marseilles: Mr. Savage, Mrs. Candy, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Robert H. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hulton, Mr. H. T. Brown, Mr. Rudston Brown, Mr. G. H. Morrison, Mr. G. B. Croft-Lyons, Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. W. Brodshaw, Miss Brodshaw, Mr. and Miss Rogerson, Mrs. Eardley Norton, Mrs. Moncrieffe and two children, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hardcastle Sykes, Miss Sykes, Mrs. Henley, Mrs. Franklin, Col. and Mrs. E. T. Luck, Mrs. Cuffe, Mr. R. Carstairs, Major and Mrs. Broadbent, Mr. Graham Watson, Mrs. Baines, Mr. G. N. Beach, Mr. James Duffus.

Per s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, March 21.

For London: Mrs. Crawley-Boevey and child, Mr. and Mrs. Alston and infant, Mrs. Yeoman and child, Miss K. Adams, Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Newton, three Misses Newton and Mr. Willie Newton, Mr. J. Kelso, Rev. Thomas Tracey, Miss S. Calderwood, H.H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, H.H. the Maharani of Gondal, two children and infant, Mr. R. McCullough, Masters George and Wilfred Couldrey.

For Brindisi: Col. A. F. Loughton, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gray, Mrs. J. H. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen and child, Mr. De Courcy, Capt. Hon. R. T. Lawley, Miss M. Witt, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Lawson Smith, Hon. R. Steele, Mrs. Couldrey, Sir Lepel and Lady Griffin, Mr. W. S. Grieve.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, March 28.

For Marseilles: Rev. and Mrs. G. T. Washburn, Rev. J. P. Ellwood, Miss Clarke, Miss Legros, Mrs. Strong, Mr. Laski.

For London: Miss Pearson.

Per s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. C. Fraser, from Bombay, April 4.

For London: Mr. E. C. Baker, Miss Baker, Miss Chavasse, Mr. Porter, Mrs. Herbert Wright, Mr. Arthur Jones, Mrs. Amy Jones, Mrs. and Miss Harwood and infant, Mrs. Ward, Mr. A. Priestley, Mrs. M. G. Gerard, Rev. J. G. Potter and three children, Mrs. Rix, Mrs. Laurie and child, Master and Miss Fentiman, Rev. and Mrs. D. Hutton, Miss Hutton, Mr. W. Bruce, Miss Bremer, Miss Macdougall, Mrs. Tebbs, Miss White, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Herbert Hayfield, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Miss Barron.

For Brindisi: Col. A. G. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Yorke-Smith, Mr. F. Sessions, Miss Nainby, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White, Mrs. Baines, Sir Charles and Lady Gough, Col. H. Hammond, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Major and Mrs. Bisset and infant, Mr. W. S. Greave, Mr. C. W. Olling, Mrs. Yate, Mr. Shah Naimuddin Ahmed, Mr. P. W. Dangersfield, Mr. B. G. Geidt, Mr. and Mrs. Kersall, Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Mr. M. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Llewellyn, Miss Dyson.

For Port Said: Mr. Laroche, Mr. Larasin.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Whitworth.

For Ismailia: Mr. D. F. DeVitre.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, April 11.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Patch.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN EASTERN TURKESTAN. — According to a telegram from Vernoe published in a Russian paper, two English officers, spoken of as MM. Bauer and Cumberland, have established themselves at Kashgar. The officers alluded to are Major Cumberland (retired) and Lieutenant Hamilton Bower, 17th Bengal Cavalry. They were met some months ago, on the Pamir, by M. Dauvergne, the French traveller. They had been shooting *ovis Poli*, and intended to winter in the country north of the Karakorum.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—January 25.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	102	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	103½	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Ra.	Ra.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	6 pr. ct. ... 95½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct. ... 93½
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct. ... 940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr. ct. ... 125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr. ct. ... 11
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct. ... 170

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	265
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	125
Brent's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,880	25	365
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	—
East India ...	1,000	130	1,120
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,325
French ...	all	50	635
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	40	405
Mercantile ...	125	7½	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	420
Munmar M. ...	all	25	190
New Berar ...	500	45	605
New Indian ...	125	11	82
Prince of Wales ...	400	4	320
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,150
Stud ...	760	50	475
Volkart ...	all	60	565

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Abmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	900
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	475
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	20	360
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	70
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhowanuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25	620
Central India ...	500	45	900
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	40	480
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhruv Mills ...	1,000	50	900
Empress Co. ...	all	25	600
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	600
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	128
Hindustan ...	1,000	30	770
Hingringhat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	683
Imperial Cotton ...	500	35	460
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	930
James Greaves ...	500	25	640
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewras Baloo ...	1,000	45	885
Khandesh ...	1,000	50	590
Khatiao Mackunjee ...	1,000	40	540
Leopold ...	100	5	150
Madras United ...	1,000	100	1,950
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,130
Mazagor ...	250	5	100
Moraji Gouldass ...	1,000	75	1,500
Naigam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	—
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	675
Oriental ...	625	10	365
Parell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	—
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,310
Soonderdas ...	1,000	80	420
Southern India ...	500	15	140
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½	270
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	380
Western India ...	1,000	25	505

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr. ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	—	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	465

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karrohee Lining and Shipping ...	300	70
Kemp & Co. ...	175	855
Mechanics' Building Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,230
Thacker and Co. ...	25	115

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

## CALCUTTA.—February 3.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
4 Promissory Notes ...	Ra. 98 6 to 98 8
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	— 0 to —
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	101 8 to —
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	101 8 to —
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1880) ...	102 0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	104 0 to —
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	102 0 to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	102 0 to —
6 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	102 4 to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	102 8 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	90 12 to —

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to —
Allahabad ...	100	193 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	161 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	990 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	186 to —
Delhi and London ...	225	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	123 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	106 to —
National of India ...	£12½	165 to 170
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	110 to 112
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to —

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Alipore Coal ...	100	73 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Ra. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	182 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	100 to 101
Bengal Coal ...	190	1,750 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (Preface A. shares) ...	£17a. 6d.	13 to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	3½ to —
Bengal Mills ...	£10	170 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	78 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	400 to —
Bowditch Cotton Mills ...	100	64 to 65
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	91 to 95
Burrakur Coal ...	100	185 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	106 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	126 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	121 to —
Chipmores Hydraulic Press ...	100	90 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	134 to 135
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	63 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	183 to 185
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	73 to 76
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100	208 to 205
Gouropore ...	100	180 to 131
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	82 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	126 to 127
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	83 to 84
Kamrhaty Jute Mills ...	50	150 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	75 to 77
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	233 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	138 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	145 to 150
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	100 to —
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	138 to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	86 to —
Raneesgunge Coal Association ...	100	66 to —
Riverside Press ...	100	79 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	250 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	100 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	71 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	104 to —

## TEA COMPANIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amuluckie ...	100	62 to —
Acruittipore (Cachar) ...	100	45 to —
Assam ...	£20	600 to —
Balaun (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	52 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	26 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	204 to —
Do. contributory ...	100	102 to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Central Cachar ...	200	106 to 107
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	20 to 22
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	32 to 33
Chota Nagpore ...	100	25 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	— to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	15 to —
Darjiling ...	100	130 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Dehra Dun ...	100	45 to —
Dessai and Farbut (Assam) ...	100	10 to —
Dhansiri ...	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	54 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	20 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	26 to 37

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Ghella (Darjiling) ...	130	52 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	130	209 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	25 to —
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	42 to 43
Hoolmarree (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	75 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	12 to 13
Kangra Valley ...	100	— to —
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	00	66 to 68
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	87 to 85
Do. contributory ...	200	60 to 65
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	290 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet) ...	100	45 to 46
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Loobah ...	100	130 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	Liquidation.
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 12
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	120 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	110 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	Nominal.
Nutwanpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to —
Pattareah (Syhet) ...	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	86 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	87 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	130	Liquidation.
Teendarrea (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	103	103 to 105
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	190 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to —

## LONDON.—February 24.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd ...	100½	100½ to 100½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	107	107 to 107½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	—	— to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	—	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	—	— to —
4 Do. do. 1398 ...	—	— to —
4 Caylon, 1882 ...	—	106 to 108
4 Do. 1888-90 ...	—	104 to 106
4 Mauritiu, 1881 ...	—	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	—	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	—	103 to 102
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	107	107 to 109

## RAILWAY DEBENTURE

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	PAID.	PRICE.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	119 to 121
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	134 to 137
Great Indian, Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	121 to 126
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	130 to 134

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	94 to 96
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	5½ to 5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	182 to 184
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24 to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	24½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 4)	—	28 to 29
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	111 to 113
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	104 to 106
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	146 to 148
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	139 to 141
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	132 to 134
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	— to —
Rohilk and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	110 to 112
Sinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 1900	100	24 to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	28 to 29
South Indian, gua. 5 per cent.	100	131 to 132
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	113 to 115
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	113 to 120
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	111 to 113

Now Ready.

Bound, 12s. ; Cloth, 10s. 6d.

# THE INDIA LIST

## CIVIL AND MILITARY.

JANUARY, 1890.

Issued by Permission of the Secretary of  
State for India in Council.

### CONTENTS.

#### CIVIL.

Graduation Lists of Civil Service, Bengal, Madras  
and Bombay,  
Civil Annuitants,  
Legislative Council,  
Ecclesiastical Establishments,  
Educational,  
Public Works,  
Judicial, Marine, Medical  
Land Revenue,  
Political, Postal, Police,  
Customs and Salt,  
Forest,  
Registration and Railway and Telegraph  
Departments,  
Law Courts,  
Surveys, &c., &c.

#### MILITARY.

Graduation List of the General and Field Officers  
(British and Local) of the three Presidencies  
Staff Corps,  
Adjutants General's and Quartermasters  
General's Offices,  
Army Commissariat Departments,  
British Troops serving in India (including  
Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers,  
Cavalry, Infantry and  
Medical Department).  
List of Native Regiments,  
Commander in Chief and Staff,  
Garrison Instruction Staff,  
Indian Medical Department,  
Ordnance Departments,  
Punjab Frontier Force,  
Military Departments of the three Presidencies  
Veterinary Departments,  
Tables showing the Distribution of the  
Army in India,  
Lists of Retired Officers of the three  
Presidencies, &c., &c.

#### HOME.

Departments of the Offices of the Secretary of  
State, Cooper's Hill College, List of Selected  
Candidates for the Civil and Forest Services,  
Indian Troop Service, &c., &c.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Orders of the Bath, Star of India and  
St. Michael and St. George  
Order of Precedence in India,  
Regulations for Admission to Civil Service,  
Regulations for Admission of Chaplains,  
Civil Leave Code and Supplements,  
Civil Service Pension Code—relating to the  
Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services,  
Rules for the Indian Medical Service  
Furlough and Retirement Regulations of the  
Indian Army,  
Family Pension Fund,  
Staff Corps Regulations,  
Salaries of Staff Officers,  
Regulations for Promotion,  
English Furlough Pay, &c., &c.  
With Complete Index.

LONDON :

W. H. ALLEN AND CO.,

13, WATERLOO PLACE S.W.

## FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

# DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

# CHLORODYNE



**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE** (late  
Army Medical Staff) DIS-  
COVERED A REMEDY to denote  
which he coined the word **CHLORO-  
DYNE**. Dr. Browne is the **SOLE**  
**INVENTOR**, and, as the composition  
of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be dis-  
covered by Analysis (organic substances  
defying elimination), and since the for-  
mula has never been published, it is evi-  
dent that any statement to the effect  
that a compound is identical with Dr.  
Browne's Chlorodyne must be false.  
This Caution is necessary, as many  
persons deceive purchasers by false  
representations.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
**CHLORODYNE**.—Vice Chan-  
cellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated  
publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS  
BROWNE was **UNDOUBTEDLY** the  
**INVENTOR** OF **CHLORODYNE**, that  
the whole story of the defendant Free-  
man was deliberately untrue, and he  
regretted to say it had been sworn to.—  
See *The Times*, July 13th, 1884.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
**CHLORODYNE** is the **TRUE**  
**PALLIATIVE** in  
**NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER,**  
**TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.**

**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY.**  
**GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH,**  
London, REPORT that it ACTS as a  
**CHARM**, one dose generally sufficient.  
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Cal-  
cutta, states: "DOSES COMPLETE-  
LY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."  
From SYMES & Co., Pharmacuticals,  
Chemists, Simla, Jan. 5, 1880.

To J. T. DAVENPORT, London.  
DEAR SIR.—We congratulate you upon  
the widespread reputation this justly-  
esteemed medicine has earned for itself  
all over the East. As a remedy of  
general utility, we much question  
whether a better is imported, and we  
shall be glad to hear of its finding a  
place in every Anglo-Indian home. The  
other brands, we are happy to say, are  
now relegated to the native bazaars,  
and, judging from their sale, we fancy  
their sojourn there will be but evanes-  
cent. We could multiply instances *ad  
infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy  
of **DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
**CHLORODYNE** in Diarrhœa and  
Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia,  
the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a  
general sedative, that have occurred  
under our personal observation during  
many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa,  
and even in the more terrible forms

of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its  
surprisingly controlling power.  
We have never used any other form of  
this medicine than Collis Browne's,  
from a firm conviction that it is deci-  
dedly the best, and also from a sense of  
duty we owe to the profession and the  
public, as we are of opinion that the  
substitution of any other than Collis  
Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith  
on the part of the chemist to prescribe  
and patient alike.—We are, Sir, faith-  
fully yours, SYMES & CO., *Members of*  
*the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His*  
*Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.*

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
**CHLORODYNE** is a liquid me-  
dicine which assuages PAIN of  
EVERY KIND, affords a calm, re-  
freshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-  
ACHE, and INVIGORATES the ner-  
vous system when exhausted.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
**CHLORODYNE** rapidly cuts  
short all attacks of  
**EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC,**  
**PALPITATION, Hysteria.**

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—The  
**IMMENSE SALE** of this REMEDY  
has given rise to many UNSCRU-  
PULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to  
observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists,  
Is. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

**SOLE MANUFACTURER,**  
J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Gt. Russell St. W.C.

ADOPTED AS A PRIZE BOOK BY THE SCHOOL BOARD.

In Six Volumes. Each Volume complete in itself. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. each volume, or £1 1s.  
the set,

## The Parents' Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction.

BY

MARTHA HILL and FRIENDS.

NEW EDITION.

EDITED BY

CONSTANCE HILL.

The *School Board Chronicle* says:—"It is a library of bright, lively, wholesome reading in short  
pieces—about twenty separate tales, fables, poems, articles, and sketches to the volume. Now that  
the work has been so handsomely and happily revised, no school library will be quite what it should  
be without it."

The *Guardian* says:—"We hope that the children of the present generation will welcome, as  
we remember doing, 'The Parents' Cabinet.' So much did we love the book that the sight is a real  
refreshment."

The *Englishwoman's Review* says:—"The work will be prized, we believe, by a new circle of  
readers for its own sake, as well as by those who re-read it to recall the impressions of their child-  
hood."

The *Scotsman* says:—"All the articles are written in popular language, being well brought  
within the capacity of those for whom the work has been compiled. . . . Will prove one of the  
most popular productions of the season for the rising generation."

The *Daily News* says:—"Each book is complete in itself, in token of which the order is  
indicated, not by figures, but by stars. . . . Mrs. Hill was the inventor of this convenient  
method. . . . May be separated without assuming the appearance of odd volumes."

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S ORIENTAL MANUALS.

TWO ADDITIONS TO THE SERIES JUST PUBLISHED.

Fcap. 3s. 6d.

### ANGLICISED COLLOQUIAL BURMESE;

OR,

How to Speak the Language in  
Three Months.

BY

Lieut. F. A. L. DAVIDSON,  
Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Fcap. 10s. 6d.

### A CHINESE MANUAL

COMPRISING

A Condensed Grammar with Idiomatic  
Phrases and Dialogues.

BY

ROBERT K. DOUGLAS,

Assistant Keeper in the Library of the British Museum,  
and Professor of Chinese at King's College, London.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

SENT CARRIAGE PAID AT OUR RISK.



## J. B. DENT & SONS,

### ENGLISH LEVER WATCH MANUFACTURERS,

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS,

AND

189, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND,

SUPPLY THEIR CELEBRATED

CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER WATCH for £5.

Warranted for Five Years.

This Watch deserves the name given it. **THE CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER OF THE WORLD**, highest finish, jewelled in every part, Chronometer balance, full capped movement, sterling Silver Cases, with unbreakable Crystal Glass face, last a lifetime. In 18-carat Gold Cases, £12.

Gentleman's strong, reliable Sterling Silver Lever Watches from £2 2s., sent carriage paid at our risk. Our Lady's Watches, in beautifully Chased Cases, at the same reduced price.

Send for J. B. Dent and Sons' Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewellery, Electro Plate, &c., &c., sent free by post.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to J. B. Dent and Sons, at the General Post Office, London, addressed to J. B. Dent and Sons, British Empire, London and Provincial Watch Manufactory, 189, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

## THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

(The only Quarterly Review in India.)

ESTABLISHED 1844.

### OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it has long held, and there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophecy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review*.

Annual Rate of Subscription £1 4s.

LONDON: TRUBNER &amp; CO., 7 and 59, Ludgate Hill.

### RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

Per page £1 10

LONDON AGENTS: Messrs. B. ANDERSON &amp; CO., 14 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S W

## CIVILIANS AND MILITARY

OFFICERS proceeding abroad can effect ASSURANCES and LOANS in connection therewith on moderate terms, with the

## STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

by applying at the Offices of the Company.

EDINBURGH (Head Office)—3 and 5, George-street.  
LONDON—38, King William-street, and 3, Pall Mall East  
DUBLIN—66, Upper Sackville-street.

Accumulated Funds, upwards of £7,000,000.  
Annual Revenue, over £250,000.

### BONUS YEAR.

The next division of Profits takes place as at Nov. 15, 1890, and policies taken out now or before that date will participate in the division.

## The Times of India.

PREMIER NEWSPAPER OF THE EAST.

### WEEKLY OVERLAND EDITION

FOR HOME READERS.

The "WEEKLY OVERLAND EDITION," for Home readers, presents not only the principal news, articles, and official correspondence from its own daily columns, but a General Summary of all that is important in the rest of the Indian Press, showing clearly the bearing of Home discussions on the actual state of affairs with which Indian administrators and residents are called upon to deal.

### Terms of Subscription.

12 Months, via Brindisi, including Postage...£1 14 0  
6 Months, ... 0 18 0  
Single Copies, post free, 9d. each.

"THE TIMES OF INDIA" is also published daily, and has been for many years the acknowledged *Daily Journal* of India and the *at*

To ADVERTISERS the above Papers form an unrivalled Advertising Medium.

### Rates for Advertisements in Either Issue.

General Advertisements (per line of ten words) ... £0 0 8  
Public Companies, Official, &c. (per line of ten words) ... 0 1 0  
Legal Advertisements, &c. inserted at Special Rates.  
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths (authenticated) ... 0 4 0

Insertion in Hotels and Trades Directory column, per annum (52 weeks), not exceeding 15 words, £2 2s.; for each additional 1 word, £1 1s.

\* \* Advertisements can be inserted in both the Daily and Weekly Issues for 50 per cent. additional to the above rates.

Specimen copies and full information on application to—

London Office: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.



## NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE

ESTABLISHED 1833

EVERY SATURDAY. PRICE SIXPEN E.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" has acquired a reputation for early and exclusive intelligence as to Appointments and other service News, for the high character of its articles, the independent course of its staff of writers, and for its earnest support of all measures for the good of the Services. Articles on especially interesting subjects appear from week to week written for the most part by officers of rank and experience, or by men of note in literature who have made the Naval and Military affairs of the country their special study. A series of Illustrated Articles is appearing weekly on Regimental Badges and History. Illustrations with descriptions are also given of new Service Inventions.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" freely opens its correspondence columns to all grades in the Services. By this means an opportunity for interchange of opinion is afforded, such as is offered by no other Service Journal. Its ordinary weekly issue contains fully one-fourth more matter than the other Service Journals, even with their frequent "supplements."

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" circulates largely throughout India and the Colonies. It is supplied direct to the Army and Marine bureaux of the French, Russian, and other Governments, and it is read extensively by Officers of Foreign Services, especially of the German, French, and American Armies, who desire to acquire a true impression of facts and public opinion in England regarding Military affairs.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Yearly.	Half-yearly
Including postage to any part of the United Kingdom ...	£1 8	0 14 0
Including postage to any of the Australasian Colonies, America, France, Germany ...	1 10 6	0 15 0
Including postage to India, China, &c. ...	1 12 6	0 16

Subscriptions may commence at any date

A Thin Paper Edition is Issued for Foreign Postage.

## HENRY S. KING & Co.,

65, CORNHILL, and 45, PALL MALL, LONDON.

### BRANCHES.

KING KING & Co. ... BOMBAY.  
KING, HAMILTON & Co. ... CALCUTTA.  
KING, BAILLIE & Co. ... LIVERPOOL.

AGENTS AT MADRAS—ARBUTHNOT &amp; Co.

MALTA AGENCY AND READING ROOMS,  
20, STRADA REALE, VALETTA.

CONDUCTED BY MESSRS. TURNBULL, JUN., AND SOMERVILLE.

WITH AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

### BANKING AND AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for the convenience of Constituents at home and abroad upon the terms usually adopted by London Bankers.

DEPOSITS of £100 and upwards received for fixed periods, and interest allowed thereon a 5 per cent. if for 12 months; 4 per cent. per annum if for 6 months.

SALES and PURCHASES are effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Loans, and in every description of Stocks dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on India, Europe the United States, and Canada are purchased and sold at the best current rates, and telegraphic remittances of Money made to all parts of India.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT are issued for the use of Travellers. The Agency of persons connected with India and the Colonies, or holding Foreign-office appointments, is undertaken on the usual terms, and includes the collection of Pay, Pensions, &c., the realisation of Dividends and Coupons, the receipt and forwarding of Letters, and information regarding the rules of the Services, with advice upon general subjects when required.

### SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Orders are executed for every description of NAVAL and MILITARY APPOINTMENTS and CLOTHING, MESS SUPPLIES, including Wines, Provisions, Plate, Glass, China, Cutlery, Arms, Accoutrements, Band Instruments, &c., and all kinds of household and personal requisites, at the lowest prices. A comprehensive ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE will be forwarded on application. No orders for goods will be executed at Catalogue prices unless accompanied by remittances for their cost.

Special attention is given to the regular despatch of Newspapers and Periodicals, a Price List of which will be furnished to applicants.

New and Second-hand Books are supplied to Clubs and private individuals on advantageous terms; also Stationery for office and private use.

### PASSAGE AND FORWARDING DEPARTMENT.

This Department undertakes the selection of Berths by mail or other steamers, suitable vessels being recommended and passages secured at owner's rates, without charge for Commission.

Intending passengers are invited to send their addresses to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO., who will forward free of charge a copy of their "Traveller's Guide." Personal baggage Collected, Shipped, and Insured.

Passengers leaving England receive the personal attention of MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO., or their representatives.

Passengers Homeward are received on arrival at the various docks by the representatives of MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO., and especial attention is paid to Ladies, Children, and Invalids.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO.'s clerks meet the steamers of the P. and O. and other Lines, on arrival at Plymouth, Gravesend, and the Docks, to receive instructions and render such assistance as passengers may require.

Passengers' Baggage and Packages not immediately required may be stored in a dry Warehouse kept for that purpose, at a moderate rent, and facilities are afforded for examination when desired.

Goods, Baggage, and Parcels of every description are received for despatch to all parts of the world, or cleared and forwarded to their destination, in accordance with instructions.

Forms of Declaration for Customs and Insurance are furnished on application.

# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show him!! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human pair?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**

*You can change the Trickling Stream, but not the Raging Torrent.*

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," to check disease at the onset!! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm! The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?

"I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life."—J. C. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E. (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)**

## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, their action is as simple as a tomato, whole meal bread or porridge (with scalded milk); you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced Life they are everything you could wish. Read Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other disastrous diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each Bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

**DR. SPENCER'S  
ASTHMA CURE**



### ASTHMA CURED,

No matter of how long standing, or how severe, by Dr. SPENCER'S ASTHMA CURE; Price 4/6 and 10/- of Chemists; or free by Parcels Post from us.

Our illustrated book, "ASTHMA, ITS TREATMENT AND CURE," by E. Edwin Spencer, M.A., M.D., &c., &c., will be sent post free by us.

MRS. FLORENCE STONE, Montague Villa, Queen's Road, High Wycombe, says:—

"I have received great benefit from taking Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. For many months I have had an attack come on four nights out of seven, and lately in the day time as well; but since taking your medicine I have only had one slight attack in a month."

MRS. MARY PRICE, Gronant, near Holywell, says:—

"I had suffered for four years with Asthma. I have been now nine months without any attack. I have been cured by Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. I can never praise it enough."

\* **THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
249, High Holborn, London.

\* In no way connected with any other person or firm.

**PILES "PILANTRA,"** Pile Cure. Immediate relief and a permanent cure guaranteed. Sample Free. Address—THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 249, High Holborn, London.



**W. ENGLISH,  
ARMY & NAVY  
OUTFITTER,**

Nos. 3, 4, 10, & 11,

**ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, FALL MALL, S.W.**

Established 1860.

**SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.**

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for any Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.

Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

**67, HAYMARKET.**

**EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,**

PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

**MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.**

**155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

**STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.**

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.  
**EPPS'S**  
GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.  
**COCOA**  
MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER, 70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, 13, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.—Feb. 24, 1890.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

## AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.  
No. 1,947.]

LONDON, MARCH 3, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.

### CONTENTS.

—o—

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	195
NOTES OF THE WEEK ... ..	196
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ... ..	197
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
The Masses in India ... ..	198
Military Language Examinations ... ..	199
The Northern Shan States ... ..	199
Surplus Graduates in India ... ..	199
Bengal, &c. ... ..	200
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ... ..	201
INDIA IN PARLIAMENT ... ..	202
OBITUARY ... ..	202
LEADING ARTICLES—	
The Officiating of the Indian Army—I. ... ..	204
OFFICIAL GAZETTE—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	205
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	207
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	207
INDIA OFFICE ... ..	208
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	208
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	208
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ... ..	210
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	212
ADVERTISEMENTS ... ..	213

**A MEDICAL MAN of Eminence,** who has studied and treated nervous and spinal complaints, and other maladies, with complete success, by watchful, constant supervision, medical specifics, diet, and air, undertakes a perfect cure. He receives into his house patients of position so afflicted, and effects a remedy in from 6 to 12 months, with perfect restoration to health and strength, when not flattered. Has now a vacancy. Situation most salubrious and picturesque in Great Britain. References of the highest character exchanged.—Address, NEOTERIC, care of Messrs. J. J. Evans, Evans & Co., Swansea.

**OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.**—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY, every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA, ALEXANDRIA, and NAPLES, every alternate week.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.  
City of Khios ... .. T.C. McPherson. Tuesday, March 4  
City of Calcutta ... .. A. Thoms ... Thursday, Mar. 13

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.  
City of Edinburgh ... .. W.H. Barham ... Monday, Mar. 31  
Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE AND WORKMAN, 36, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS AND Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta. Kurrachee and Bombay.  
\*Rewa ... .. Mar. 13 ... .. Mar. 15  
\*Dacca ... .. Mar. 27 ... .. Apr. 12  
\*Goolconda ... .. Apr. 10 ... .. May 10  
\*India ... .. Apr. 24 ... .. June 7

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.  
\*Malda ... .. Mar. 20 ... .. May 15  
\*Ethiopia ... .. April 17

\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or lock-outs.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES AND Co., 13, Austinfriars, E.C., and 4, Fall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL AND Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Fall Mall, S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNIFIC FLORIO and RUBATTINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is requested.

a.s. SINGAPORE, 5,000 tons, March 20.

a.s. RAFFAEL RUBATTINO, 5,500 tons, April 10.

Passengers should embark the previous day.

Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street, London

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**BOMBAY via TRIESTE and BRINDISI.**—NOTICE to PASSENGERS.—Only Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

April 8 ... .. Imperator ... 4,070 tons.  
May 8 ... .. Imperatrix ... 4,070 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,  
127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.

Clan Macpherson ... .. Mar. 1  
Clan Sinclair ... .. Mar. 15

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, via Suez Canal.

Bellagio ... .. Mar. 13  
Clan Drummond ... .. Mar. 22

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUIR AND Co.; or to CATZER, IRVINE AND Co., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street, Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., 23, Regent Street, S.W.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn), of London and Liverpool.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, AND GENERAL SHIPPING INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENCY AND GLOBE FOREIGN EXPRESS.

**PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND MERCHANDISE FORWARDED.** PASSAGES ENGAGED. Baggage Collected and Shipped, and Insurances effected to all parts of the world.

Full information may be obtained on application at 10, Queen Street, Cheapside; and 23, Regent Street, London; and 10, North John Street, Liverpool.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Authorised, £2,000,000 Subscribed and Paid up, £567,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Boshire, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Kobe (Yokohama), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tabreez, Ta natave, Teheran, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, Secretary.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 1833  
CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches.

INDIA ... .. Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon

IN CEYLON ... .. Colombo, Kandy, Galle.

IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ... .. Singapore, Penang, Malacca.

IN JAVA ... .. Batavia.

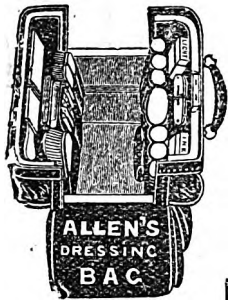
IN CHINA ... .. Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

Bankers ... .. Bank of England.

London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agents' business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.





**ALLEN'S**  
**PORTMANTEAUS.**  
37, Strand, London.  
STRONG DRESS BASKETS  
Overland Trunks,  
GLADSTONE BAGS, &c

New Illustrated Catalogue  
Free

CASH DISCOUNT  
10 per CENT.

Silver Fittings,  
25 5s. and upwards.

Prize Medals for General Excellence.

To His Highness the Sultan of Jahore.

**A. ABRAHAMS,**  
**COURT BOOTMAKER,**  
113, HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON,  
LONDON, W.

BOOTS and SHOES made to Order on ANATOMICAL PRINCIPLES.

Specially Prepared Leather for Tender Feet.

Specialities for Hot Climates.

Sizes Registered and Lasts kept for every Customer, thus ensuring a Perfect Fit.

**GEO. DAVIES & SON,**  
NAVAL & MILITARY SHIRT TAILORS,  
HOSIERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,  
29, NORTH AUDLEY ST., OXFORD S.,  
LONDON, W.

Outfits to all Parts of the World on the most Reasonable Terms with Despatch.

**CERTAIN AND RAPID CURE.**

**RHEUMATISM,**  
**LUMBAGO,**  
**GOUT,**  
&c., &c.

**REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC.**  
Sold in Bottles, 2/9 each.  
By all the Principal Chemists throughout the World.

**IMMEDIATE RELIEF.**

ESTABLISHED 1851.

**BIRKBECK BANK, SOUTHAMPTON**  
BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.

THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.

TWO per Cent. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuable, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons, and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Five Millions.**

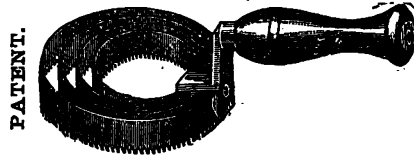
**HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH,** with immediate possession, and no Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

**HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH,** with immediate possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, as above.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

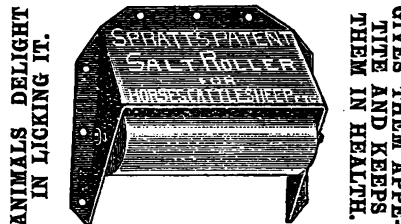
## SPRATT'S PATENT SPRING CURRY COMB.



Combines the Strength of Metal with the Elasticity of a Brush.

Japanned Black, 1/- each.  
Nickel Plated, 1/6 each.

## PATENT SALT ROLLER FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.



In Galvanised Iron, complete with Bracket, 1s.  
In Enamelled Iron, 2s. complete each.  
In Grey Enamel, 1s. 6d. complete each.  
Extra Rollers, 8d. each.

Of all Merchants and Sporting Goods Dealers.

SPRATT'S PATENT, LIMITED, LONDON, S.E.

**R. ANDERSON & CO.,**  
INDIAN, COLONIAL,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENTS,  
14, CORNHILL, E.C., AND 14, COCKSPUR  
STREET, S.W., LONDON.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in INDIAN, COLONIAL, LONDON, PROVINCIAL, and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and PERIODICALS.

ESTIMATES FREE.

Letters in reply to Advertisements received and forwarded free of charge except for postage.

## ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.)

For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.  
Branch: 20, Pall Mall.

Accumulated Funds nearly £4,000,000.

The Total Claims paid by this Corporation have exceeded THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

### FIRE.

Policies issued free of expense.  
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be paid whether the property be set on fire or not.  
An abatement equal to one year's charge is allowed on Policies issued for seven years.

### LIFE.

MODERN AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF ASSURANCE.  
Unimpeachable Security. Large Bonuses. Liberal Conditions of Assurance.  
Guaranteed minimum Surrender Values.  
Policies protected against accidental forfeiture.  
Immediate Settlement of Claims.  
No fines or fees charged.

A Prospectus, Annual Report, and Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary.

## COCKLE'S FREE FROM MERCURY ANTIBILIOUS

FOR  
BILE, LIVER,  
INDIGESTION, **PILLS.**  
&c.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.  
THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.  
IN USE EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

4, GREAT ORMOND STREET,  
LONDON.

**N. THIERRY,**  
MILITARY BOOT MAKER  
BEST QUALITY HAND SEWN  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
EASY & ELEGANT  
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN WEST END PRICES

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER IN A FEW DAYS.

LONDON: { 70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W  
& 48, GRESHAM ST., E.C

### SPECIALITY—

The K and CHAMPION SHOOTING BOOTS, WATER PROOF THROUGHOUT, 27s. NETT

Illustrated Price Lists Post Free

An old boot is sufficient guide for size to ensure a good fit. 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT to Members of the Army and Navy C. S. S. A. and C. S. C. S. Stores.

## SMITH, KAY & CO.,

Late JEREMIAH SMITH & CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS.)

MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT  
STATIONERS,  
PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND  
LITHOGRAPHERS.

ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR.  
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.

**J. BURROUGH'S**  
PERFECT FITTING SHIRT.

Naval, Military, and Indian, Home,  
and Colonial Outfitter.  
279, OXFORD ST., W.  
Near Hanover Square Gate, W.

A CURE FOR ALL !!

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

This invaluable REMEDY if well rubbed into the system, will reach any internal complaint. It cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. For BAD LEGS, OLD WOUNDS, Sores, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin Diseases, it is unequalled.

## ALLEN'S INDIA MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 14th Feb.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 12th Feb.; and from Calcutta to the 12th Feb.

THE annual Financial Statement will be presented to Council on March 21st, and discussion upon it will take place on the 28th.

THE Report of the Select Committee on the Indian Railway Bill was to be laid before the Legislative Council on Feb. 21st. Its consideration will be delayed for a month, the Bill being probably brought up and finally passed on March 14th.

THE action rendered necessary by the Secretary of State's despatch upon the Public Service Commission's Report will occupy the attention of the Local Governments during the next few months.

WITHIN a month probably the whole case of the Government of India in justification of its excise policy will be before the public. It will meet the charges made by Mr. Caine, both in principle and details, with a very complete refutation.

It is probable that the Bengal Tenancy Act will be extended to Orissa, the Lieutenant-Governor having asked the Board of Revenue and Revenue officers employed in that division for opinions on this subject.

THE Viceroy on his journey from Calcutta to Simla in the early part of April will pay a visit to the Dun.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR during the past week has visited Amritsar, Kapurthala, Patiala, and Delhi, at all of which places he was fêted. At Kapurthala his Royal Highness enjoyed some excellent pigsticking; at Delhi he was afforded every opportunity to see spots rendered memorable by the Mutiny in 1857.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS is detained at Umballa by the consequences of a strain which he suffered from the plunging of a restive horse. It is now more than a week since the accident happened.

THE Duke of Connaught and the Headquarters Staff of the Bombay Army have returned to Poona from Quetta.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN was to give a farewell ball to the 17th Lancers on March 5th. He remains in Lucknow until quite the end of that month, and then marches through Garhwal in the direction of the hills.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES leaves Meerut by March 10th for Bombay, and Sir John Hudson will take over from him at Meerut before his departure, and will therefore be leaving the Allahabad Division a day or two earlier. Major-General Montmorency—who is now Major-General Lord Frankfort, having come into his father's title since his appointment to India—was not expected to be out for some time; but it now seems probable that he will take up the Allahabad command almost as soon as it is vacant.

THERE will be an acting High Court Judgeship, the first for a long time past, vacant for the civilians of the North-West this hot weather, as Mr. Justice Tyrrell intends taking six months' furlough. Mr. Justice Straight also takes three months' privilege leave from May. Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, at present officiating in the Legislative Council, will fill the temporary vacancy caused by Mr. Tyrrell taking leave.

MR. STODDON is gazetted to officiate as a Judge of the Punjab Chief Court during the absence of Mr. Frizelle on furlough.

SIR EDWARD BUCK, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department has returned to Calcutta. The results of his visits to Gwalior, Berar and Coorg, where he conferred with the local authorities as to the operations requisite for the survey and settlement of those territories will not be officially published for some weeks. In each case the authorities have accepted the system carried out in the Central Provinces by Mr. Fuller, under which the major part of the work will be effected by local establishments instead of by imported agency.

SIR JOHN EDGAR, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, takes six months' leave from the 1st May. Mr. Macaulay, on return from furlough, will presumably act for him, being next in seniority in the Secretariat.

MR. H. F. MOULE succeeds to the Lucknow Commissionership when Mr. W. E. Neale moves up from the Oudh Division to Agra.

As Mr. Neale, the present Commissioner of Lucknow, cannot relieve Mr. Cadell at Agra for another two months, Mr. J. H. Twigg, Collector of Ghazipur, takes over the Agra Division in the interval, and at the end of that time goes on to Jhansi. Mr. Wells, by this arrangement, becomes again officiating Collector of Ghazipur.

MR. R. T. HOBART, C.S., Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. P., now on furlough, has sent in his papers to retire from the service.

MR. H. A. ACWORTH, Collector of Bombay, is gazetted to succeed Mr. Ollivant as Municipal Commissioner of that city, when the latter takes up the post of Political Agent in Kathiawar.

THE Bishop of Calcutta was to start on a tour of visitation on Feb. 13th to the Central Provinces. After his return to Calcutta he makes a second tour through Behar, which will occupy the greater part of April.

GENERAL STRACHEY was to remain in Calcutta till the end of February, making short excursions over the East Indian Railway from time to time. He will take a more or less circuitous route back to Bombay, according to the time at his disposal, and will sail for England about the middle of March.

H.E. LORD REAY has been unable, through indisposition, to keep any of his public engagements during the past week.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS has received with favour a petition from the inhabitants of Masulipatam, praying that the Nizam's State Railway or the Bellary Kistna State Railway be extended to the port of Masulipatam.

THE Bombay Fine Arts Exhibition was opened on February 12th by Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, in the absence of his Excellency the Governor.

ANOTHER piece of the Bengal Nagpur Railway is now complete, the section from Bilaspur to Raigarh having been opened for goods traffic on February 10th.

SERIOUS dacoities are reported from the Bijour and Moradabad Districts.

PEARL catches continue very plentiful at the Tuticorin fisheries, but prices remain very low.

MR. VERNON's cricket team has defeated Lucknow by 123 runs, after being 46 behind on the first innings.

THE number of the Madras infantry regiments which are to be localised in Burma will be ten. They will be solely officered from the Madras Staff Corps, but recruited from Upper India.

## NOTES.

It is quite consistent with a spirit of the most profound loyalty to express editorial delight at the first line of the *Times* Calcutta correspondent's telegram, which we reproduce elsewhere. "Prince Albert Victor's movements have not attracted much attention during the past week." This means some relief from the monotonous reading of this princely tour through columns of close type week after week since H.R.H. set foot on Indian soil. And for this relief much thanks.

CALCUTTA is "at it again." It having been whispered in official circles—the wish being possibly father to the thought—that the Viceroy and Council would start for Simla this year a month earlier than usual, the dwellers in the Ditch at once industriously spread abroad a report that Simla had been invaded by diphtheria, and that the rate of mortality there, especially amongst children (this was to alarm the mothers in the plains preparing to take their darlings to the hills), was positively alarming. For a day or two there was consternation in Chouringhee, and gloom and depression amounting almost to despair.

BUT a friend—that friend to all officials in need—the *Pioneer*, came rushing to the rescue, and thus ministered comfort and confidence to the terrified :—

"Some disquieting rumours have reached the plains during the past fortnight regarding the extreme unhealthiness of Simla. An epidemic of diphtheria was said to have broken out, with numerous deaths from this particularly terrifying disease; measles were reported to be still prevalent; and, of course, influenza had seized upon all who were suffering from ordinary colds. The residents themselves knew nothing of these alarming stories until telegrams and letters began to be received; one of the recipients being the senior Civil Surgeon himself, in whose family diphtheria was supposed to have claimed two victims. The Allahabad paper is glad to be able to state that Simla is at the present moment as healthy as usual at this season of the year. There has been no fresh case of measles for over six weeks, the cold weather having put a stop to the epidemic, which began in June. The type of disease was exceptionally mild, and though between 250 and 300 Europeans, adults and children, were attacked, only two deaths occurred—both of infants under twelve months of age, who died from lung affections following the measles. In the last four years only two genuine cases of diphtheria have occurred in Simla, and the improved sanitary arrangements make any epidemic outbreak extremely unlikely. Coughs and colds there are naturally among residents on the Himalayas in the winter months; but the influenza wave has not reached India, and no alarm need be felt about the latest bacillus which medical experts in Europe claim to have discovered."

It would appear from the following that the Congress delegates have frugal minds regarding the payment of postage on their Petitions of Rights to Her Majesty and Parliament :—"On the 3rd instant the Director-General of the Post Office of India wrote to Mr. Allan O. Hume, C.B., general secretary of the Indian National Congress, Bombay :—'In acknowledging receipt of your letter, dated Jan. 10th, 1890, I have the honour to thank you for bringing the matter to my notice. Petitions to Her Majesty and to Parliament are exempt from postage by Sections 40 and 41 of 3 and 4 Vic., Cap. 96, but there has been some doubt whether this is applicable to India, and hitherto no such exemption has ever been claimed or allowed. The subject has now been under consideration, and as I am satisfied that the provisions of the Statute are applicable to India, I have issued the necessary instructions in the matter.'"

THE *Bombay Gazette* says :—"Indian Civilians who devote themselves to mastering the Russian language by a more or less prolonged stay in the dominions of the

White Czar are not treated by their paymasters with excessive liberality. It is true that the period spent in Russia is allowed to count as Indian duty, but it is not accompanied by Indian pay, as is the case with military officers. Even "military civilians" receive two-thirds of the amount of their last salary in India. The poor Civilian, pure and simple, has to be content merely with furlough pay. Why such a distinction should be drawn between "military" civilians and "civil" civilians is one of those things that no ordinary mortal who lives beyond the Simla sphere of influence can understand. It will be a misfortune if the effect of this characteristic specimen of bureaucratic eccentricity and stinginess is to prevent some who would otherwise be disposed to study Russian from doing so. We fear that such a result is not altogether beyond the bounds of probability. Among the entire body of Crown servants there are none more public spirited and patriotic than the members of the Indian Civil Service, but it is not every married civilian who can afford to keep his family at home and himself in Russia for the good of the State on furlough allowances paid in a sadly depreciated currency.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN and Captain Patten, with one or two other adventurous persons, have obtained a concession from the Burmese Government of four square miles of petroleum country in Upper Burma. The oil boss, it seems, is destined to elbow the ruby king out of the market. If Captain Patten does as well with petroleum as he has done with rubies, Sir Lepel Griffin may account himself lucky. The motive power of the future promises to be electricity generated by petroleum, which will supersede coal and steam. In six months' time there will probably be a boom in Burmese petroleum shares on the Stock Exchange.

PROBABLY it would tax the ordinary reader not a little, says the *Pioneer*, to have to say how many columns there are now operating in the Chin-Lushai country and what each of them is about—so far has the process of subdivision been carried since the plan of campaign was laid down. To take the nearest first, on the Chittagong side, General Tregear's force is divided into two parts—the Haka column, which is pushing on to join the force coming from the Burma frontier; and the Northern column, which has gone off almost at right angles to the main line of advance against Lienpunga and the Changri Valley raiders. Co-operating with this latter force there is the Cachar column of frontier police with headquarters at Changsil Bazaar. On the Chin side there is the headquarters' force at and around Fort White in the north, with the Yokwa or Southern Column, which is directing its efforts to effect a junction with the Lushai force. South of this again a third column, composed entirely of the Chin Levy which was raised a year ago under the orders of the Government of India, is operating independently in the country of the Chinboks. Its operations lie in an unknown tract among an unknown people, the wildest and most primitive that are to be found in all the tracts between Burma and the Chittagong plain. Only in Central Africa, and hardly even there after Stanley's journey, would it be possible to find men so ignorant of the resources of civilisation as to hover around within thirty yards of regular troops with their bows, having no conception of any missile that would inflict damage at distances longer than the flight of an arrow, and then, when they found by experience their mistake, collecting in groups at 200 or 300 yards, never imagining that that could be within the zone of effective fire. It seems difficult to realise officers who were here in our midst yesterday, engaged to-day in conducting such an extraordinary warfare; but, after all, to the officer familiar with Defoe and stories of savages and cannibals from boyhood, these things may not strike with their full sense of strangeness. What must they seem to the Punjabi sepoy, who never knew of any life different to that round his own homestead till Fate suddenly shipped him off to the Chin Hills?

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

## INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

Prince Albert Victor's movements have not attracted much attention during the past week, his visits to Oodeypore and Jodhpore, although marked by the usual State receptions and banquets, being chiefly devoted to sport. The tour in Rajpootana is now concluded. His Royal Highness arrived at Bareilly on Thursday morning, whence he proceeded the same day to Mundia Ghat on the Nepal borders. Major Durand, the Resident in Nepal, accompanied him. Maharajah Beer Shumshere and other high officers met the party at the frontier. About a week will be spent shooting in the jungles at the foot of the hills, after which the Prince will go *via* Baroda to Bombay.

Last Sunday the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Poonah, which has been their headquarters since the Duke assumed the command of the Bombay army. Nearly the whole of the population turned out to see them off, and the station was profusely decorated with flowers and arches bearing appropriate inscriptions. During their stay in the Western Presidency they have been most popular with all classes, and there can be no doubt of the sincerity of the regret felt at their departure.

At the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on Friday the retiring president, Sir Alexander Wilson, delivered an address in which he touched on several subjects of interest and importance. After alluding to the unsuccessful efforts of the Chamber to induce the Government to curtail the number of Native holidays, with the compulsory stoppage of business which they involve, he went on to the railway question, and stated that a committee of the Chamber had recently had a conference with General Strachey, chairman of the East Indian Railway, who was now visiting Calcutta. Several matters were discussed at that conference, such as the question of freights generally, and especially on coals and the inability of the East Indian Railway to meet more largely the growing wants of this side of India. This inability was due, according to General Strachey, not to any defects in the existing line, but to the company's want of power to raise money on debentures or otherwise to construct feeder lines and develop the system. This power was taken from them when the Government took over the line, and the company was thereby rendered entirely dependent upon the Government for any outlay that could not be met from revenue. General Strachey also informed the committee that it was proposed to form a local Board of Directors of the East Indian Railway to assist the Board at home.

Sir A. Wilson then proceeded to speak of the Calcutta Port Bill, and took credit to the Chamber and its representative in the provincial Legislature for the strenuous exertions by which they had procured the removal of a most unjust and oppressive provision from that Bill. Turning next to the Indian Factories Bill now pending before the Supreme Council, he said there was nothing to call for any change in the law, whether in regard to the arbitrary enactment of monthly holidays or raising the age of the children employed. The conditions of life and of factory labour in India, the social surroundings of the people, and their requirements in the way of food and rest, were all so radically different from anything obtaining in Europe that it was impossible to assimilate the laws relating to working people to those of Western countries, and he believed that employers and employed were united in opposing any change. He concluded his address by alluding to the important need of the establishment in India of an Imperial system of weights and measures.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. Turner, speaking of the struggle over the Port Bill, suggested that the Chamber and its legal advisers should closely scrutinise all legislation dealing with commercial interests, and especially Bills initiated by the Bengal Government, because law-making in the Provincial Council appeared to be the result of executive inconvenience, and if they were to judge by the nature and tenor of several recent acts of that Council, they must conclude that the Provincial Government did not deem it necessary or convenient for Her Majesty's subjects to enjoy here that protection of the Courts of Justice which at home was never appealed to in vain. This was a serious menace to public liberties. Another reason for close scrutiny was that, while Bills before the Imperial Council were always submitted to the High Court Judges for consideration, those of the Provincial Council were free from such criticism.

The charge of hasty and ill-considered action in matters affecting private interests which Sir A. Wilson and Mr. Turner brought against the Bengal Government is further illustrated

by a letter which Mr. Mackay, president-elect of the Chamber of Commerce, has addressed to the local newspapers. During the discussion in the Supreme Council on a measure amending the Inland Steamships Act, certain proposals by the Bengal Government were thrown out, but with a prospect of being again brought forward next year. Their aim was to insist upon the survey by Government surveyors of private steam launches not carrying passengers for hire. As Mr. Mackay points out, the Government might with equal reason claim the right to survey private carriages. Apparently, the sole object sought was that of deriving increased revenue from the fees to be levied by the Government surveyor.

The telegraphic summaries hitherto received of Lord Cross's Councils Bills are too brief and vague to give more than a general idea of its nature. The Anglo-Indian public and Press seem disposed to approve the Bill so far as these summaries enable them to judge of it, and, indeed, it is generally recognised that an increase in the number of non-official members of Councils is highly desirable, and that the time has come when a limited right of interpellation may be granted with safety. Some of the more moderate Native papers take similar views. Thus, the *Reiss* and *Rayyet* describes it as a substantial measure of progress, although it would have preferred that the right of electing representatives to Councils should have been conferred on well recognised public bodies, such as the Chambers of Commerce and the British Indian Association. This, it thinks, would be better than nomination, which, it says, has generally been a conspicuous failure. At the same time it admits that its experience of municipalities and local boards has considerably modified its views on the subject of election. The Congress organs, it need hardly be said, are altogether dissatisfied with the Bill.

It is stated that a movement is on foot among the Mahomedans of the Punjab and the North-West Provinces for the purpose of presenting a petition to Parliament against Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill, on the ground that it would have the effect of entirely swamping their community and throwing everything into the hands of the Hindoos. It may also be mentioned that Sir Madhava Rao, the only Native statesman of repute who took part in the Congress, has addressed a letter to a Madras newspaper, in which he says :—

"I do not care much about the non-concession of popular election, because careful observation and experience convince me that popular election at present would have insured the failure of the extended Councils, whereas nomination would probably be their success."

The meeting of the Senate of Bombay University, which was called to consider the action of the Government in not sending an answer to the Bill forwarded to it sixteen months ago, took place on Friday. On the previous day the Government at last broke silence by informing the University authorities that, after careful consideration, it had arrived at the conclusion that the Bill would not enhance the usefulness or efficiency of the University. At the meeting the resolution proposed by the Hon. Mr. Latham, and seconded by Mr. Justice Birdwood, requesting the Governor in Council to forward to the Supreme Government for favourable consideration the project of an Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the University, which was sent to Lord Reay on October 16th, 1888, was passed with only two dissentient voices. Several leading members of the University spoke, and all insisted that the Government should forward the Bill to the Viceroy. The local Press supports the Senate.

An epidemic, which appears to be similar to or identical with influenza, has appeared in Bombay, and is spreading rapidly. Large numbers of children are unable to attend school, and work at some of the mills is almost stopped from the illness of the *employés*.

The Sikkim negotiations are not yet complete. The Chinese Amban remains at Darjeeling, but it is hoped that he may visit Calcutta soon.

## AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

There is a report from Afghanistan that the Ameer after going to Herat will visit Chaman to see the railway works.

## THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

RANGOON, MARCH 2.

The latest telegrams from Haka state that Brigadier-General Symons has not yet opened up communications with Colonel Tregear. A reconnoissance, led by Brigadier-General Symons, has reached the village of Hmulipi, which is believed to be within eighteen or twenty miles of Colonel Tregear's camp on the river Koladain. A detachment of twenty-five of the King's Own Borderers and twenty-five Goorkhas, commanded by Captain Rundle, has been despatched from Haka with instructions to try to reach Colonel Tregear's force. They take ten days' rations with them.

It has been decided to establish a permanent military post

at Haka. The garrison will consist of 400 Goorkhas. Supplies for eight months are being stored. Until roads have been constructed the post will practically be cut off for months from all communication with the plains.

Reconnoissances are being made in various directions from Haka. No serious attempt to reach the Tashon capital has yet been made. The Haka chiefs have given up several captives.

Although the health of the troops at Haka has improved, there is no marked improvement yet in the sanitary condition of the rest of the force. Lieutenants Denne and Kellie, of the 2nd Madras Native Infantry, have been invalided. Five officers are in hospital at Kan, and 150 Punjab coolies have been sent back by the medical officers as unfit for further work. On the 21st of February Brigadier-General Symons reported that there was much sickness at Yomwa.

The Tonhon column has effected little towards the pacification of the district in which it has been operating. Although the Kachyens have been sharply punished they are still defiant, and resist vigorously.

#### CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

From the Chin-Lushai expedition comes the satisfactory news that advance parties of the Burma and Chittagong columns have met at a point about midway between the two forces. Brigadier-General Symons returned yesterday from a reconnoissance to within eight miles of the Tashon Ywama. There was no opposition. The distance of that place from Haka is about thirty-two miles.

On Sunday a reconnoitring party under Lieutenant Brownrigg captured a strong stockade after a fight, in which Lieutenant Brownrigg and a Native officer were wounded. The Lushais lost from ten to fifteen men.

#### BURMA.

##### RANGOON, MARCH 2.

There is a considerable renewal of dacoity in various districts. A gang of sixty dacoits from Wuntho has burned the large village of Kangyi, which is in British territory. The dacoits, pursued by the military police, took refuge in Wuntho. The police then crossed the frontier. In the skirmishes which ensued seven dacoits were killed and two Sepoys wounded.

The mountainous district between Pyimaya on the east and Taungdwingye on the west is much disturbed. Parties of mounted infantry are in pursuit, and Mr. Porter, Deputy Commissioner of Pyinmana, has been relieved of his other duties and placed on special duty to hunt down the bands of dacoits. Pagan and Myingyan are also troubled.

In the Kyankse district the dacoits are again troublesome, and a large band is reported on the western bank of the Irawaddy opposite Prome. This is believed to be the same band which burned Sandoway.

Sir C. Crosthwaite has proceeded to the Ruby mines, where he will meet Sir Lepel Griffin.

(FROM "DAILY NEWS" CORRESPONDENT.)

#### THE INDIAN EXCISE.

##### CALCUTTA, SUNDAY NIGHT.

A long despatch from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State has been published. It is dated the 4th ult., and is a reply to the debate and resolution of April last on the Excise question.

The statements of Mr. Smith and Lord Cross are shown to be inaccurate and misleading, and the Government complains of being condemned on wrong evidence. A Bill was introduced in Council on Friday, proposing to tax imported beer similar to that brewed in India.

#### THE SIKKIM QUESTION.

##### CALCUTTA, SUNDAY NIGHT.

Probably no garrison in Sikkim will be required after the settlement with China is ratified. It is believed that it will entirely exclude Thibetan influence.

#### SHORT TIME IN THE BOMBAY MILLS.

##### CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY.

The Bombay Millowners' Association proposes to stop working eight days each month.

Three or four mills are likely to stop altogether for the present.

The proposal to work short time is due to over-production, the China market being found to be glutted.

#### THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HAKA, FEB. 23.

A small force was despatched from here this morning with orders to endeavour to join the northern column of the Chin-Lushai expedition. Only the Tashin Chins now intervene, and when these submit the main object of the operations will be accomplished, and Bengal and Burma will be joined by road.

#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

##### THE MASSES IN INDIA.

(*Madras Mail.*)

The Indian peasantry has changed in no characteristic features from what it was in the early periods of the Aryan age. In those days the tillage of the soil went on in the presence of contending armies. It was understood that the cultivators were not to be molested by either party, and thus they were at liberty to cultivate relations of benevolent neutrality, that is, of indifference with regard to both. Nowhere in their history is it recorded that they ever spontaneously took up sword and buckler in defence of their immediate lord, or more distant overlord. They could fight when forced to do so, but it had to be in a cause that concerned themselves, without reference to any quarrel that might be going on between their own chief and those of any outsider. In what respect have they changed since those remote times? So long as they are not harassed or plundered in the cultivation of their lilliputian farms, they little care as to the form of Government under which they lead their laborious existence. The salt duty affects them very slightly. If the price of that universal condiment be low they may indulge in its use a little more freely; if it be high, they deny themselves, or pay their money with grumbling. It is simply a bazaar commodity, and is liable to fluctuations like any other form of seasoning. They buy it from day to day with the other materials of their simple meal, and scarcely know if the pinch they receive be a little greater or a little less than usual. They do not trouble themselves to inquire into the causes of the variation of its amount. Cheap salt means health for their children and cattle, and a larger preservation of fish, but they never pause to ask if it would be more plentiful under Home Rule. We may rest assured that they know nothing whatever as to the constitution of the Legislature. Possibly in a luminous moment of imagination they might demand the abolition of all legislation, and elect to live for ever under the laws to which they have become accustomed, and the incidence of which they do not feel. Can any man in the least degree acquainted with the character of the Indian population suppose that their happiness would be promoted by having to turn out as Volunteers, to be drilled at certain hours, and taken from their habitual occupations without sufficient compensation for the annoyance? No doubt they would rejoice to be entrusted with a rifle, as a means of warring upon wild beasts, and of protecting their crops from the ravages of wild boars, and their kids and children from the ferocity of wolves and occasional tigers. Beyond that their martial ardour does not go. What is it to them that the Russians frown upon the Afghans, or that the French smile upon the Shans? Would the price of labour be enhanced, would the rupee bring home more articles from the bazaar, would the monsoon be more regular, or the soil better manured, if the Cossack crossed the Hindu Kush, or the French were the first to open communications with South Western China? If that be not the case, let the Sirkar settle its own affairs in its own way, and either fight the enemy, or accept his terms of peace.

It is a good sign that many members of the Congress are beginning to realise that the Congress may prove a real blessing to the masses were it to leave political and military questions outside its purview, and apply itself to the consideration of moral and social reforms. There is much to be done to raise and purify the moral tone of the Indian peoples. The betrothal and marriage of children, for instance, is an abuse that cries aloud for correction. The inhuman treatment of widows is likewise a disgrace to any civilised race. Other excesses and shortcomings, not sanctioned or contemplated in the sacred books of either Hindus or Mohammedans, should be taken seriously in hand. The educated Natives of India, and above all the Bengalees, enjoy a high reputation throughout Europe for the progress they have made in Western science and literature, but it must not be supposed that these terrible blemishes are cordoned or forgotten. It is matter for universal wonderment that any nation so intellectually advanced should be so backward in its morals. History, no doubt, refers us to the examples of ancient Greece and Rome for examples of the highest mental triumphs



combined with debasing superstitions and moral degradation, but those instances should serve as warnings, and not as a state of things to be imitated. Our English-speaking Indian fellow-subjects cannot be unmindful of their own backslidings even from the condition of their early Aryan ancestors, and should be anxious to show themselves worthy contemporaries of Europeans and Americans at the close of the nineteenth century of the Christian era. It is not tall talk about politics that is needed, but a solid and practical reformation of bad ancestral usages.

### MILITARY LANGUAGE EXAMINATIONS.

(Times of India.)

A month or two back we discussed the whole system of language examination for military officers at some length, and now that the subject has "cropped up" again we will take the opportunity of mentioning some of the defects in the manner of conducting the examinations in this Presidency. In Bengal the Secretary to the Board of Examiners is invariably a European officer, who has attained considerable proficiency in oriental languages, and a good knowledge of their literature. In Madras the examiner in Hindustani is also an officer selected for his knowledge of the language, and he himself corrects the papers of the candidates, and decides on their fitness or otherwise to pass the examination. But in Bombay, of late years, the tendency has been to appoint officers of long and meritorious service to the Examination Committee, without paying any regard to their linguistic qualifications. The members of the Committee almost invariably hold other appointments, the duties of which do not allow them to give as much time as they could wish to the important duty of examining candidates in the native languages. No doubt these officers, from the very fact of their having served for many years in India, are generally good judges of what may be expected of the candidates colloquially. But for the correction of the exercises for the Higher Standard, and for nearly the whole of the higher examinations, they must of necessity depend on the verdict of the natives attached to the Board as assistants. The latter are doubtless well versed in several Eastern tongues, but their knowledge of English leaves much to be desired, and it is certain that young officers presenting themselves for examinations would prefer to have their capabilities judged by a competent European. Some time ago a very senior officer—a well-known linguist—was undergoing examination according to one of the higher tests, and when the president informed him, in the usual formula, that "the Board regretted that his exercises did not come up to the required standard," he asked to be allowed to see his corrected exercises. A junior officer would probably have been refused, but in this case permission was granted. One of the sentences to be translated into the vernacular stood in English as follows:—"From his carriage I judged him to be a gentleman." The Munshis of the board insisted that the word "carriage" meant vehicle, and that the officer had made a mistake in rendering it, as if it had been "bearing." The European members of the Committee having no acquaintance with the language that was the subject of examination the mistake would not, under ordinary circumstances, have been discovered. No Englishman could mistake the meaning of the above sentence, but it is easy to understand that a native, even if he possessed a very fair knowledge of English, might do so. To take up another point we would ask why officers serving in large stations, where there are plenty of good Munshis, should find it necessary to study Hindustani in Bombay, or to come to Bombay for the examination? Is the language so difficult that only the Bombay Munshis are competent to teach an officer sufficient for him to be able to pass the Higher Standard? Even if the officer comes to Bombay only a few days before the examination, it is considered necessary to engage one of the two or three best known Bombay Munshis to give him a finishing touch, and in this case the officer, if he passes, has to pay *backshish* to both the Munshi with whom he has been reading up-country, and the man who gives him a few lessons in Bombay. If an officer working for the Higher Standard in a large up-country station where there are plenty of Munshis is asked why he puts himself to the expense of going to Bombay for the examination when he might be examined at the station where he is serving, he will probably reply, "I have a much better chance of passing if I go to Bombay; in any case, the papers will have to go there, and the Board scarcely ever passes candidates who go in for the examination up-country." And so he goes to Bombay, and has to pay his expenses there and back, and *backshish* on passing to both Munshis.

### THE NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

(Rangoon Times.)

An interesting report by Lieutenant H. Daly, Political officer, on special duty, of the Northern Shan States, has recently been published at the Government Press. It contains

a map of the States administered under Lieutenant Daly's superintendence, and the various routes over which he travelled, with descriptions of the roads, camping places, &c. Some of the hills are 6,000 feet high, whilst nearly all the principal towns or villages are from 2,000 to 5,000 feet. The appendices to the report will be of great value to future superintendents of the Northern Shan States, although every one must hope that the day will be distant for Lieutenant Daly's departure. He seemed to be just the man for the work. Popular with chiefs and people, active, as his journeys over these hill passes show, and acquainted with the Shan dialects and peculiarities, his loss to the government, when in the nature of things he leaves his post, will be great. We should like to see a couple of European assistants driven to this post, so that youngsters in the Commission may be trained under so efficient an officer, and the continuity in the administration not be interrupted. The post chosen for head-quarters of the Northern Shan States, about 1½ miles to the north of the Lashio bazaar, is doubtless, the best that could have been hit upon, but it has its disadvantages. Water is there in abundance, but it all comes from hill streams which are contaminated in the rains by decayed vegetable and animal matter. In the neighbourhood of the post water was struck near the surface, but the wells dug did not prove satisfactory, and the heavy rainfall filled them with mere surface drainage. The health of the military police, mostly young Punjabis, is not satisfactory. About 25 per cent. of the force was non-effective in the rains, suffering from fever, ague, and bowel complaints. As these men come from an exceedingly dry climate, it is scarcely surprising that their transfer to an exceedingly moist one would have rendered them liable to ague and fever. The sickness has probably been aggravated by the want of Hospital comforts, and by the character of the rations issued to the men. Getting only ½ lb. ration of atta, they were living almost entirely on rice, a strange and unsuitable diet for Punjabis. The ghee sent for their use was said to have been "of very bad quality." It is to be hoped the establishment of a farm at Lashio will enable the Punjabis to get good fresh ghee on the spot, and a more liberal allowance of wheat, whilst in the present dry season steps will, no doubt, be taken to prevent the contamination of the wells with surface drainage. With a little care and attention, we may be certain the health of the Military police in the Northern Shan States will soon show considerable improvement. There are hot springs near Lashio, the water of which has been recently subjected to chemical analysis, and was found to contain sulphates of lime and magnesia with traces of potash. It is believed that internally and externally the water would be highly beneficial—externally in cases of chronic rheumatism and gout, and that internally it would affect beneficially a congested liver. With improved communications and good wells, Lashio may yet become a fashionable sanitarium for people from Lower Burma, and we hope Lieutenant Daly may live to see the day and continue to occupy the important and responsible post he so worthily fills at present.

### SURPLUS GRADUATES IN INDIA.

(Pioneer.)

The number of successful students who pass out into the world every year from our Universities is already so large that many of them cannot find remunerative employment. The majority look to Government service, and, failing this, they mostly drift into the army of vakils and mukhtars, which is already largely overstocked. As Mr. Justice Banerji said, there is no long catalogue of literary and scientific achievements made by the graduates of the Universities. "The truth is that they, for the most part, come from the poorer classes; they have to earn their livelihood; they find very little encouragement for labour in the fields of literature and science in the shape of fellowships and in other shapes in which such labours are elsewhere encouraged, while they find better prospects in other lines." This is doubtless quite true, but will the liberal foundation of scholarships, as the Vice-Chancellor suggests, solve the difficulty finally? It will unquestionably strengthen and improve the defective teaching machinery, and thus reduce the number of failures at the University examinations, but the struggle for existence will become more and more severe as the list of successful graduates grows in volume. We should be only too glad if educational institutions could absorb the surplus M.A.'s and B.A.'s who are practically turned adrift after such examination to earn their livelihood in an overstocked labour market; but there is a limit to the number of preparatory schools and colleges, and it is only in these that they can find employment. The vernacular school-master, the teacher of the masses, is a poorly paid and ill-educated pedagogue; and his work is not of the kind which the English-educated Native could possibly undertake. He will hold his own in any case; for his fees are low, and he is part and parcel of the village community. The foundation of

fellowships to provide for the graduates of our universities, cannot be undertaken on a large scale by Government—such funds as are available should be devoted to primary education, to the gradual enlightenment of the people as a body, rather than to increasing the number of highly-educated men who look in vain to the State to provide them with well-paid appointments. The question really narrows itself down to one of public policy—is it better to satisfy the clamorous demands of the small English-speaking classes, or to stretch a helping hand to the millions whose continued ignorance is a reproach to the country? There are at the present moment only some 350,000 of the youth of India studying English; are their claims to override those of the thirteen or fourteen millions who are receiving no instruction at all not even in the simplest elements of reading and writing in the vernacular? We have no desire to see a retrograde policy pursued in connection with higher education; but until it can be made more practical, and until the recipients of it can face the world with something more than book-knowledge, it would be unwise to sacrifice everything to its development. The endowment of our universities with fellowships is unquestionably most desirable, but to call upon the State to do this is scarcely a reasonable request.

## BENGAL.

(Feb. 12.)

THE Bengal Government will shortly hold a Conference of the Colonial Emigration Agents to consider certain questions regarding emigration to the Colonies.

SIR JOHN EDGAR, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, takes six months leave from May 1st. Mr. Macaulay, on return from furlough, will presumably act for him, being next in seniority in the Secretariat.

THE *Englishman* hears on good authority that no date has yet been fixed for the Viceroy's departure to Simla, and it is unlikely that the move will be made on an earlier date than that of last year.

IT is said to be highly probable that Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, at present officiating in the Legislative Council, will fill the temporary vacancy in the Provincial High Court, caused by the Hon. Mr. Tyrrell taking six months' leave in the spring.

MR. SPENCER'S second balloon ascent at Calcutta on Saturday was most successful. He went up about two miles, and alighted on the top of a house. He took with him an instantaneous photographic apparatus, and is said to have managed to get fine views.

MR. C. J. O'DONNELL has been appointed Census Commissioner for Bengal, and in his hands the destinies of the province are safe. As far as is known at present, the Census of 1891, from inception to completion, will occupy close upon three years, the greatest care being taken to have the most accurate record ever made.

THE fifth annual general meeting of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India was held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on February 7th, and was, like its predecessors, a great success. His Excellency the Viceroy presided. A most gratifying feature of the meeting was the large attendance of the Hindoo and Mahomedan aristocracy, which showed commendable interest by the very people whom the Fund was intended to benefit. A great deal of ability and acuteness was shown in the speeches. Although the proceedings were protracted for two hours and a-half, the concluding speakers—his Excellency the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor—were listened to with lively interest. Two ideas were prominent throughout the evening—viz., the unexampled success of the Countess of Dufferin's scheme, and the backwardness of Bengal and Calcutta in spite of the munificence of the Maharaja of Dhurbhangah and other gentlemen. The Hon. Mr. Hutchins made a very earnest appeal for half a lakh of rupees, which are still needed to build the Dufferin Zenana Hospital, and pointed to the liberality and zeal of less important centres which had thrown Bengal completely into the background. Syed Nawab Amir Ali took up this point, and impressed it with a great deal of force, urging Bengal not to let it be said that English ladies had helped her when she was unwilling to help herself. Mr. Behary Ghose followed, and in a speech sparkling with witticisms made a point of the proverbial generosity of the people of India, which merely required to be guided into desirable channels. The Hon. Rao Bahadur K. L. Nulkar, the Mahratta Member of Council, said that he felt confident that in a few years the Native ladies all over India would wonder how they had ever got along without medical advisers as attendants of their own. Sir Stuart Bayley's address was a neat summing up of each of the speaker's remarks, and made grateful mention of Lady Lansdowne's valuable and gracious help as president of the Association. His Excellency the Viceroy tendered a well-deserved tribute to Lady Reay, whose departure from India, he said,

would be a loss to the Association, which was only second to that of Lady Dufferin.

## MADRAS.

(Feb. 12.)

THE MOHANT OF TRIPATI.—The *Bengali*, alluding to the Mohant of Tripati's case, remarks:—"It is the old story once again. The Mohant, though a professed ascetic, laid no restrictions upon himself, and though the trustee of the temple he did not hesitate to make away with its funds. If an inquiry were instituted we fear the same revelations would be made in connection with many Hindu temples and their Mohants. The benefactions of past ages are being wasted, dissipated, and abstracted; and yet our countrymen who are so willing to criticise the Government in all cases will not move their little fingers to remedy this state of things, but, on the contrary, will throw obstacles by raising up phantom difficulties in the way of those who are willing to exert themselves in this direction. It is time that some action should be taken to prevent a repetition of the scandal which has been witnessed in Southern India. If there was even the shadow of anything like supervision—if the Mohant felt the smallest degree of responsibility to superior authority—he could not have abstracted the money—it would have been there, and might have been applied to the public benefit. It is time that an inquiry should be ordered with regard to public endowments—not private *debottar* property—as the basis of any future action which might be taken to protect Hindu religious endowments."

A CALCUTTA paper hears from Hyderabad regarding the late report of a plot to assassinate the Minister, that an investigation has been going on *in camera* for some time. Numerous witnesses have been examined, whose testimony, it is reported, points to a Native official holding a high position in the Nizam's service, as being at the bottom of the plot. The preliminary investigation was held by a European officer of considerable detective experience, whose report is said to have strongly confirmed the suspicions as to the real culprit; but attempts, our contemporary says, are now being made to screen him, and every influence, official and non-official, is being used for that purpose.

THE recent case of beheading reported from Gulburga is only one out of many occurring in other parts of the Nizam's dominions periodically. Beheading of condemned criminals is an old institution in the country, and the atrocity of the performance is a matter which never concerns His Highness' executive. The horrible details which have been disclosed of the last performance may, however, yet draw the attention of the British Resident to the scandalous practice, and he may arrest its further perpetration. Local opinion condemns the practice with one voice, and hopes are entertained that the Minister may move in the matter without being pressed from outside.

## BOMBAY.

(Feb. 14.)

THE committee appointed to assist the Municipality in organising a Horse and Cattle Show on the occasion of the Fête to be held in honour of H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor's visit to Bombay next month, met yesterday at the Natural History Society's Rooms in the Fort.

Major J. Humfrey, the Acting Commissioner of Police, presided.

Mr. J. H. Steel, A.V.D., stated that the hon. secretaries had issued two circulars in December last with a view of ascertaining what support might be expected from the independent Chiefs and other large horse owners on this side of India, and that from the answers received to date there appeared to be no doubt that a considerable number of animals might be expected for exhibition.

It was unanimously resolved that the proposed Horse and Cattle Show be held on the occasion of H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor's visit to Bombay inasmuch as the promised support appeared to be satisfactory.

The draft prospectus, prepared by the honorary secretaries, was then discussed, and finally adopted.

On Friday afternoon Mr. Henry S. King, M.P., C.I.E., left Bombay for Europe by the mail steamer. At about two P.M. Mr. King, in company of his brother, Mr. Harold R. King, Mr. A. Breul, and Mr. Holland Burn, took lunch at the Yacht Club, where Sir Henry Morland and a few members of the European Civil Service, wished him *bon voyage*. At 4.30 P.M. Mr. King, accompanied by the three gentlemen, came to the Apollo Bunder, where he was received by Messrs. Shivjee Dhurmajee, Arthur King, G. H. Gell, and the whole staff of the firm of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., of Bombay. The office establishment then decorated Mr. Henry S. King with garlands of flowers and presented him with a bouquet, which compliment he courteously acknowledged. After shaking

hands with the party, Mr. King, in company with a few friends, stepped into the police launch, which was specially placed at his disposal, and as the launch moved off the bunder the gentlemen gave three hearty cheers. Colonel S. B. Miles, Resident of Meywar, in Oodeypore, was also a passenger by the same steamer. Pundit Salegram Vyas, Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja of Nathdwar, in Meywar, Mr. Shamjee Crustnavarma Pundit, M.A., barrister-at-law, and Mahadevsingh, the Bombay Agent to H.H. the Maharaja of Nathdwar, were present at the bunder, and accompanied Colonel Miles to the mail steamer to see him off. A large number of Vaishnav Hindoos of Bombay intended to assemble at the bunder to give the Colonel a hearty parting greeting, but it was at the special desire of the Political Resident that the ceremony was dispensed with. The Hon. Mr. George Curzon, M.P., and Viscount Marham, A.D.C. to H. E. Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, were also passengers by the same steamer.

### GREAT FIRE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

#### DESTRUCTION OF TEN LAKHS OF PROPERTY.

ON Wednesday evening about a quarter past five o'clock a fire broke out in a six-storied building situated on the Nagdevy Road, belonging to Curreembhoy Allybhoy Barodawallah. The fire originated on the first floor of the house in a room occupied by Borahs, and in a very short space of time the flames spread throughout the whole building. On an alarm being raised, telephonic communication was at once established with the various fire brigade stations, and several of the engines were at work upon the spot by 5.30 P.M. At this time the building in which the fire had originated was completely gutted, and the flames had spread to six of the adjoining buildings in the block. There was at first great difficulty in obtaining a free supply of water, and there being a strong northerly breeze prevailing at the time, the two houses situated upon the opposite side of a narrow lane, owned by Meejee Luddah and one Mooltanee, were quickly in flames. In an incredibly short time the fire also spread across the Gagdevy-road and attacked the premises occupied by merchants from Rana Durrah, consisting of no less than eight buildings. A part of the Borah Masjid, which lies at the back of these buildings, also caught fire. The locality being thickly populated, a great panic seized the inhabitants of the surrounding houses. Filled with terror, hundreds of families hastily removed the furniture and household goods from their dwellings, and the neighbouring streets were blocked by crowds of these persons, the exodus being general for a long distance around the burning buildings and extending to the Crawford Markets. Several European police-officers came promptly upon the spot, foremost amongst them being Superintendent Brewin, who did good service, assisted by a large number of European police-officers. Both they and the members of the Fire Brigade had, however, hard work to get the fire under control. The flames burned furiously amongst the old wooden houses, and great danger presented itself, as portions of masonry were falling with a heavy crash. Serious apprehensions were expressed regarding the fate of some Borah women and children, who were seen by some of the neighbours on the upper stories of the building that first caught fire; the conflagration spread about with such amazing rapidity, and so great was the hold it had acquired upon the burning structures, that, amid the alarm and confusion that prevailed on all sides, the police were not able to ascertain with any precision whether any and what loss of life had really taken place. The flames shot up to an immense height, the sky being brightly illuminated, and dense clouds of smoke were seen to roll across the harbour in the direction of Oorun. An hour after the first outbreak the flames spread with such alarming rapidity that the whole street was threatened, but after great difficulty, the fire was got under control about eight o'clock, when things began to look safer for the neighbourhood. The origin of the fire is not yet known, but there is a rumour that it was caused by the carelessness of a servant in the manipulation of some kerosine oil. The extent of the damage cannot as yet be accurately ascertained, but it is roughly estimated at ten lakhs of rupees, only a small percentage of which is covered by insurance.

THE Civil Service dinner at Allahabad on the February 7th went off with great success. To the regret of the company Sir Auckland Colvin would not be "drawn" for a speech; but Sir Lepel Griffin was induced to respond for the guests, and spoke with his habitual plainness of expression. Sir Auckland Colvin, hearing that many more Civilians would have attended the dinner but for the difficulties of accommodation in the race week, undertook that Government House, Lucknow, would in future be placed at their disposal for the occasion during his term of office.

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DURING the next financial year the re-armament of the field artillery in India with the new breech-loading gun will be completed.

THE purchase of mules in Persia for the transport is proceeding very satisfactorily. The seven or eight hundred required will all be obtained at reasonable prices.

NEW rules are about to be published making Pushtu an obligatory language in the Punjab Frontier Force and other regiments of the Bengal Army—9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, and 19th Bengal Lancers, 15th and 17th Bengal Cavalry, 19th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th Punjab Infantry—having a Pathan element. Officers admitted to the Staff Corps must qualify within two years from the 1st January, 1890, and those not yet finally admitted within two years from the date of admission or posting.

THE Accountant-General, Military Department, a correspondent writes, would confer a boon on British officers who have to deal with British regimental accounts, if he would but issue a revised edition of the instructions for the payment of British troops serving in India on April 1 next. The publication of such a work would not be expensive, would require but little labour to revise, and would be a help to those who have to use the book, as, owing to the many corrections that have been made since its issue in 1885, it is difficult to determine what holds good.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that a representation has been made to Government that Brigadier-Generals actually in command of districts be allowed to take precedence next below the position assigned to a Major-General. According to existing regulations Brigadier-Generals are at the bottom of the first class, which places Major-Generals and Civilians of thirty-one years' standing at the top. Between these two ranks, or between the top and the bottom of the first-class, are a large number of civilians, such as Secretaries, Advocate-Generals, Chief Engineers, Archdeacons, &c. It is contended that Brigadier-Generals Commanding Districts, especially when their headquarters are situated in Presidency towns, should hold a much higher social position than they do at present.

It has been decided to hold three classes of garrison instruction yearly in each Presidency instead of two as now, and that each class shall consist of ten instead of twelve officers, and that the first of the three classes in the Madras Presidency be held at Mandalay instead of at Bangalore, in such years as the Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, may think necessary. This decision will be subject to a full report being rendered at the end of the first year as to the extra expense incurred by the measure. The classes will be held in the several Presidencies on the following dates:—

Bengal.—1st class, from 8th March to 10th May.

Madras and Bombay.—1st class, from 15th Jan. to 19th March.

All Presidencies.—2nd class, from 1st June to 3rd August; 3rd class, from 15th August to 17th Oct.

THE rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments for the year 1890-91 has been fixed at 1s. 5d. the rupee.

THE death of Subadar Major Bullea Thappa, Sirdar Bahadur, late of the 4th Gurkhas, occurred on the 22nd January, but the career of this distinguished veteran deserves something more than a formal announcement of his death. Enlisting at the early age of sixteen, he served in the old Nusseeree Battalion from 1837 to 1843, when he voluntarily took his discharge. But his soldier like instincts soon reasserted themselves, for he re-enlisted again a few months afterwards in May, 1844; served with the Nusseeree Battalion in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46; and was present at the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon, for which he received a medal and two clasps. He subsequently served as Subadar-Major of the 4th Gurkhas in the Umbeyla Campaign of 1863, the Hazara Expedition of 1868, and the Lushai Expedition of 1871-72, in all of which he performed right good service and received the Indian medal with three clasps. He also served with the 4th Gurkhas during the first phase of the Afghan War of 1878-79 (medal).

THE change which it is contemplated to make in the Native Army of Madras by which ten battalions of infantry will be localised in Burma, is one which should prove acceptable both to officers and men in the Southern Presidency. At present there are 32 battalions, of which eleven are in Burma, where service has been by no means popular. It is calculated that in the future, when the various frontier operations have been brought to a close and the Bengal troops have been sent back to India, ten native infantry regiments will be always required for garrison work. The cadres of these will be transferred permanently from Madras to Burma, and in process of

time the rank and file will consist entirely of men recruited from Upper India. The gradual reduction in the Military Police will set free a number of men of the fighting classes who will no doubt volunteer for what will really become a local army on the further side of the Bay of Bengal. The Sikhs, Punjabis, Gurkhas and Hindustanis, who form the bulk of the Police, have taken kindly to the country, and with the special rates of pay which obtain in Burma they are not likely to refuse the chance of enlistment in regular battalions. The Madras Government have found some difficulty of late years in obtaining good recruits for their 32 regiments, and there can be little doubt that men of an inferior stamp have of necessity had to be taken. But with only 22 battalions to be maintained in the Presidency itself the recruiting ground should be equal to the demands made upon it, and the army as a whole is thus likely to benefit by the change. It will be seen that no reduction in its strength is contemplated, and the officers of the local Staff Corps will not find their promotion blocked. In fact such of them as are fortunate enough to be posted to Burma will command men equal to the best sepoys in the Bengal Army, and service with the ten selected regiments should be much sought after. The military administration of Burma will remain under the direct control of the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, the local establishment being one Major-General and three Brigadier-Generals. With so large an extent of country to be held, extending from Moulmein and Rangoon on the south to Bhamo and Mogoung on the north, the distribution of the garrison into three brigades seems absolutely necessary.

## India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 24.

### CROPS IN MADRAS.

MR. BRADLAUGH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that, owing to the deficiency of rain in October to December, 1889, in Southern India, the collectors and other revenue officials in the southern districts of the presidency of Madras who were absent on leave from their stations and during the Christmas holidays were, at the end of December last, recalled by the Government of Madras to their respective headquarters to inspect personally and to report at once upon the present state of the crops in their respective districts, and what the outcome of the failure of the rains was likely to be; whether such reports had been received by the Madras Government; and whether the Secretary of State would lay them upon the table.

SIR J. GORST: The statement in the first paragraph is correct as regards eight districts to the south of Madras, in which, up to the last week in December, the rainfall of the north-east monsoon had been deficient. During the last week of December, however, there was good rain over the threatened districts, matters have changed for the better, and prospects are reported generally fair. The detailed reports by the district officers have not yet been received by the Secretary of State.

### CHITTAGONG AND ASSAM RAILWAY.

MR. BRADLAUGH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State for India would lay upon the table the despatch received by him from the Government of India in July last recommending the granting of a concession of land, 7,250 miles in extent, to a syndicate of railway promoters as one of the conditions for the construction of a railway from Chittagong to Assam, together with any correspondence thereon; and whether he would state whether the Secretary of State had adopted or rejected the recommendations of the Government of India.

SIR J. GORST: In July last the Secretary of State received a despatch from the Government of India on the subject of the Chittagong-Assam Railway. The contents of this despatch are incorrectly described in the question. The matter is still under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.

FEB. 27.

### THE FACTORY SYSTEM IN BOMBAY.

In reply to MR. S. SMITH,

SIR J. GORST said: A Bill on the lines stated last Session in Parliamentary Paper 162 was introduced into the Indian Legislature on Jan. 31 last. The hours of labour of adult males in India are as unrestricted as they are in Lancashire. Such a petition may have been received by the Governor-General of India, who would give it every consideration, but it has not been forwarded to the Secretary of State. No child can be employed in Indian factories for more than fifty-four hours a

week, and the Secretary of State cannot understand how such a case as that described can have occurred. But if the hon. member will furnish his authority, the Secretary of State will cause inquiry to be made. The Bill for amending the Indian Factory Act in the sense I have indicated is now before the Indian Legislature.

## OBITUARY.

—O—

GEN. JOHN LIPTROTT, of the Bengal Infantry, died on the 25th ult., at Southsea, at the age of 77. He entered the Service in 1829, and served throughout the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan under Gen. Pollock (medal). He also served in the Sutlej campaign of 1846, and was present in the action of Aliwal, his horse being shot (medal).

LIEUT.-COL. JAMES VAN HARTHALS MONTAGU, who died on the 23rd ult. at Lowick Hall, Ulverston, at the age of 68 years, served with the 10th Regiment in the Sutlej campaign in 1846, and was present in the battle of Sobraon, receiving the medal.

LIEUT.-COL. HON. JOHN COLBORNE, Knight of the Medjidie of the 3rd Class, late of Hicks Pasha's Staff, died on the 13th ult. at Cairo; served with the 77th Regiment in the Crimea from January, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, receiving the medal with clasp and Turkish medal.

MAJOR WILLIAM BAINES MORRIS, 7th Hussars, and Adjutant of the Shropshire Yeomanry, third son of John Grant Morris, of Allerton Priory, Liverpool, died on the 20th ult. from a fall in the hunting field, at the age of 37 years. He obtained his lieutenantcy in 1873, captaincy in 1883, and his majority in 1889, and served with the 19th Hussars in the Egyptian War of 1882, and was present in the action of Kassasin (9th Sept.), and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, receiving the medal with clasp and Khedive's Star.

MAJOR THOMAS VENABLES, late 83rd and 97th Regiments, died on the 22nd ult., at Ashton, Herts, at the age of 65 years. He served with the 97th Regiment in Bengal in suppressing the Mutiny in 1857-58, and was present in the actions of Nusrutpore, Chanda, Uneerpore, and Sultanpore, siege and capture of Lucknow. He served in the operations in Bundelcund and the Chutterpore territory in 1859, and commanded the Nowgong Field Force in the affair of Suleia, receiving the medal with clasp.

The death is announced of a man whose case excited much interest some four years ago—Nawab Sadik Hassan, husband of the Begum of Bhopal. It will be remembered that Sir Lepel Griffin detected him in treasonable practices, and on his report the Viceroy degraded Nawab from the position of co-ruler of the Bhopal State, and appointed an English Minister to assist the Begum. There has never been any question of the Begum's loyalty, but she felt the blow keenly, and, having strong belief in her husband's innocence, she repeatedly sought to obtain the reversal of the sentence. His death has now put an end to the controversy, and it may be hoped that there will no longer be any friction between the Indian Government and Bhopal.

## THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ADDRESS

TO THE KARACHI NAVAL VOLUNTEERS ON BOARD THE "MANORA" ON THE 25TH JANUARY, 1890.

"Captain Parker, officers, petty officers, and seamen,—I feel very pleased to meet you to-day. I thank you on behalf of the Government of India for your exertions in getting up your corps to the standard of efficiency in which I find it. I am aware that it has been at no small sacrifice of time and labour, and at great personal inconvenience, you have been able to bring yourselves up to your present condition. It will be a source of satisfaction to the Government to know that they have at this rising port a naval corps of able-bodied men they can rely upon in an emergency. In making the effort you have you do credit to yourselves as Englishmen, and honour to the flag under which you serve.

"I have authority to say that the Government of India will do all you require in supplying you with equipment and other necessities; and when your vessel, the *Manora* (in which you gave me a pleasant cruise this afternoon), becomes your arsenal, furnished in every way with all you require, I have no doubt you will take greater interest in the work you have so well begun. I may not have the good fortune to see you again, but, if I do, I hope to find you as efficient as you are now, if not more efficient.

"Captain Parker has asked me to connect my name with the Karachi Naval Volunteers, and I shall have much pleasure in associating my name with the brigade, and will consider in what way it can best be done; and if in any way, however small, I can be of service in adding to your welfare I shall be very glad to do so. I wish you every success."



## THE ANGLO-INDIAN PASSAGE ASSOCIATION

The honorary secretary of the Anglo-Indian Passage Association writes to the Anglo-Indian Press:—

"Sir,—As from certain letters and articles that have recently appeared in some of the various Indian newspapers a misunderstanding apparently exists regarding the present position of the Anglo-Indian Passage Association, together with its object and prospects, will you kindly allow me, therefore, to endeavour to correct the same through the medium of your columns.

"Though the Association has at present failed in getting a reduction for its members from the leading steamship lines running out here, it does not follow that such a proceeding breaks up the Association. On the contrary, we are not extinguished by any means, nor I trust likely to be. What has taken place has been merely a preliminary skirmish as it were, and its results have not come as a surprise.

"We have made no absurd demands from any of the steamship lines, nor do we expect all sorts of advantages, such as weekly sailings, high rate of speed, luxurious accommodation and food, &c., for very cheap fares. Far from it. I think, I may safely say that any steamer company that enters into negotiations with us will find that our demands are exceedingly moderate and reasonable.

"As I have pointed out before, the main object of the Association is to provide passages for those people of good position, both "in the services" and "out of it" who cannot afford either to go Home themselves, or to send their wives and children, at the existing rates; leaving out the question whether these rates be excessive or otherwise; and it is to these people, as well as the many who are willing to do their neighbours a good turn that we look to chiefly for support.

"Now that the leading steamship lines have refused to negotiate with us, it has been proposed to form a limited liability company and run our own vessels, but as we are still in correspondence with a few outside lines, we have some hope that this extreme course may perhaps be avoided. Experience shows us, however, that our best plan will be first to get together a sufficient capital such as would give some weight to our negotiations, as well as be a guarantee of our stability. So we are now asking all who wish to support us to give us a promise of taking one or more shares of the value of Rs. 100 each, when called upon to do so. The new prospectus now in course of construction will give all details.

"The committee fully realise the gravity of the task before them, and will proceed with the utmost deliberation and caution in every step they take; and as they have now been nearly three years at work in this cheap passage movement some experience of considerable value to them has been gained; and, moreover, they have the advantage of being able to get the advice and aid of some good business men, who have kindly volunteered their services on behalf of the association.

"I am glad to say that already several offers to become shareholders have been received, and, no doubt, once the prospectuses are circulated, we shall have the full support we expect and hope for.

"In conclusion, I beg to state for the information of all interested, that Messrs. William Watson and Co., of Bombay, have severed their connection with us."

## HORSES FOR INDIA.

Can we rely on Australia for a supply of horses for cavalry service in India? From the statements of Lieut.-Colonel Carré, R.A., who has been travelling extensively in Australia and New Zealand, it appears that as matters now stand we cannot. The Colonial returns of stock show that there about a million and a half of horses in Australia; but the percentage suitable for light draught is remarkably small, and they are either too heavy or too light for military purposes. The reason of this is said to be the small demand for this class, and it is known that it is easier to buy them in Calcutta than in the land where they are bred. Melbourne is the port from which India at present receives its supply of Australian horses, the trade there being in the hands of a syndicate, whose agents penetrate into Southern Australia and the borders of New South Wales. The climate unfortunately is not favourable. The large landed proprietors possess runs where the pasturage is plentiful in what are termed good seasons, but in the dry portion of the year, or after continued droughts, the mares and their produce are obliged to roam over vast tracts, seeking a precarious existence on the dried-up roots of grass that remain above soil. In Colonel Carré's opinion the Northern Island of New Zealand, from which thoroughbred stock are already exported in large numbers, is the best adapted for horse-breeding of all our Colonial possessions. He suggests that the Indian Government should send officers to New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand, to assist these colonies in the breeding of suitable horses as remounts, and so place them in a position to compete with Victoria, which at present holds the monopoly.—*Daily News*.

## ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND.

The Committee (Messrs. H. H. Howorth, M.P., T. W. Rhys-Davids, and F. F. Arbuthnot), appointed at the General Meeting held at the Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms on the 4th of December, 1889, met there on the 19th of February, 1890, and passed the following Resolutions:—

1. That the old name of Oriental Translation Fund should be continued as the name of the proposed new Society.

2. That a preliminary list of two or three works in the following languages should be prepared, showing what works should be recommended for immediate and early translation:—Chinese, Sanscrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Pali, Japanese, Turkish, Armenian, Russian, Thibetan, and Cingalese.

3. That the words to be translated should in the first instance be strictly confined to those of historical value.

4. That, in addition to Annual Subscriptions, it is desirable to start a Reserve Fund of £5,000 to form a basis for the New Society to work upon.

Promises of donations to this Fund can be forwarded to

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Honorary Secretary,  
18, Park-lane, Piccadilly, London, 19th February, 1890.

## LONGEVITY OF INDIAN ARMY SURGEONS.

The Indian Army List is an interesting volume to the student of Indian history. Its pension list exhibits a remarkable record of the longevity of Indian Army surgeons, some of whom retired so far back as more than half a century ago, and are still enjoying their annuities from the State. We glean the following facts from the most recently corrected Indian Army List:—

## MEDICAL OFFICERS STILL ON PENSION ESTABLISHMENT.

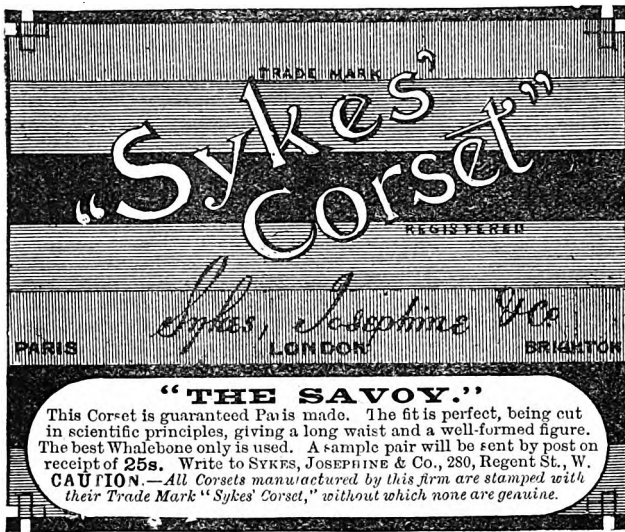
Year of Retirement.	Assistant Surgeons.	Surgeons.	Surgeons-Major.	Seniors S.G. & D.S.G.
1825 to 1830	1	1	—	—
1831 to 1840	4	3	1	—
1841 to 1850	2	8	1	—
1851 to 1860	2	9	10	2
1861 to 1870	1	8	35	18

The first series of these pensioners brings us face to face with centenarians, the others with quite a group at ninety, a still larger at eighty, and over thirty at seventy-five years of age. For this comparatively small list of survivors from the burdens and toils of those earlier periods of Indian official service, what a terrible record there is of noble lives cut short in the prime of youth, usefulness, and promise. The recent death-roll of the Indian Medical Service is a very formidable one, and few would grudge to those who, having safely passed through the trying and eventful experiences of an Indian career, enter upon their well-earned pensions. Among these veterans are names still fresh in the affections of many an Indian medical student, and the mention of a few of them will recall pleasant memories to many minds. Who does not remember with reverence Drs. Mouat, Macrae, Eatwell, Brougham, Baillie, and, to a younger generation, the familiar names of Fayrer, Ewart, Palmer, Macnamara, Partridge, and Charles. These names and a host of others, household words in Calcutta, live not only in the pages of the Army List, but in the hearts and homes of hundreds who remember them with gratitude, affection and respect.—*Indian Medical Record*.

ANGLO-INDIANS, as well as archaeological students, will be glad to hear that the Afghan inscription obtained by Professor James Darmesteter, of the College de France, throws a considerable light on the history of Candahar. M. Darmesteter has just communicated the last of his notices on the subject to the Academy of Inscriptions. Having dealt on the difficulties of acquiring epigraphical information respecting Afghanistan, M. Darmesteter announced that he received a reproduction of the great Candahar inscription in Persian through the help of the British agent at Quetta and a native. The first part of the inscription dates from 1552, and commemorates the taking of Candahar by Baber, who afterwards became the Grand Mogul. The second part is dated 1558, and resumes the history of Candahar from Baber to the time of the Emperor Akbar.

INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.—Viscount Cross's Bill for the enlargement of the Indian Legislative Councils has been printed. It fixes the minimum number of "additional members" of the Supreme Council at ten, and the maximum at sixteen. The Madras and Bombay Councils are to consist of not less than eight and not more than twenty. The Viceroy in Council may increase the Bengal Council to twenty and that of the North-West to fifteen. He may make rules authorising the discussion of the budget in the Supreme Council, and the asking of questions under certain conditions and restrictions. Similar powers are to be conferred on the Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and North-West Legislatures. No member, however, is to have the power of proposing a resolution or dividing the Council in respect of any financial discussion or official answer.





DR. SOULE'S

## HOP BITTERS.

THE GREAT APPETIZER

AND

BEST TONIC ON EARTH

FOR THE CURE OF

INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, &amp; GENERAL DEBILITY

NOTHING EQUALS IT.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE VENDORS.

## HARMAN &amp; CO.,

Civil and Military Tailors,

INDIAN AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,

12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

Branches: CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

HARMAN & CO. make a speciality of Outfits for Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, as well as of the various Departments under the Government of India, also of Clothing and Underwear for Civilians; and from their long experience, of over Half-a-Century, of the requirements of Tropical Climates, they are prepared to supply suitable articles of the best quality at the lowest possible prices. ESTIMATES FOR OUTFITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON APPLICATION.

HARMAN & CO., 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.  
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1830.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN AND Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

## TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year.. ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1890.

## THE OFFICERING OF THE INDIAN ARMY.—I.

THE *Asiatic Quarterly Review*—a periodical which merits a wide circulation not only amongst Anglo-Indians, but amongst all who take an interest in Indian questions—has published in its issue for the current quarter a thoughtful, if somewhat lengthy, article on the vexed question of the offcoring of the Indian army. The importance of the question cannot be denied, but it does not seem to have had that attention paid to it by the "authorities" at home that it requires. But, as the writer of the article points out, the importance is not only great, but "growing rapidly in view of the undoubted fact that India is daily becoming more part and parcel of Great Britain's world-wide empire, and that Indian troops are likely to become, probably at at no distant date, a very momentous factor in our military economy.

The scale, therefore, on which British officers should be supplied to Indian troops, and the source and mode of that supply, are therefore matters of the most serious consideration, and the reviewer devotes a considerable space to the ventilation of his opinions upon these urgent points. He pays at the outset of his article only a well-deserved compliment to the soldiery of the Native Army, who, under the leadership of officers possessing their confidence and esteem, will "go anywhere and do anything." But he holds that such leaders must be British officers, and for an excellent reason: "The importance of the British officer to Indian troops is accentuated by the fact, too commonly overlooked, that these troops are not, and obviously cannot be, animated by national feeling, or inspired by the sentiment of patriotism—at all events, of a patriotism legitimately due to us; and that, when duly considered, however good they are, they are essentially mercenaries. The Native soldier, accordingly, in a peculiar degree, looks up to and relies on his British officer. He sees in him the type and impersonation of a superior and conquering people; he believes in his *ikbal* or prestige; and when his officer is of that stamp, happily not uncommon in the Indian army, which appeals to his affection and awakens his personal devotion, he cheerfully and proudly dies for him." In putting forward this statement, the writer repudiates any intention of saying anything in depreciation of the Native officer, to whom he allows "highly useful and meritorious qualities," and in whose history "instances of bravery" have not been wanting. He draws a picture of him in the "good old sleepy pre-mutiny days which is far from flattering, and he does not say whether there is now much improvement in the subject of the portrait:—

"He was generally little more than a respectable old Sepoy, who, as a reward for a blameless, but often undistinguished, service of some thirty years, was raised from the ranks, and became, at least in name, an officer. But he seldom possessed any of the qualities essential for the due performance of the duties of that rank; except, indeed, personal courage. He was too often indolent and devoid of zeal or intelligence, and having attained to the highest position which was open to him, he too generally abandoned himself to sloth and good living, consumed large quantities

of "ghee," and rode a "tattoo" on the line of march, whilst on parade he would "lard the lean earth" with the copious perspiration from his bulky and over-fed form. The Sepoys concealed not their contempt for him; and if he belonged to an inferior caste, as was frequently the case, the Brahmin private was a greater man than he. It goes without saying that such an officer was little better than useless; and, indeed, his inutility was conspicuously proved in the Mutiny—in a manner, it is true, fortunate for us—by the fact that hardly in a single instance did that class furnish to the rebel ranks a leader worthy of the name. Perhaps the sole utility of the institution, and its sole justification, consisted in the fact that the position formed a valuable goal for the ambition of the Sepoy—a powerful incentive to fidelity and good conduct in the ranks, and a cherished reward for blameless mediocrity."

We do not say that this picture is altogether more of a caricature than a portrait, because, in the days referred to, especially in the ordinary line regiments of the Bengal army, old and effete Native officers were by far too numerous. But the writer makes no mention of gallant and able fellows recruited from the warlike peoples of northern India, who were well fitted for the commissioned ranks, and to take their place beside their British leaders. These were to be found rather in the Irregular corps, and the writer evidently is not an admirer of the Irregular system—a system which, however, brought to the front some of the most dashing and brilliant soldiers of whom there is any record in military history. His argument against that system is based on the want of fidelity shown by so many of the Native troopers during the Mutiny. "It was claimed," he says, "for these troops that they were animated by more personal devotion to their three selected British officers than the men of the Regular regiments felt towards their larger number of officers not specially selected; and were more faithful to their salt than these. But, alas, for theory! The stern facts of the Mutiny swiftly brushed away this belief. The once renowned horsemen of Christie, Fisher and Holmes, with others of scarcely inferior fame, scrupled not to stain their trusty blades in the blood of their officers, while local and irregular contingents of every shade, though officered on the Irregular system, joined the standard of revolt."

We do not exactly see how this argument tells in favour of regular corps with a full complement of British officers. Considering how so many of the regular regiments also raised the standard of revolt and murdered their officers—for whom they professed the utmost regard and devotion—the argument might be made to read the other way, and the inference be drawn that if many British officers with a Native corps failed to secure loyalty and fidelity a reduction rather than an increase in the British element was advisable. Not, however, that we hold such an argument. We only mean as a passing remark that it is hardly fair to condemn the old Irregular system with its few British officers because certain corps mutinied when the fact stands that so many regular regiments, with their numerous British officers, did likewise. We do not believe that the question of numerical superiority or inferiority in the supply of British officers had anything whatever to do with the cause of the military revolt of 1857. A better argument against the Irregular system is that which the writer advances further on when he admits that the internal economy and military spirit of the regular regiments had at that time fallen into a condition inferior to that of the Irregulars.

"It should be borne in mind that in those days almost every officer present with a Native regiment of the line was more or less a disappointed and discontented man, while every officer attached to an Irregular regiment was a

man flushed and gratified by the *éclat* and the emoluments of his situation. The Regular officer daily witnessed the departure of his more fortunate comrades to fill offices of honour and emolument; he daily hoped to go and do likewise; and under the influence of such feelings, how could it be expected that he should take much pride or interest in his regimental duties? The Irregular officer, on the other hand, had nothing to sigh for; he was a gratified and successful man; he was in good spirits and good self-esteem; and proud of his men, and of himself as their commander he performed his duties in a spirit far different from that of regimental routine. His men saw his temper and shared it; they perceived his jaunty satisfaction and partook of it, and all went well."

Allowing this, he, however, adds: "But happily that system is now changed," and he proceeds to argue how, in view of present and pending necessities in India, a full complement of British officers is essential to the efficiency of our Native troops—an argument which we shall go on to notice in a subsequent issue.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 8.)

**STODDON**—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. W. Stoddon, Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as judge of the chief court, Punjab, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. Frizelle, Bengal Civil Service.

**SIMPSON**—The services of Mr. R. A. Simpson, assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd class, Burma, are placed at the disposal of the foreign department for employment in the Berar Commission.

**MACKAY**—The services of the Rev. J. H. Mackay, chaplain, Church of Scotland, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

**SANDYS**—H.M.'s Secretary of State for India has permitted the Rev. J. S. Sandys, a senior chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Establishment, to retire from the service, from Jan. 9.

**O'MEALY**, Captain W. A. D., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to be commandant of the Zhob Levy Corps.

**KEMBALL**, Lieut. C. A., Bombay Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant of the 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as an assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana.

**Cox**, Mr. A. F., officiating accountant-general, Bombay, is granted furlough for two years.

#### MILITARY.

**KAYE**, Lieut. W. J. P., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

**MURRAY**, Lieut. C. F. T., Bombay Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

**HARRIES**, Lieut. A. L., Madras Staff Corps, wing officer and officiating quartermaster 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to be officiating squadron officer Hyderabad Contingent (3rd Cavalry), vice Lieut. Warden, on furlough.

**WALKER**, Colonel A., R.A., inspector-general of ordnance, Bengal, and officiating director-general of ordnance in India, is confirmed in the appointment of director-general of ordnance in India, with the local rank of major-general, vice Major-General R. F. Lewis, R.A., who has retired from the service.

**GALLWEY**, Colonel P. FitzG., R.A., deputy director-general of ordnance, and officiating inspector-general of ordnance, Bengal Circle, is confirmed in the appointment of inspector-general of ordnance, Bengal Circle, vice Colonel Walker.

**WACE**, Major R., R.A., superintendent of the Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, and officiating deputy director-general of ordnance, is confirmed in the appointment of deputy director-general of ordnance, vice Colonel Gallwey.

**WALKER**, Lieut. M., R.A., officiating ordnance officer, 4th class, is appointed to be assistant superintendent of factories from Dec. 1, 1889, vice Captain H. de T. Phillips, R.A., who has reverted to regimental duty.

WALLIS, Lieut. H. R., Highland Light Infantry, officiating wing officer 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from June 29, 1888, subject to the confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:—

WIDDICOMBE, Lieutenant G. T., Leinster Regiment, wing officer 9th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

KEMPSON, Lieutenant B. M., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, officiating wing officer 17th (the Loyal Purbia) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

CHICHESTER, Second-Lieutenant A. Godfrey de Vaud, Manchester Regiment, officiating wing officer 2nd (the Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal Light Infantry.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

VIVIAN, Lieut.-Colonel R. O., Bengal General List, Infantry, to be colonel in the army, from Feb. 4.

OMMANNEY, Lieut.-Colonel E. P., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from Feb. 7.

SWETENHAM, Colonel E., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from Feb. 3, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

#### FURLONGS.

BRIDGES, Colonel C. H., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year and ninety-one days.

MACAUSLAND, Captain C. R. S., Bengal Staff Corps, cantonment magistrate, 1st class, Punjab (p.a.), for one year.

BOWRING, Captain G., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 17th (The Loyal Purbia) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

RYLAND, Captain H. G., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class (p.a.), for two years.

THOMPSON, Lieutenant D. M., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy-assistant commissary-general, 1st class (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

JAMIESON, Col. L. F., Bengal Staff Corps, for one year; pension service, 31st year, commenced Dec. 2, 1889.

BOLTON, Capt. H. J., Bengal Staff Corps, 42nd (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for one year; pension service, 15th year, commenced Feb. 27, 1889.

FAGAN, Capt. H. H. F., Bengal Staff Corps, 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year; pension service, 12th year, commenced May 11, 1889.

COLOGAN, Col. J. F. Fitz G., Bengal Staff Corps, 33rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 33rd year, commenced Oct. 31, 1889.

BROADBENT, Major J. E., R.E., deputy secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for 335 days; pension service, 24th year, commenced July 17, 1889.

GILES, Capt. W., Bengal Staff Corps, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 12th year, commenced May 11, 1889.

ROBINSON, Lieut. J. G., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles), for one year; pension service, 11th year, commenced Jan. 14, 1890.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. A. A. E., Bengal Staff Corps, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 8th year, commenced May 10, 1889.

SAUNDERS, Colonel H. G., Bengal S.C., is permitted to reside out of India, after vacating his appointment in the Military Accounts Department; pension service, 35th year, commenced Dec. 7, 1889.

FIREBRACE, Lieut.-Colonel F., R.E., consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, is granted furlough for a period of nine months, from March 18.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Jan. 30.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BARR, Major J. E., wing commander, to be 2nd in command 3rd Bengal Infantry, vice Babington, appointed commandant 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment.

RICHARDSON, Captain F. B. W., wing officer, to be wing commander 3rd Bengal Infantry, vice Barr.

PRITCHARD, Lieut. H. T., supernumerary on the establishment 25th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer on probation 3rd Bengal Infantry, vice Austin, appointed 2nd in command 38th Bengal Infantry.

STANTON, Lieut. H. L., supernumerary on the establishment 6th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer 3rd Bengal Infantry, vice Richardson.

KINGSTON, Lieut. F. A., wing officer 39th Bengal Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice McCarthy, vacated, on promotion to captain.

BABINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel C. W., 2nd in command 3rd Bengal Infantry, to be commandant 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, vice Little, vacated on appointment as colonel on the staff.

BARROW, Major A. F., wing commander, to be 2nd in command 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment vice Oldham, retired, and to remain seconded.

ANGELO, Captain J. W. E., wing commander, to be 2nd in command, sub pro tem., 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, vice Barrow, seconded.

CRASTER, Capt. J. C. B., wing officer 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Angelo.

BRADJE, Surgeon G. F. W., 16th Lucknow Regiment, from officiating medical charge of the 5th Punjab Cavalry to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon J. C. Lamont, proceeded on field service with the Chin Lushai Force.

BATTYE, Lieutenant A. H., 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, wing officer 2nd Battalion 3rd Goorkhas, to officiate as wing officer.

STEVENS, Lieutenant C. R., R.E., Military Works Department, is transferred from the Meerut to the Mhow Division, Military Works. KELHAM.—The leave to England on private affairs granted to Captain H. R. Kelham, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, is extended to May 15.

HALL, Lieutenant E. S., officiating wing officer 18th Bengal Infantry to be officiating squadron officer 10th Bengal Lancers.

THOMPSON, Major T. G., 2nd in command 36th Sikhs, to officiate as 2nd in command 4th Bengal Infantry, vice Hailes, appointed to officiate as commandant 6th Bengal Light Infantry.

HAILES, Lieutenant-Colonel W., 2nd in command 4th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as commandant 6th Bengal Light Infantry, vice Hancock, on furlough.

LAMBERT, Captain W., 3rd Punjab Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as assistant judge advocate-general, 6th Circle.

WEST, Lieutenant-Colonel M. R., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Meerut, to command the Royal Artillery at that station.

Day, Captain J. G., R.E., is transferred from the Rawal Pindi to the Mandalay Division, Military Works.

RADFORD.—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major A. Radford, R.A., is further extended for three months.

BROWNE.—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Captain J. Browne, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, is cancelled.

#### FURLONGS.

NORRIS, Lieut. E. E., 8th Field Battery Royal Artillery, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

NEELD, Major M. G., 17th Lancers, for ten months, on private affairs.

WOOD, Captain C. B., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

ETHEIDGE, Captain A. A., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, for seven months, on private affairs.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. T. R. H. C., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

MCANDREW, Lieut. and Adjutant G. B., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, for nine months, on private affairs.

PERCEVAL, Lieut. C. C., R.E., company officer Bengal Sappers and Miners, from March 15 to Nov. 15, on private affairs.

SAUNDERS, Surgeon D. M., M.D., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

COOK, Major H. R., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

HASTED, Lieutenant A. W., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

DUNN, Captain and Adjutant R. H. W., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for seven months, on private affairs.

BAYLE, Lieutenant R. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, for nine months, on medical certificate.

STAVELBY, 2nd Lieutenant C. R., 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, for twelve months, on private affairs.

PATON-BETHUNE, 2nd Lieutenant D. E. R., 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, for twelve months, on private affairs.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 5.)

STERNDAL, Mr. R. C., is appointed sub pro tem., cantonment magistrate of Dum-Dum.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Feb. 6.)

ROSE, Mr. H. A., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Ferozepore to the Jhelum district.

MARTINDALE, Lieut. C. S. de B., assistant commissioner, on transfer from Gujranwala, is appointed to the charge of the Kasur subdivision of the Lahore division.

RAWLINSON, Lieut. C. B., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Umballa to the Delhi district.

KENOUF, Mr. W. C., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Hissar to the Gurgaon district.

BIRCH.—The services of Colonel W. B. Birch, officiating cantonment magistrate, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

MEREDITH, Mr. A., officiating district judge, Umballa, is granted furlough to Europe for nineteen months.

ROBINSON, Mr. J. A., extra assistant commissioner, Lahore, is granted two years' furlough.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Feb. 8.)

BLOOD, Surgeon-Major J., civil surgeon, Naidi Tas, is granted furlough out of India for one year, on medical certificate.

STOKER, Mr. T., settlement officer, Bulandshahr, is granted furlough out of India for one year and eight months.

DAVIS, Mr. J. S. C., joint magistrate, is appointed to be junior secretary, Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces.

SANDBURG, Rev. G., is appointed to be chaplain of Roorkee, but to continue in charge of the chaplaincy of Moradabad, in addition to his other duties.

HOSKINS, Mr. G., is appointed to officiate as an assistant district superintendent of police, and to be posted to the Gorakhpur district.

TEYEN, Mr. L. W., deputy collector, on leave, is posted to the Bareilly district.

HOWELL, Mr. M. S., C.I.E., district and sessions judge, Farukhabad, is transferred to Shahjahanpur.  
 HILL, Mr. M., assistant conservator of forests, attached to the Kheri division of the Oudh circle, is transferred to the Bhira sub-division of that circle, as a temporary arrangement.  
 PRATT, Surgeon J. J., supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Mainpuri to Naini Tal.  
 BURDETT—The services of the Rev. W. J. Burdett, chaplain of Roorkee, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(Burma Gazette, Feb. 1.)

BRIDGES, Mr. J. E., C.S., additional sessions judge, Pegu and Irrawady Divisions, is appointed to be a deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.  
 SHAW, Mr. A. T. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Bassein to the headquarters of the Pyinmana District as a temporary measure.  
 GREENSTREET, Mr. R. H., district superintendent of police, 5th grade, is posted to special duty as an assistant to the deputy inspector-general of civil police in connection with the inspection of district offices. Mr. Greenstreet's headquarters will be at Rangoon.  
 FISHER, Lieutenant T. A., 5th Bombay Light Infantry, is appointed to be an assistant commandant of military police in Upper Burma, and is posted to the Mandalay battalion.  
 BUCKLE, Mr. H., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to be an additional sessions judge to exercise jurisdiction in the Courts of Sessions of the Pegu and Irrawady Divisions.  
 SULLIVAN, Lieutenant R. E., to be a magistrate of the 3rd class, within the Toungoo Cantonment.  
 PRITCHARD, Captain A. B., assistant commissioner, to be cantonment magistrate of Mandalay, vice Mr. F. McBlaine, assistant commissioner.  
 HODSON, Mr. R. G., inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, furlough for fifteen months.  
 GOSS, Mr. L. A., inspector of schools, Western Circle, is appointed to officiate as inspector of schools, Eastern Circle, during the absence on furlough of Mr. R. G. Hodson.

## MADRAS.

—o—

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 4.)

HORNE, Mr. W. O., is appointed to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate and principal assistant to the collector, magistrate, and Government agent, Godavari, during the employment of Mr. W. H. Welsh on other business.  
 BUCKLEY, Mr. L. E., is appointed to be assistant, and to act as special assistant to collector, magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Ganjam, during the absence of Mr. S. Russell on leave.  
 PRICE, Surgeon-Major W., M.D., civil surgeon and superintendent of the jail, Nellore, is appointed to act as surgeon, General Hospital, Madras, during the employment of Brigade-Surgeon C. Sibthorpe, on other duty.  
 REEVES, Surg. F. C., civil surgeon, Tellicherry, is appointed to act as secretary to the surg.-general with the Government of Madras during the employment of Surg. C. M. Thompson on other duty.  
 PORTEOUS, Col. C. A., inspector-gen. of jails, is appointed to act as inspector-gen. of police during the absence of Col. T. K. Guthrie on leave.  
 SMITH, Col. J. MacDonald, chief presidency magistrate, is appointed to act as inspector-gen. of jails during the employment of Col. C. A. Porteous on duty.  
 FURLOUGHS.  
 WETHERILL, Mr. J. F., assistant collector, Bellary, is granted privilege leave for three months.  
 McNALLY, Surgeon-Major C. J., acting inspector of vaccination, and deputy sanitary commissioner, Madras, is granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months.  
 GUTHRIE, Col. T. K., inspector-gen. of police, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.  
 PRICE, Surg.-Major W., M.D., is appointed to act as professor of surgery, Madras Medical College, during the absence of Surg.-Major W. R. Browne, M.D., on furlough.

## MILITARY.

## FURLOUGHS.

CRESSWELL, Major C. A., Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, Akyab District (p.a.), for one year.  
 BROWNE, Surgeon-Major W. R., M.D., Indian Medical Service (p.a.), for nine months.  
 HUME, Surgeon-Major T., M.B., Indian Medical Service (m.c.), for 184 days.  
 KENDAL, Lieut. J., Staff Corps, 7th Madras Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India (on m.c.) for 182 days; pension service, 5th year, commenced May 9, 1889.  
 EYRE, Surgeon-Major M. S., Indian Medical Service, is granted leave to proceed out of India (Australia or England), on private affairs, for one year.

## BOMBAY.

—o—

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 13.)

LYDE, Captain M. T., acted as fifth assistant political resident, Aden, from Jan. 12 to Jan. 19.  
 CURTIS, Mr. G. S., C.S., acted as fifth assistant political resident, Aden, from Jan. 12 to Jan. 19.  
 ADAMS, Mr. J. B. D., district superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, is allowed furlough for fifteen months from such date as Mr. W. J. Holland returns on duty.  
 OLIVER, Mr. A. K., to act as assistant commissioner for taking accounts and taxing officer during the absence of Mr. G. H. Farran, on leave.  
 JOHNSTON, Mr. J. L., relinquished the office of judge and sessions judge of Dharwar on Feb. 3.  
 MILNE, Surgeon A., M.B., C.M., to act as civil surgeon, Nasik, during the absence of Surgeon-Major P. Murphy, M.D.M.Ch.  
 ROBINSON, Mr. A. C., acting sub-assistant conservator of forests, who had been transferred from the Southern Circle, reported his arrival at Poona for duty in the Northern Circle on Dec. 10, 1889.

## MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major from Feb. 8, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

FULLER, Captain H. S. A., Staff Corps.

KENNEDY, Captain W. P., Staff Corps.

STEVENSON, Captain F., Staff Corps.

PEARSON, Captain and Brevet-Major A. A., Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

WILSON, Colonel W. H., Staff Corps.

MACKENZIE, Major T. H., Staff Corps.

BERGER, Lieutenant E. L. C., probationer for the Staff Corps.

CHAPMAN, Captain F. R. H., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

MARRIOTT, Captain E. F., Staff Corps, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to temporary half-pay, from Feb. 15, subject to H. M.'s approval.

CURTIS, Mr. G., C.S., acting fourth assistant political resident, Aden, to be a member of the board of trustees of the Port of Aden, vice Mr. L. P. Walsh.

## FURLOUGHS.

GOLDSMITH, Surgeon-Major S. J., I.M.S., for six months in extension medical certificate.

GORDON, Captain J. W., Staff Corps, for six months in extension, medical certificate.

SWINHOE, Colonel C., Swinhoe, Staff Corps, for 178 days in extension, private affairs.

FISHER, Colonel C. E., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India.

SPRING, Colonel F. W. M., R.A., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

KEELAN, Surgeon-Major B. C., I.M.S., for nine months in extension, medical certificate.

SIMPSON, Major R. S., Staff Corps, for six months, in extension, medical certificate.

MATLAND, Surgeon C. B., in medical charge 23rd Regiment (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment), Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year; pension service, tenth year, commenced May 17, 1889.

PEAT, Colonel W. S., General List, Cavalry, cantonment magistrate, Mhow, is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months on private affairs.

HUME, Conductor W., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for 212 days, on medical certificate.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, Feb. 7.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

COCKCRAFT, Lieut. C. M., officiating wing officer on probation, 26th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, to 8th Bombay Infantry.

JACOB, Lieut. A. Le G., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to be quartermaster 30th Bombay Infantry (3rd Belooch Battalion), from Jan. 1.

DODD, Surgeon A., Medical Staff, on general duty, Bombay district, is transferred to the medical charge of the Ajingarh Sanitarium, in the Nagpore district.

MOORE, Surgeon C. M., M.D., I.M.S., is posted to general duty, Poona district.

WEBB, Surg. C. A., Medical Staff, is placed on general duty, Bombay district.

LE MARCHANT, Lieut.-Colonel H. St. J. V. M. T., R.H.A., has been promoted to the rank of colonel from Nov. 28.

## FURLOUGHS.

CARTER, Lieut. J. R. B. G. (S.C.), 8th Bombay Infantry, to Bombay from March 1 to Aug. 31, to study the native language.

SCHEIDER, Lieut. R. P. C. (S.C.), 12th Bombay Infantry, for six months from date of departure to Surat, to study the Native language.

## INDIA OFFICE.

FEBRUARY 27.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. G. H. Colomb, S.C.; Captain W. H. Cazalet, S.C.; Major A. J. Brander, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Colonel H. M. Vibart, R.E.; Colonel M. M. Bowie, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—W. H. Reynolds, J. B. Braddon, Captain E. Blunt.

*Madras Estab.*—Surgeon R. Pemberton.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Colonel H. E. Ryves, S.C., one month; Colonel F. D. M. Brown, S.C., V.C., 242 days.

*Madras Estab.*—Colonel C. Hayter, C.B., S.C., 183 days.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Willoughby, S.C., six days; Lieut. A. B. Sangster, S.C., six months.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—A. Grant, six months' m.c.; A. J. Dodd, six months' m.c.; H. R. Stuart, six months' m.c.; H. S. S. Clarke, six months' m.c.; A. S. Jameson, three months' m.c.; C. E. A. Jones, one year's m.c.

*Madras Estab.*—Surgeon-Major W. A. Lee, four months' furlough.

*Bombay Estab.*—R. R. Menneer, five months' furlough.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut.-Colonel E. Molloy, S.C.; Colonel R. M. Clifford, S.C.; Major J. A. C. Wedderburn, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Colonel G. E. Hancock, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Willoughby, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—T. Bolton, C. P. L. Macaulay, C.I.E. (Cov.).

*Madras Estab.*—A. M. Hayes.

*Bombay Estab.*—W. Wordsworth.

## BIRTHS MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### HOME.

#### BIRTHS.

CAMERON—Feb. 21, at Yeomanry House, Lichfield, the wife of Capt. C. Cameron, 9th Lancers, of a daughter.

CONSTABLE—Feb. 25, at The Court Yard, Eltham, Kent, the wife of Captain Willoughby Verner Constable, Royal Engineers, of a son.

HEATHCOTE—Feb. 19, at Hursley, Winchester, the wife of Major G. C. Heathcote, late 5th Fusiliers, of a daughter.

MANSFIELD—Feb. 20, at Thorpe Rise, Norwich, the wife of Hon. H. W. Mansfield, 20th Hussars, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

CHAPMAN—RITCHIE—Feb. 17, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, Captain F. R. H. Chapman, Bombay Staff Corps, eldest son of Major-General I. F. Chapman, to Margaret Hamilton, only daughter of William Ritchie, Esq., of Dunnottar House, Kincardineshire, N.B.

FREEMAN—FREEMAN—Feb. 18, at the parish church, Brighton, Arthur John Freeman, of Simla, India, to Ethel, daughter of Vincent Paine Freeman, of 9, St. George's-place, Brighton.

KEMBALL—HARVEY—Feb. 15, at the parish church, Long Ashton, Somerset, Vero Shaw Kemball, B.A., Cantab, only son of the late Vero Seymour Kemball, Captain Royal Artillery (Bombay), to Annie Mary, eldest daughter of John Harvey, Esq., of Glenside, Leigh Woods, Clifton.

KERSHAW—PRIOR—Jan. 28, at Holy Trinity, Bournemouth, Captain Arthur E. Kershaw, 4th Brigade, S.I. Division, R.A., Commandant British Honduras Constabulary, to Ethel, second daughter of the late Holland Prior, of North-park, Surrey.

SMITH—HALL—Feb. 6, at St. Helen's, North Kensington, Edward Locke Cathcart Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Indian Medical Service, son of Alexander Smith, of Madras, to Alice Maude Hall, step-daughter of S. Bosley, of Blenheim-crescent, Notting-hill, W.

#### DEATHS.

CODRINGTON—Feb. 20, at 28, Pulteney-street, Bath, Maria, the wife of Major-General Codrington, aged 79.

HANDLEY—Feb. 24, at 32, Kensington-park-gardens, W., Henry Honyman Handley, formerly of Calcutta.

LAYARD—Feb. 21, at Walton Lodge, Torquay, Brownlow Edward Layard, formerly Captain Her Majesty's Ceylon Rifles, aged 79.

LIPTKOTT—Feb. 25, at Southsea, John Liptkott, General Her Majesty's Bengal Army, aged 77.

LLOYD-WILLIAMS—Feb. 25, Aldborough, Lloyd-Williams, Esq., of Glangyrafon, Cardiganshire, and Newlands, Guernsey, late Medical Department H.E.I.C.S., youngest son of the late Captain A. A. Lloyd Williams, R.N.

LUKE—Feb. 21, at The Ferns, Crystal Palace-road, Sydenham, Ann, the wife of William Luke, late B.C.S., aged 93.

ROBINSON—Feb. 20, at Westward Ho, Samuel Irvine Digby, fourth son of Colonel Wellesley Robinson, C.B., Army Service Corps, aged 15.

STEELE—Feb. 25, at Frimley-park, General the Right Hon. Sir Thos. Montagu Steele, G.C.B., late Coldstream Guards, aged 59.

STEVENS—Feb. 26, at Le Châlet, Queen's-road, St. Helier's, Jersey, Eliza Harriette, the wife of General Henry Borlase Stevens, and youngest daughter of the late Colonel H. Forster, C.B.

## INDIAN.

### BIRTHS.

BIGG-WITHER—Jan. 31, at Gorakhpur, N.W.P., the wife of Thomas P. Bigg-Wither, Esq., Resident Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway, of a son.

CUFFE—Feb. 8, at Mount Vernon, Darjeeling, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon Cuffe, C.B., Medical Staff, of a daughter, stillborn.

DE RHÉ-PHILIPS—Feb. 5, at Calcutta, the wife of G. W. de Rhé-Philips, Military Department, of a son.

FRERE—Jan. 28, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Major W. A. J. Frere, Royal Scots Fusiliers, of a son.

HADDEN—Jan. 25, at Coconada, the wife of W. J. Hadden, Assistant Surgeon, Acting Civil Service, of a daughter.

HORE—Jan. 20, at Katiyar, Purneah, the wife of J. E. P. Hore, Audit Department, E.I. Railway, Delhi, of a daughter.

LOVELLOCK—Feb. 26, at Calcutta, the wife of Arthur S. Lovelock, of a son. (By telegram.)

LOWRY—Feb. 21, at Calcutta, the wife of W. B. Lowry, of Chittagong, of a son.

SHERIDAN—Feb. 1, at Cawnpore, the wife of F. H. Sheridan, P.W.D., of a son.

TOKER—Feb. 6, at Allan Bank, Simla, the wife of Colonel A. C. Toker, C.B., of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

AMESBURY—ROBINSON—Feb. 6, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Frederick Cholmondeley Dering Amesbury, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Police, at Amritsar, to Henrietta Ferris, second daughter of Mr. S. H. Robinson, formerly of Calcutta, and now of St. Leonards-on-Sea.

BERRY—WILLIAMS—Feb. 4, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, John Henry Berry, of Madras, to Eva Maria Williams, daughter of the late E. Vaughan Williams, B.A., Oxon., of Bath, Somersetshire, England.

DOUGLASS—HALDANE—Feb. 24, at All Saints', Malabar, Bombay, Robt. Douglass, Esq., Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Punjab, to Jane Constance, only daughter of James A. Haldane, Esq., W.S., Flowerburn Cottage, Fortrose, N.B.

DUNN—ERSKINE—Feb. 5, at Christ Church, Lucknow, R. H. W. Dunn, Captain, Royal Welch Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Major-General W. Dunn, of Inglewood, Hungerford, Berks, to Catherine Constance Selina, only daughter of Colonel G. E. Erskine, Bombay Cavalry, Commissioner of Kumaon.

LILLINGSTON—CAMPELL—Feb. 8, at Saint John's, Mr. P. S. G. Lillingston, youngest son of Colonel E. G. Lillingston, Deputy Commissioner, Chota Nagpore, to Alexandrine, only daughter of Mr. G. Campbell, Parkum, Manbhoom.

MASON—PLUMBE—Feb. 15, at All Saints', Malabar-hill, the Rev. Chas. Arthur Mason, M.A., Chaplain of Nowshera, Punjab, youngest son of Major Mason, J.P., The Firs, Warwick, to Laura Kate, fifth daughter of the late Samuel Anderson Plumbe, M.D., of Maidenhead.

MORRIS—OLD—Jan. 25, at St. George's Church, Agra, Richard Morris, Commissariat Department, to Alice Maud Mary Old, eldest daughter of J. S. Old, late Barrackmaster, Agra.

TAYLOR—ROBINSON—Feb. 26, at Madras, Henry Charles Taylor, of Madras, to Esther Purchase, youngest daughter of Christopher Robinson, of The Lawn, Mitcham, Surrey.

### DEATHS.

CARNEY—Feb. 11, at Rawul Pindi, Alexander Edward, eldest son of Lieut.-General A. Carnegy, C.B., late Commanding Northern Division, Bombay Army, aged 34.

ECCELES—Feb. 20, at Bareilly, Bengal, of enteric fever, Major Charles Vernon Eccles, The Rifle Brigade, second son of the late William Eccles, Esq., of Davenham, Cheshire, aged 46. (By telegram.)

HILL—Jan. 30, at Dehra, Lieut.-Colonel G. M. D. Hill, Retired List, Indian Army, late 20th P.I., aged 45.

SMIT—Feb. 2, at Kamptee, Cyril Edward, son of Grace Elizabeth and Robert H. Smith, Assistant Examiner, P.W. Department, aged 1.

THATCHER—Feb. 2, at Srinagar, of typhoid fever, Annie, the wife of Major-General Turin Thatcher, Retired, Bombay Army.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday were dull. Nundydroog declined 1-16, and Nine Reefs 6d. Mysore Shares were last quoted 6 to 6½ xd., Nundydroog 1½ to 2, Indian Consolidated 2s. 6d. to 3s., Balaghat-Mysore fully paid (£1) 10s. to 11s., Ooregum Ordinary 2½ to 2 3-16, ditto Preference 2 1-16 to 2½, Devala-Moyar 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d., Nine Reefs New (17s. paid) 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 11s. 6d. to 12s., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d., South-East Mysore 2s. 3d. to 2s. 8d., Indian Glenrock 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d., Gold Fields of Mysore 16s. 3d. to 16s. 9d., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d.



## OVERLAND TO AUSTRALIA.

## A ROUTE WHICH IS NOT GEOGRAPHICALLY IMPOSSIBLE.

Considerable surprise was excited among people who had never taken the trouble to look at the map when some thirty years ago Lieutenant Waghorn projected the overland route to India. Such a route had previously been regarded as a geographical impossibility. Perhaps there may be now existing, despite board schools and the fashion for culture, some who think that an overland route to Australia is likewise geographically impossible. True, an unbroken line of railway from London to Melbourne is not likely to be carried out until, at any rate, we have discovered some better means of carrying a railway across the sea than by bridges and tunnels; but, all the same, it is a fact that within a comparatively short period we may be able to accomplish the journey from London to Australia almost entirely by rail, and consequently, with much greater comfort and in far less time than it now involves.

The first step towards this important and attractive end has already been taken by the Government of the Straits Settlements on the initiative of their new Governor, Sir Charles Warren. In an address to the Legislative Council, Sir Charles announced that he intended to ask the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to the construction of a railway across the Island of Singapore to the Johore Straits. The cost of the line is estimated at \$600,000. Sir Charles added that he specially brought this matter under notice at the present time because there were strong indications that a railway is likely soon to be commenced in Johore. One cannot help being struck by the enthusiasm with which this announcement was received in the Settlements. The *Straits Times* points out that a "junction of the Malay Peninsula railways, with those of British India, no longer lies within the domain of remote possibilities. When the Indian railways become connected with the iron road across Asiatic Russia—an event sure to happen in the near future—Singapore will be brought within about a dozen days' journey from London. A prospect like this calls forth glowing ideas of the future awaiting Singapore which only intensify on reflection. The strategic and commercial importance of Singapore would then be more unquestioned than ever. It will distance all competitors and leave its rivals far behind in the race for commercial supremacy in this part of the world."

The question arises what are the prospects of this gigantic scheme which is to place London in direct railway communication with the Land's End of Asia, and is to produce such momentous results? It is well known that Sir Andrew Clarke has already surveyed portions of the Malay Peninsula with the view of constructing a railway from its extreme southern point—the Sultanate of Johore—up to Burma, and thence on to Calcutta. It is, perhaps, not so well known that the Sultan of Johore has promised to give the land for so much of the railway as will lie within his territory; and that the other Sultans would follow his example hardly admits of doubt. Let anyone take a map of the world and trace the route described above. He will start from London, and with the solitary break at the Straits of Dover he would have no difficulty in tracing his way by rail to Bitlis, in the Caspian Sea. Here, of course, the line terminates, but it would not be difficult to carry it along the southern bend of the Caspian through Persian territory, until it met at Askabad, on the Russo-Persian frontier, the Russian railway from Michaelovitch, on the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea, to Bokhara. From Bokhara to the most northerly point of the Indian railway system is a comparatively short distance, especially since progress is being made with the railway to Cabul. Once in India the route continues itself easily to Calcutta, and Calcutta is the starting point of the projected Indo-Burmese-Malayan line.

That, however, is only one of several practicable routes. Sir Edward Watkin has laid before the Government a scheme for an Anglo-Indian railway *via* the North of Africa. If he can obtain permission to construct the Channel Tunnel, he will be able to supply unbroken railway communication as far as Gibraltar. He does not propose to tunnel the Gibraltar Straits, but to place there a huge broad-beamed vessel, which would transport an entire train to Tangier, and there put it once more on the railway. From Tangier the line would proceed *via* Algeria and Tripoli to Egypt, where it would connect with the existing Egyptian lines. From Cairo it would be constructed across Syria, possibly taking Jerusalem on its way, to Basra at the mouth of the Euphrates on the Persian Gulf, and thence it would follow the eastern shore of the Gulf until it connected with the Indian railways at Kurrachee. We believe that this would be the shorter route of the two, but it would involve the construction of far more new line than the Central Asiatic route, and, moreover, it would pass through countries which, so far as one can judge, are not so capable of development as the vast and fertile plains of Central Asia.

The reader will now be good enough to take the map again, and start at Singapore. We have described Singapore as the

Land's End of Asia. But for the Straits of Malacca and of Sunda that title might be claimed by the island of Java, but we fear the Straits of Malacca are just as impassable by railway now as they were by Dutch ships in the time of the great Van Tromp. Whatever railway scheme is projected from London to the extremity of Asia it must undoubtedly end at Singapore. Singapore, however, is only six days' sail from the Australian mainland, and the Australians are working as hard as their resources will permit to complete the trans-continental line from Adelaide to Port Darwin. The scheme we are considering assumes now an entirely different and immensely more important aspect. We may look forward to the time when, whether we go by Sir Edward Watkin's line or by the trans-Asiatic route, we may go by rail to Melbourne with no breaks in the journey, save those at the Straits of Dover, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the six days' sail from Singapore to Port Darwin. The whole distance, which now takes thirty-six days to cover, will then be traversed in twenty-four, and although the expense would, no doubt, be increased, that can hardly be regarded as a prohibitory factor when so great a saving of time is effected. It is hardly necessary to point out that unless the continents of Europe and Asia bring their railway systems down to Singapore the enormous sums of money the Australians are spending on their trans-continental line will largely be thrown away.

Port Darwin itself is not the objective point of this great enterprise. The real objective point is London, and it may be hoped that the British Government will not be slow to recognise and reciprocate the efforts of Australia to bring about better and quicker means of transit between itself and the mother country. Apart altogether from political and strategic considerations, it should not be forgotten that in the Malay Peninsula, in Burma, and in Siam there lie possibilities of new openings for industry and commerce such as are offered by no other countries in the world. In Malay alone, besides the valuable timber which the railway would bring within reach, it is probable that tin and gold may be discovered, for both are known to exist towards the north and east. Moreover, the greatest good would ensue from the opening up of the country to the tropical planter. All the labour he requires would be immediately obtainable; the Chinese, who are not wanted in Australia or America, would offer themselves in unlimited numbers. They are treated justly in the Settlements, and many of them become very wealthy.

Our best policy in that quarter of the world is to be on friendly terms with the Chinese, for China, too, will be rendered a thousand times more possible as a field for British enterprise by the construction of a line which would pass close to her very gates. The climate is one of the finest known. There are no long droughts, no hurricanes, no epidemics, no famines. From a fiscal point of view the advantages are almost unique. Singapore itself is a free port, and in the Malay Peninsula there are no taxes. One is almost afraid to reckon up all the features of the prospect lest one might be accused of exaggeration. The important point to bear in mind is that the Straits Settlements themselves have taken the initiative, and that all they are asking now is that English capital and labour and commercial enterprise shall follow their example.—*New York Herald*.

## THE DWINDLING RUPEE.

I came to India quite a boy,  
My health was good, my life a joy,  
No cloud my happiness could mar,  
For the rupee was then at par.  
In love I fell with Jessie Deane,  
And won her for my blushing queen,  
(Finance was not so brilliant then,  
Rupees had changed to one-and-ten).  
Still on we struggled, she and I,  
To lay a little money by,  
But then more bitter grew our fate,  
Rupees went down to one-and-eight.  
Our boy and girl were treasures both,  
To send them home we were full loth,  
When just to put us in a fix,  
Rupees climbed down to one-and-six.  
Now we are five—we may be more,  
But with rupees at one-and-four,  
We've little else to do *chez nous*,  
But wait until they're one-and-two.—*Globe*.

WHILE the English market has been short of gold, the Indian has been equally badly off for silver. But over a million pounds' worth of silver is now on its way to India from England to meet the demand for money here. The shipments of silver have been averaging £400,000 weekly during the last month.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 22, *Pallas* (s), Calcutta; 27, *Khedive* (s), Calcutta.  
CALCUTTA.—Feb. 23, *India* (s), London.  
MADRAS.—Feb. 22, *Clan Matheson* (s), Liverpool.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 22, *Lycia* (s), Bombay; 25, *Clan Graham* (s), Bombay; 27, *Taroba* (s), Calcutta; 27, *Thames* (s), Bombay; 27, *Roumania* (s), Calcutta.  
BOMBAY.—Feb. 21, *Rufford Hall* (s), Kurrachee; 27, *Mirzapore* (s), Hong Kong.  
CALCUTTA.—Feb. 25, *Clan Macintosh* (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

*S.s. Ganges*, from London, March 6; from Naples, March 15.

For Calcutta: Rev. W. G. Burroughs, Dr. E. A. Birch, Miss Meadow.  
For Gibraltar: Mr. Linde, Mr. Whittle, Messrs. A. and E. Sandeman.  
Mr. G. Horne, Mr. Ballard.

For Naples: Mr. H. Lockhart, Miss Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald, Mr. and Mrs. Crewdson, Mr. Ashley Gibbings, Mr. J. H. Watford, Mr. and Mrs. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Nutting, two Misses Ludloe, Judge Shand, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Rooke, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Leigh, Mr. Bruce.

For Port Said: Mr. Haswell, Rev. Mr. Smalley.

For Colombo: Mr. Brabazon, Mr. M. Edwards.

For Aden: Mr. C. W. F. Whyte.

For Ismailia: Mr. Marsden, Mr. G. Davies. From Naples: Mr. New.

*S.s. Carthage*, from London, March 6; from Brindisi, March 16.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dyson Perrins, Mr. Fischer, Mr. Charles Bethune, Mrs. Davis and child.

For Alexandria: Capt. E. Guilding, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. H. Colvill, Miss H. H. Colvill, Miss A. V. Pike, Dr. Lewis, Mr. Churchman. From Venice: Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Harricks.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Nelson, Mr. J. H. Peck, Mrs. A. Freeman, Mr. F. Clark. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Major Lawrence, Lieut. Phillpotts, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Thomson and infant, Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. Rickards, Mr. J. A. Gibbon, Mr. F. A. H. Elliott.

For Brindisi: Mr. Rankine.

For Ismailia: From Brindisi: Mrs. E. Deacon.

For Madras (via Bombay): Mr. J. B. Duncan, Mr. W. Parr.

*S.s. Oriental*, from London, March 14; from Brindisi, March 24.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. T. Bolton, Mrs. H. Woods and child, Capt. H. F. Waldron, Mr. A. C. Elliott, Mr. B. Ferrar, Mrs. Rose, Miss Rind, Capt. F. G. L. Mainwaring, Mr. W. H. Oakes, Capt. Nicholls. From Brindisi: Mr. J. S. Sturrock, Mrs. and Miss Woodburn, Miss R. Partridge, Mr. D. Morris, Miss Pitcher, Rev. H. Gray, Mr. A. H. Lowndes, Mr. J. S. Filkin. From Ismailia: Mr. New.

For Madras: (via Bombay): Mr. J. P. Sneyd, Mr. Bouchier, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Jones, Mr. Champion. From Brindisi: Col. C. J. O. Chambers.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Bence Jones.

For Ismailia: Mr. G. and Miss Addie, Mr. Smyth.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Hook.

For Port Said: Miss E. Seccule.

*S.s. Khedive*, from London, March 20; from Naples, March 29.

For Naples: Hon. W. W. and Mrs. Vernon, Mr. J. and two Misses Morgan.

For Gibraltar: Miss Rogers.

*S.s. Victoria*, from London, March 21; from Brindisi, March 31.

For Kurrachee: From Brindisi: Mr. W. Sandbach.

For Malta: Mr. J. Kenyon.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and infant, Mr. J. J. Sexton.

From Brindisi: Major A. W. Noyes, Mr. J. A. Marshall.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Hocking and two friends, Mr. J. Macmillan and friend.

*S.s. Rosetta*, from London, March 27; from Brindisi, April 6.

For Bombay: Mr. E. Pears, Mrs. R. F. Clothier, Mr. and Mrs. J. Crowther. From Brindisi: Mr. Mein, Mr. Maclean, Col. R. A. Sargeant, Mr. A. Lawson, Surg.-Major R. Caldecott.

For Malta: Mrs. Nairne. From Brindisi: Mr. Mein, Hon. C. Macaulay, Miss M. Holland, Mr. R. Beech.

*S.s. Ravenna*, from London, April 3; from Naples, April 12.

For Colombo: Rev. E. A. Dibben and friend. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Oswald.

*S.s. Valetta*, from London, April 3; from Brindisi, April 14.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hayle. From Brindisi: Col. and Mrs. Willoughby.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. W. Wilkinshaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wood.

*S.s. Peninsular*, from London, April 11; from Brindisi, April 21.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. [Corder and family, Mr. M. C. Leckie, Miss Vidal, Mrs. Parker and family. From Brindisi: Mr. J. M. Holmes.

For Gibraltar: Nurse Law.

*S.s. Ballarat*, from London, April 18; from Brindisi, April 28.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Medley.

*S.s. Clyde*, from London, April 24; from Brindisi, May 5.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. Bruce.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Rewa*, to sail March 13.

For Colombo: Mrs. Dingwall and infant, Mr. F. Vine, Mrs. and Miss Bredin, Mr. Bredin, Miss M. Grant.

For Madras: Mrs. Wratislaw and child, Mrs. W. J. Pickance and infant.

For Calcutta: Lieut. B. Upperton, Mr. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Mr. G. Ogilvie.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Dacca*, to sail March 27.

For Colombo: Mrs. A. Murray.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Golconda*, to sail April 10.

For Colombo: Mr. G. Brereton.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Manora*, to sail May 8.

For Aden: Capt. and Mrs. J. Musse.

Per Hall Line *s.s. Branksome Hall*, to sail March 8.

For Kurrachee: Lieut. M. Fitzgerald, Mrs. O'Meara, Mrs. A. Spencer, Miss Deane, Major G. Harden, Mrs. Clothier and three children, Miss J. Henderson.

For Bombay: Major W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., Captain and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. G. Rotton, Col. and Mrs. J. M. Sym, Miss Sym, Miss A. Johnstone, Miss O'Kearney, Dr. D. R. Ross, Mr. Ernest Stubbs.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Pekin*, Capt. Harries, at Bombay, Feb. 10.

From London: Mr. McNair, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Deane and infant, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Thomson and two infants, Miss Plumbe, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Swaine and child, Mr. D. Prayle, Rev. Mr. Dumberton, Rev. Mr. Winter, Mr. D. E. McIntyre, Mr. J. Harnach, Mr. and Mrs. Merriman, Mr. J. M. Francis, Major and Mrs. Radford, Mr. Strongfellow, Mr. S. J. Edmonds, Miss Fade, 2nd-Lieut. Coutts, Mr. J. Lancaster, Miss J. Carter, Mr. H. Smith.

From Brindisi: Mr. F. C. Paterson, Mr. D. T. Mackenzie, Mr. P. Playfair, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. J. Nugent, Mr. L. Vlasto, Mr. N. Cooper, Mr. W. Scott, Mr. S. Cutler, Mr. Henriot, Mr. Hayes, Mrs. Stuart, Mr. J. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Owen, Mr. Schrottky, Mr. Alister McNabb, Mr. Paddy, Mr. Guillett, Mr. J. Cox, Major Hall, Surg. A. Duncan.

From Ismailia: Mr. O'Flaherty, Mr. T. Blennerhasset Garvey, Mr. Gale and daughter.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, at Brindisi, Feb. 21.

From Bombay: Mr. E. Seller, Mr. Huges, Mr. Burne, Mr. Petrocchino, Mr. Nyroporte, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chisholm, Mr. G. and the Hon. Mrs. Marshall, Mr. O. Kobel, Mr. R. Liebschwager, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. G. Grant, Mr. Andrea, Mr. D. Keith, Mr. Totiades, Mr. Homer, Colonel and Mrs. Hope, Mrs. R. N. Foss, Mr. J. Hennessy, Mr. A. Yule, Mr. L. M. Holms, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. J. Mackie, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. and Mrs. Creawell, Mr. G. Harris, Mr. J. Soares, Mr. J. Nicolls, Hon. G. Curzon, M.P., Mr. H. S. King, M.P. For London: Mr. T. C. Owen, Mr. J. Walter, Rev. W. and Mrs. Beatty, Rev. Mr. Taylor, Miss Mackie, Mr. W. Pavey, Mrs. Barton and child, Colonel G. Miles, Mr. Salano, Mr. T. Ashworth, Mr. Gouldsbury, Miss Scotson, Capt. and Mrs. Spilsbury and two infants, Mr. S. Sassoon, Rev. and Mrs. Gilruth and family, Rev. and Mrs. Constable and two infants, Mr. J. Long, Mrs. Collett and family, Mrs. Craw and infant, Miss Ashworth, Mr. Cotterell, Mr. Conway, Mr. Thomson, Miss Mullins, Mr. J. Huntingdon, Rev. H. Bray, Mr. T. R. Robinson, Mr. W. Siddons, Capt. J. Francis, Major M. Martin, Mrs. Grant and child.

From Aden: Mr. H. Churchill, Mr. J. E. Pearce, Mr. H. Bartlett, Mr. W. Rigden, Mr. Gambrell, Maj. R. Gordon Creed, Messrs. J. Landy, J. Lairs, S. Finch, P. Cogan, R. Dean, F. Farr.

From Suez: Mr. T. Vernon.

From Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Griser, Mr. Vowell, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Harris. For London: Mr. and Mrs. Pickering, Mr. Woolevube, Mr. and Mrs. Clepham, Mr. Pyle, Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers, Mr. Allison, Mr. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Kingley and son, Mrs. Garcke Mr. Mellow.

From Port Said: Mr. Meczette.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Feb. 14.

For London: Captain J. C. B. Carter, Mr. W. Knox, Mr. C. S. Nicholson, Mr. A. C. Holmes.

For Brindisi : Mr. W. D. Chase, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. E. Norris, Mr. W. Fuchs, Mrs. Krieg, Mr. Schnaer, Mr. Steuart, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Jules Karpeles, Lieut. E. Milner, Rev. F. T. Hickson, Surgeon A. O. Fitzgerald, Captain Gibbs.

For Marseilles : Mr. W. Birkmyre, Mr. Topping, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Goodson, Lady Metcalf and maid, Miss Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Luke, Mr. and Mrs. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Lydiard and child, Mr. W. L. Alexander, Rev. T. Evans, Miss Gundry, Mr. J. F. Wetherill, Mr. Chas. Gibb, Mr. Selim Samuel, Mr. W. B. Barbour, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. McGown, Miss Barclay.

For Ismailia : Mr. T. Thurburn.

For Suez : Mr. and Mrs. Curtis.

For Aden : Mr. Hornusji Cowasji Adenwalla, Mrs. Hormasji Cowasji, Mrs. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Ruttonjee Dorabjee Dinshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Dabhoj Byramjee, Mr. Ebrahim Hajee Vydina.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Olyde*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, from Bombay, Feb. 21.

For London : Mrs. Slaughter and infant, Mrs. Hill and infant, Mrs. Marr and infant, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Gibbs and child, Mrs. Nesfield, Miss Ternan, Mr. L. H. Butcher, Mrs. Clough.

For Brindisi : Canon and Mrs. Wilberforce, Miss Wilberforce, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bayne, Lord Radstock, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Horsfall, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, Miss K. Greenfield, Mr. J. H. Peebles, Mr. W. H. J. Galbraith, Miss A. M. Field, Rev. Geo. and Mrs. Muller, Mr. C. B. Lynch, Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, Mr. W. T. Stütz, Mr. E. Foy, Mr. Politis, Mr. A. Andrews.

For Suez : Mrs. Davis and child, Mrs. Morrice.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Feb. 28.

For Marseilles : Mrs. Gilbert and child, Lord and Lady Crenorne, Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. D. Allen, Mr. W. B. Charlesworth.

For London : Mr. and Mrs. R. Waddington, Miss Ellis, Rev. and Mrs. Crowdon.

For Brindisi : Miss Kennedy and companion, Mr. J. P. Thoms, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Swinton, Mr. Langworthy, Mr. Valentine, Capt. Sayce, Mr. H. D. Cartwright.

For Ismailia : Mr. Skinner, Mr. R. Wilson, Mr. C. A. McDowell.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, R.N.R., from London, Feb. 27; from Brindisi, March 10.

For Bombay : Right Hon. Lord Harris, Lady Harris and child and servants, Lieut. Jervis, Capt. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. F. Warden, Mr. A. Robertson, Surgeon-Major S. J. Thomson, Mr. G. Manson, Mrs. and Miss Wheeler, Mrs. E. R. Elles, Miss Boscombe, Mr. and Mrs. Cocks and child, Mr. A. Mercer, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Wagstaff, two Misses Abbott, Miss Pink, Surg.-Maj. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. A. J. Molloy and son, Miss Want, Rev. J. H. Gill and two sons, Moung Ba Shin, Moung Myin, Mr. Charlesworth, Mr. H. A. Davies, Mr. R. H. G. Irvine. From Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy, Mr. and Mrs. Lee-Warner, Mr. D. Irvine, Hon. Mrs. Hutchins, Dr. and Mrs. J. Tuohy and infant, Mr. W. Pigott, Mr. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Home, Miss Wodehouse, Dr. A. B. Pollen, Mr. O. Hall, Mr. W. Grant, Mr. Kellner, Miss M. Holland, Mr. R. Beech, Mr. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Chapman.

For Port Said : Rev. H. Sykes.

For Kurrachee : Mr. W. McDonald. From Brindisi : Col. and Mrs. Molloy.

For Malta : Mrs. J. Bruce, Mr. Bouverie, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Rev. W. C. Walters, Miss Drake, Mrs. Hynes, Mrs. Kelly, Mr. Sleight.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. J. Gibson-Fleming, Mr. W. M. Barwick, Mr. G. E. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Broderick.

For Gibraltar : Two Misses Burrell, Sir J. L. and Lady Jones, Miss E. Chambers, Mr. Jacob, Miss Blundenburgh, Miss Underhill, two Misses Lawrence, Mr. F. de Murieta, Mr. G. A. Forster, Mr. H. Turner, Mr. J. H. and two Misses Gartside, Mr. C. Jackson, two Misses Clarke, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Rixon, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Ireland.

For Ismailia : Mr. F. Labouchere, Mr. Lewis and party. From Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Kynnersley, Mr. Morgan.

For Aden : Mr. Edwards, Mr. J. H. Youll.

For Madras (via Bombay) : Col. Campbell Walker. From Brindisi : Mr. D. Irvine, Mr. A. C. Cavendish.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Taroba*, from London, Feb. 27.

For Calcutta : Miss Ridsdale, Mr. T. H. Trotman, Mr. Griffith, Miss Shipman, Mr. J. Dodds Price, Mrs. Ringwood and child, Mr. H. H. Davidson, Capt. J. C. Sharp, Miss Stella Murray, Mr. Lindsay.

For Colombo : Mr. W. B. Hamper, Mr. E. M. Shatrock, Mr. H. Robinson, Mr. W. H. Graham, Mr. F. de Crespigny, Mr. G. J. Mewton, Mr. W. H. Worthington, Mr. H. Bucknall, Mr. F. Grigg.

For Madras : Mr. A. H. Wellman, Mr. Leonard Newbery.

For Aden : Mr. G. A. Bulkley.

For Naples : Mr. F. J. Griffiths.

Per Mac Iver Line s.s. *Lycia*, from Liverpool, Feb. 22.

For Kurrachee and Bombay : Col. Atkins, Miss C. Cocks, Major and Mrs. Deane, Miss Garvey, Lieut. R. Granville, Lieut. Geddes, Mrs. and two Misses Howey, Mrs. A. L. Hughes and infant, Mr. H. H. Hume, Lieut. A. G. Jeffreys, Col. Ommaaney, Major and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Sampson, Lieut.-Col. A. N. Sandilands, Major and Mrs. P. H.

Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith, Surg. W. A. Sykes, Miss E. Vint, Lieut. A. W. Warden, Lieut. F. V. Whittle, Col. R. F. Williamson, Mr. R. E. Younghusband.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, March 7.

For London : Mrs. Ross Scott, Miss Imerson, Right Hon. H. and Mrs. Childers, Mr. T. K. and Miss Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mereik and child, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, Mr. C. Kiudersley, Rev. R. Kennedy, Miss Francis Sharp, Miss Harris, Mrs. A. G. Cane and child, Mr. W. Thom, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Roberts and two infants, Master Hawker, Mrs. Greaves, two children and infant, Miss Mathews, Mr. John Brewer, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. J. H. Hornsby, Mr. H. G. Bowen, Mr. Hobday, Mr. William Smith, Mr. J. Dunca, Mr. H. H. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Merton, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. G. H. Lewis, Mr. Goldney, Mr. Grahame Watson, Rev. D. Herdman, Mrs. Copland, Mr. Caruthers, Mr. H. Ross, Mrs. Beamon's child, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mr. Thos. Macpherson.

For Brindisi : Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Maling Grant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carlile, Mr. and Mrs. Scaramanga, Mr. H. Calthorpe, Mr. H. Miller, Countess of Strathmore, two Ladies Lyon, Mr. Jesup, Mr. M. M. MacDonald, Mr. L. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilts, Col. and Mrs. D. Henning, Miss Langworthy, Mrs. Durst, Major and Mrs. Humfrey, Mr. V. Schlager, Mr. and Mrs. S. Britain, Mrs. and Miss Chardon, Miss Pearson, Miss Hargreaves, Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Milne, Rev. Charles Gore, Mr. Henry O. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Frizelle, Miss Frizelle, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wace, Mr. C. H. Seely, Mr. A. O. Hume, Mr. Inaadali Khan, Mr. H. M. Wilson, Capt. Syce, R.N., Rev. H. Whitehead, Mr. K. Tipling, M.P., Mr. H. W. Sparkes, Mr. Henry, Mr. Duff Bruce.

For Suez : Miss Kedston, Miss Duncan, Mr. Haven, Mr. Jennings.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, March 14.

For Marseilles : Col. W. R. Bunbury, Mr. Orrell.

For Brindisi : Mr. Cecil Higgin, Col. R. Thynne, Col. Hon. H. Eaton, Mr. Baldwin Latham.

Per s.s. *Rome*, Capt. A. W. Adamson, from Bombay, March 18.

For London : Rev. E. Guildford, Mr. Goodfellow, child and infant Capt. and Mrs. Beau, three children and infant, Mr. H. P. Hodson and child, Mrs. and Miss Hay Newman, Miss E. Goodwin, Mrs. Mathews, Major and Mrs. Rosseter, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught's two children, Sir F. and Lady Forbes Adam.

For Marseilles : Mr. Savage, Mrs. Candy, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Robert H. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hulton, Mr. H. T. Brown, Mr. Rudston Brown, Mr. G. H. Morrison, Mr. G. B. Croft Lyons, Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. W. Brodshaw, Miss Brodshaw, Mr. and Miss Rogerson, Mrs. Earldley Norton, Mrs. Moncrieffe and two children, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harcastle Sykes, Miss Sykes, Mrs. Henley, Mrs. Franklin, Col. and Mrs. E. T. Luck, Mrs. Cuffe, Mr. R. Carstairs, Major and Mrs. Broadbent, Mr. Graham Watson, Mrs. Baines, Mr. G. N. Beach, Mr. James Duffus.

Per s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, March 21.

For London : Mrs. Crawley-Boevey and child, Mr. and Mrs. Alston and infant, Mrs. Yeoman and child, Miss K. Adams, Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Newton, three Misses Newton and Mr. Willie Newton, Mr. J. Kelso, Rev. Thomas Tracey, Miss S. Castlewood, H.H. the Thakore Sahab of Gondal, H.H. the Maharani of Gondal, two children and infant, Mr. R. McCullough, Masters George and Wilfred Couldrey.

For Brindisi : Col. A. F. Laughton, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gray, Miss J. H. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen and child, Mr. De Courcy, Capt. Hon. R. T. Lawley, Miss M. Witt, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Lawson Smith, Hon. R. Steele, Mrs. Couldrey, Sir Lepel and Lady Griffin, Mr. W. S. Grieve.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, March 28.

For Marseilles : Rev. and Mrs. G. T. Washburn, Rev. J. P. Ellwood, Miss Clarke, Miss Legros, Mrs. Strong, Mr. Laski.

For London : Miss Pearson.

Per s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. C. Fraser, from Bombay, April 4.

For London : Mr. E. C. Baker, Miss Baker, Miss Chavasse, Mr. Porter, Mrs. Herbert Wright, Mr. Arthur Jones, Mrs. Amy Jones, Mrs. and Miss Harwood and infant, Mrs. Ward, Mr. A. Priestley, Mrs. M. G. Gerard, Rev. J. G. Potter and three children, Mrs. Rix, Mrs. Laurie and child, Master and Miss Fentiman, Rev. and Mrs. D. Hutton, Miss Hutt n, Mr. W. Bruce, Miss Bremer, Miss Macdougall, Mrs. Tebbs, Miss White, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Herbert Hayfield, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Miss Barron.

For Brindisi : Col. A. G. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Yorke-Smith, Mr. F. Sessions, Miss Nainby, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White, Mrs. Baines, Sir Charles and Lady Gough, Col. H. Hammond, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Major and Mrs. Bisset and infant, Mr. W. S. Greave, Mr. C. W. Olling, Mrs. Yate, Mr. Shah Naimuddin Ahmed, Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Mr. B. G. Geidt, Mr. and Mrs. Kersall, Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Mr. M. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Llewellyn, Miss Dyson.

For Port Said : Mr. Laroche, Mr. Larasin.

For Gibraltar : Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Whitworth.

For Ismailia : Mr. D. F. DeVitre.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, April 11.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Patch.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—February 7.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 98½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	102	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
Now French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
Now French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	103½	to	—
Cochin Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.	Ra.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	6 pr.ct.	...	945
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct.	...	995
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	...	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr.ct.	...	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr.ct.	...	13
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	...	170

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—	—
Albort ...	all	18 pr.ct.	...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	...	—
Apollis ...	2,200	nil.	...	285
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	...	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	...	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	...	100
Colaba ...	1,850	25	...	565
Colaba Ginning ...	all	12	...	—
East India ...	1,000	180	...	1,250
Fort ...	5,500	100	...	1,100
French ...	all	50	...	635
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	...	—
Khangam ...	450	40	...	405
Mercantile ...	125	7½	...	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	...	420
Munmar M. ...	all	25	...	190
New Berar ...	500	45	...	505
New Indian ...	125	11	...	85
Prince of Wales ...	400	40	...	315
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	...	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	...	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	...	1,150
Sind ...	750	50	...	475
Volkart ...	all	60	...	605

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	...	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	...	100
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	...	475
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	20	...	360
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	...	70
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	—	...	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	...	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25	...	620
Central India ...	500	45	...	805
Cochin Mills ...	1,000	40	...	430
D. Spinning ...	all	—	...	—
Dhruv Mills ...	1,000	50	...	900
Empress Co. ...	all	25	...	590
Farjee Petit ...	1,000	25	...	475
Golan Baba ...	400	—	...	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	...	123
Hindustan ...	1,000	30	...	770
Hingvaghath Mill ...	500	—	...	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	...	680
Imperial Cotton ...	500	35	...	460
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	...	875
James Greaves ...	500	25	...	640
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	...	—
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	45	...	845
Khandesh ...	1,000	50	...	590
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	40	...	540
Loopold ...	10	5	...	150
Madras United ...	1,000	100	...	1,950
Mahalaxmi ...	1,000	—	...	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	...	1,130
Mazgar ...	250	5	...	100
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	75	...	1,570
Nalgam ...	100	—	...	—
National ...	1,000	—	...	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	...	675
Oriental ...	500	10	...	350
Parell ...	400	—	...	—
People of India ...	250	—	...	60
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	...	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	...	1,590
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	...	1,290
Soonderdas ...	1,000	30	...	385
Southern India ...	500	15	...	140
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½	...	270
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	...	387
Western India ...	1,000	25	...	650

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con- solidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	...	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	...	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	...	—
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	...	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	...	—
New £15 Shares ...	190-5-6	—	...	405

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	82
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,150
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	800	70
Kemp & Co. ...	175	855
Mechanics' Bldgs. Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,230
Thacker and Co. ...	25	115

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

## CALCUTTA.—February 10.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Ra.	98	6 to	98	8
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	—	0	to	—	—
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	101	8	to	—	—
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	101	8	to	—	—
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—	to	—	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1880) ...	—	102	0	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	—	104	0	to	—
6 of 1878 (1903) ...	—	102	0	to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	—	102	0	to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	—	102	4	to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	—	102	8	to	—
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	—	99	12	to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to
Allahabad ...	100	193 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	164 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	990 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	138 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	123 to
Mussoorie ...	100	106 to
National of India ...	£12½	165 to 170
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	110 to 112
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Allpore Coal ...	100	75 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Ra. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	£10	183 to
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	100 to 101
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	1730 to
Bengal Coal ...	170	13 to
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	£17s. 0d.	31 to
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1	170 to
Bengal Mills ...	£10	76 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	76 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	400 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	64 to 65
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	94 to 95
Burrakur Coal ...	100	185 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	106 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	126 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	121 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	90 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	134 to 135
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	61 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	183 to 185
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	75 to 76
Goosey Cotton Mills ...	100	203 to 205
Gourepore ...	100	130 to 131
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	82 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	100 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	126 to 127
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	83 to 84
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ...	50	150 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	75 to 77
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	230 to
Murrey Brewery ...	100	138 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	145 to 150
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	100 to
New Beerbroom Coal ...	100	133 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	36 to
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	96 to
Riverside Press ...	100	79 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	250 to
Seebpore Jute Manufactory ...	100	100 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	71 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	104 to

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amluckie ...	100
Acruittopore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehing (Assam) ...	90
Dehra Dun ...	100
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhunsiri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Glelle (Darjiling) ...	130	52 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	130	200 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	130	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	25 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	42 to 43
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	75 to
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to
Jellapore (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	12 to 13
Kangra Valley ...	100	per
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	66 to 68
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	— to
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	80 to 85
Do. contributory ...	200	60 to 65
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	290 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	45 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Loobah ...	100	130 to
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	Liquidation.
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 12
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	120 to
Do. contributory ...	90	110 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to
Do. contributory ...	125	— to
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	Nominal.
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	— to
Sapakati ...	100	103 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	58	4-5 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	86 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarras (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	133 to 105
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	190 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	23 to

## LONDON.—March 3.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1918, Sp. all pd ...	100½ to 101
3 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	107½ to 108
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	— to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1892 ...	106 to 108
4 Do. 1890-90 ...	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	104 to 106
6 Do. 1893-90 ...	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

## RAILWAY DEBENTURE

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100
Great Indian, Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	94 to 96
Bengal Central, Ltm., Shs. ...	5	5½ to 5½
B. B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	182 to 184
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24 to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	24½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann (less 1)	—	28 to 29
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua., 4 p.c.	—	111 to 113
Great I. P. Univ., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	161 to 166
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	146 to 148
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	139 to 141
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	132 to 134
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	— to —
Rohilk and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	119 to 112
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 190	100	24 to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	28 to 29
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	131 to 133
South Maharashtra Gua., Ltd. ...	20	113 to 115
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	113 to 120
West of India Port, Ltd. ...	20	110 to 112

# W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S

## LIST OF

### NEW AND FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

#### STATESMEN SERIES.

Cr. 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

Edited by LLOYD J. SANDERS.

**LORD DERBY.** By T. E. KEBBEL.

**FOX.** By H. O. WAKEMAN.

Demy 8vo. cloth, with an Atlas of Illustrations, £1 10s.  
**THE CULTIVATED ORANGES AND LEMONS, &c., OF INDIA & CEYLON.** With Researches into their Origin and the Derivation of their Names, and other Useful Information. By G. BONAVIA, M.D.

Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**FOUR LECTURES ON ECONOMIC MORALS.** By W. J. RICHMOND. With Preface by Rev. H. Scott Holland Canon of St. Paul's.

New volume of a Series of Sketches for Settlers in the Colonies, America, &c., fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**BEYOND THE ARGENTINE.** Letters from Brazil. By MAY FRANCES.

Crown 8vo. 6s. with Numerous Maps, Charts, Illustrations of Buoys, Beacons, &c.

**MEMORIALS OF THE GOODWIN SANDS and their Surroundings, Legendary and Historical.** By G. BYNG GATTIE.

Cabinet Edition. Vol. VI. Completing the Work with Index. Crown 8vo., 6s.

**KAYE and MALLESON'S HISTORY of the INDIAN MUTINY of 1857-8.** Edited by Colonel MALLESON, C.S.I.

To be completed by January, 1891, in 6 vols. royal 8vo. half-calf, price £3 3s. a set. Vols. I. and II. now ready.

**A DICTIONARY OF THE ECONOMIC PRODUCTS OF INDIA.** By GEORGE WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S. Assisted by numerous Contributors.

New Edition. Square 8vo. cloth, with a Coloured Plate, 5s.

**SAKOONTALA; or, THE LOST RING.** An Indian Drama, Translated into English Prose and Verse from the Sanskrit of Kālidāsa. By Sir MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS.

NEARLY READY.

Fcap. 4to. 2s. 6d., in cloth, 3s. 6d.

**"THE PASSION-PLAY AT OBER-AMMERGAU."** With the whole Drama translated into English, and the Songs of the Otorus in German and English. Containing a Map of the Neighbourhood, Plan of the Theatre, Hints as to Routes, Lodgings, &c., &c. By the Author of "Life of Charles Lowder."

Crown 8vo.

**POLO IN INDIA.** By Capt. G. J. YOUNGHUSBAND, Author of "Eighteen Hundred miles on a Burmese Tat."

**SUPPLEMENT TO STUDENT'S PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.** By THOMAS RONEY.

2 vols. demy 8vo. with Portrait, Maps, and Plans.

**GENERAL GORDON'S DIARY OF THE TAI-PING REBELLION.** Edited, with an Introduction, by A. EGMONT HAKE.

Crown 8vo. with 10 Illustrations and 3 Maps.

**THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY.** By G. DOBSON.

Demy 8vo. fully illustrated.

**BY TRACK AND TRAIL IN CANADA.** By ED. ROPER.

Demy 8vo.

**STRAY FEATHERS.** By CHARLES DIXON. Illustrated by C. Whymper.

Crown 8vo.

**TALES OF THE SUN; or, Folk Lore of Southern India.** Collected by Mrs. HOWARD KINGSFOTE and PANDIT NATESA SASTRI.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, WATERLOO PLACE

## BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

### THE INDIA LIST: Civil and Military.

Issued by permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Published on the 1st of January and July of each Year. Demy 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.; leather, 12s. 6d.

**THE ROYAL KALENDAR** and Court and City Register for England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies, for the Year 1890. Fcap. 8vo. 7s. with Index, 5s. without Index.

**THE CIVIL SERVICE DIRECTORY, 1890.** Containing a List of all the Public Departments; the Officials doing duty therein; and a Detailed Statement of their Services, with an Appendix. Published Annually. Edited by J. MORRIS CARTON. Demy 8vo. cloth, 6s.

**ARMY AND NAVY CALENDAR** for the Financial Year 1889-90. Being a Compendium of General Information relating to the Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteers, and containing Maps, Plans, Tabulated Statements, Abstracts, &c. Demy 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**COOPER'S HILL ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE CALENDAR.** Published (by Authority) in January each Year. Demy 8vo. cloth, 5s.

**CIVIL SERVICE CALENDAR.** Containing Official Regulations and Instructions for Candidates, Sets of Examination Papers, with Answers, Solutions, Specimen Essays, &c., forming a Complete Handbook and Guide to the Civil Service. Edited by WILLIAM BUSSELL. Issued Yearly. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s.

**DIARY FOR 1890 OF THE "SANITARY RECORD."** Containing Calendar, handily arranged with a space for the record of each day's appointments—Abstracts of the Statute Law on Sanitary Subjects, Acts of Parliament Affecting Sanitary Interests, law as to Infectious Diseases, Instructions for Medical Officers of Health, Hints for Sanitary Inspectors, &c. Royal 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d. Free to Subscribers to the "Sanitary Record."

**A GAZETTEER OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA.** By J. THORNTON. Revised and Edited by Sir ROGER LETHBRIDGE, C.I.E., and ARTHUR N. WOLLASTON, C.I.E. Demy 8vo. 28s.

**THE DAIRY ANNUAL.** A Reference Book for Dairy Farmers and Dairymen. Edited by JAMES LONG, late Professor of Dairy Farming at the Royal Agricultural College. With short and clear Details, Figures, and Formulae, both for the Farmer and Dairymen, and a Diary and Forms of Account. Fcap. 8vo. Pocket-book Form, 2s. 6d.

**THE POULTRY AND PIGEON ANNUAL.** A Notebook for Breeders and Exhibitors. By JAMES LONG, Author of "Poultry for Prizes and Profit," &c. Containing a List of Poultry and Pigeon Societies, Exhibitions, and Judges; Description of the Standard Points of each Breed; Data showing the Cost and Feeding Value of Foods, Weights of Birds, Value of Manure, Instructions for Exhibiting and Preparing for Market, &c. With a Diary and Forms of Account. Fcap. 8vo. Pocket-book Form, 2s. 6d.

In Preparation.

**HAYDN'S BOOK OF DIGNITIES.** Revised and Enlarged by HORACE OCKERBY. Demy 8vo. cloth, 28s.

LONDON:

W. H. ALLEN and CO.,

13, WATERLOO PLACE,

PALL MALL, S.W.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S RECENT MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

NEW EDITION. Revised and enlarged so as to include Questions on the Artillery Drill Book. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

**TACTICAL QUESTIONS and ANSWERS on the INFANTRY and ARTILLERY DRILL BOOKS, 1889.** By Captain H. R. GALL (late 5th Fusiliers).

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

**POSITION ARTILLERY.** Its History, Employment, Equipment, Volunteer Organisation, Drills, &c. By Captain H. C. D. SIMPSON, R.A. New Edition.

Demy 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

**RAPID FIELD-SKETCHING and RECONNAISSANCE.** By Capt. WILLOUGHBY VERNER. With Plans and Plates.

Crown 8vo. 5s.

**The MILITARY CAREER.** A Guide to Young Officers, Army Candidates, and Parents. By Lieut.-General Sir W. BELLAIRS, K.C.M.G., C.B.

"A practical handbook, which may help parents to answer the urgent question, what to do with their boys."—ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

"There is a good deal of useful information combined with much sound advice in Sir W. Bellairs's book. . . . Parents will find in it how commissions are to be obtained, the examinations necessary to be passed and their scope, the cost of outfit, and the amount of private allowance that is advisable. . . . and detailed statements of all the articles which are necessary for a complete but not extravagant outfit. . . . The author's estimates are perfectly reasonable, and can be safely followed."—BROAD ARROW.

"Sir William Bellairs has omitted nothing likely to be of service either to the young man himself or to his parents or guardians."—MORNING POST.

Demy 8vo. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

**MODERN TACTICS.** By Captain H. R. GALL (late 5th Fusiliers).

"Captain Gall's book will be of great value to military students going up for examinations. His style is lucid and simple, and the questions which are appended to each section of the subject are very well chosen."—ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

"The style is clear and simple, and the explanations, helped as they are by numerous plans, will no doubt be easily grasped by those for whom they are written."—MORNING POST.

Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**THE YOUNG SOLDIER IN INDIA: His Life and Prospects.** A Plain Account of a Soldier's Life in India, for would-be Recruits and Young Soldiers. By H. S.

CONTENTS.—Voyage Out—Barrack Life—Life in Camp and Field—Prospects—Climate—Surroundings—Native Customs.

"It is satisfactory to read such a good account of a soldier's life from one who has experienced it under less favourable circumstances than exist at present."—MORNING POST.

Cabinet Edition. In 6 vols. each 6s. Vol. VI. now ready.  
**HISTORY OF THE SEPOY WAR.** By Sir J. W. KAYE. And

**HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.** By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. New Edition (in which the original Third Volume of Sir John Kaye's Work is left out). Revised and Edited by Col. G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I.

The sixth volume consists in great part of new matter, narrating the occurrences at some of the principal stations, other than those originally dealt with, during 1857-58. It also contains a new and comprehensive index.

2 vols. crown 8vo. each 6s.

**LIVES OF INDIAN OFFICERS.** By Sir J. W. KAYE. (Originally published in 3 vols.) With Frontispiece. Each volume is complete in itself.

New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY,** and of the Disturbances which accompanied it among the Civil population. By T. R. E. HOLMES

One vol. crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**THE DECISIVE BATTLES OF INDIA,** from 1746 to 1849 inclusive. By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. With a Portrait of the Author, a Map, and Three Plans.

"This work, which has already been before the public in a less condensed form, is the best text-book upon the subject of the conquest of India that we have perused, and may be safely commended to every student who wishes to acquire a full knowledge of that great historical fact from a writer who, in his own words, 'will tell the whole truth without respect of persons.'"—BROAD ARROW.

One vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

**FOUR FAMOUS SOLDIERS: Sir Charles Napier, Hodson of Hodson's Horse, Sir William Napier, Sir Herbert Edwardes.** By T. R. E. HOLMES, Author of "History of the Indian Mutiny."

"The lives of Charles and William Napier are worth careful study. The essay on Sir Charles Napier is published for the first time, and gives a capital picture of the indomitable old soldier."—ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.



Now Ready.

Bound, 12s. ; Cloth, 10s. 6d.

# THE INDIA LIST

## CIVIL AND MILITARY.

JANUARY, 1890.

Issued by Permission of the Secretary of  
State for India in Council.

### CONTENTS.

#### CIVIL.

Gradation Lists of Civil Service, Bengal, Madras  
and Bombay,  
Civil Annuitants,  
Legislative Council,  
Ecclesiastical Establishments,  
Educational,  
Public Works,  
Judicial, Marine, Medical  
Land Revenue,  
Political, Postal, Police,  
Customs and Salt,  
Forest,  
Registration and Railway and Telegraph  
Departments,  
Law Courts,  
Surveys, &c., &c.

#### MILITARY.

Gradation List of the General and Field Officers  
(British and Local) of the three Presidencies  
Staff Corps,  
Adjutants General's and Quartermasters  
General's Offices,  
Army Commissariat Departments,  
British Troops serving in India (including  
Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers,  
Cavalry, Infantry and  
Medical Department).  
List of Native Regiments,  
Commander in Chief and Staff,  
Garrison Instruction Staff,  
Indian Medical Department,  
Ordnance Departments,  
Punjab Frontier Force,  
Military Departments of the three Presidencies  
Veterinary Departments,  
Tables showing the Distribution of the  
Army in India,  
Lists of Retired Officers of the three  
Presidencies, &c., &c.

#### HOME.

Departments of the Offices of the Secretary of  
State, Cooper's Hill College, List of Selected  
Candidates for the Civil and Forest Services,  
Indian Troop Service, &c., &c.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Orders of the Bath, Star of India and  
St. Michael and St. George  
Order of Precedence in India,  
Regulations for Admission to Civil Service,  
Regulations for Admission of Chaplains,  
Civil Leave Code and Supplements,  
Civil Service Pension Code—relating to the  
Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services,  
Rules for the Indian Medical Service  
Furlough and Retirement Regulations of the  
Indian Army,  
Family Pension Fund,  
Staff Corps Regulations,  
Salaries of Staff Officers,  
Regulations for Promotion,  
English Furlough Pay, &c., &c.  
With Complete Index.

LONDON :

W. H. ALLEN AND CO.,  
13, WATERLOO PLACE S.W.

### ADOPTED AS A PRIZE BOOK BY THE SCHOOL BOARD.

In Six Volumes. Each Volume complete in itself. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. each volume, or £1 1s. the set,

## The Parents' Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction.

BY

MARTHA HILL and FRIENDS.

NEW EDITION.

EDITED BY

CONSTANCE HILL.

The *School Board Chronicle* says :—"It is a library of bright, lively, wholesome reading in short pieces—about twenty separate tales, fables, poems, articles, and sketches to the volume. Now that the work has been so handsomely and happily revised, no school library will be quite what it should be without it."

The *Guardian* says :—"We hope that the children of the present generation will welcome, as we remember doing, 'The Parents' Cabinet.' So much did we love the book that the sight is a real refreshment."

The *Englishwoman's Review* says :—"The work will be prized, we believe, by a new circle of readers for its own sake, as well as by those who re-read it to recall the impressions of their childhood."

The *Scotsman* says :—"All the articles are written in popular language, being well brought within the capacity of those for whom the work has been compiled. . . . Will prove one of the most popular productions of the season for the rising generation."

The *Daily News* says :—"Each book is complete in itself, in token of which the order is indicated, not by figures, but by stars. . . . Mrs. Hill was the inventor of this convenient method. . . . May be separated without assuming the appearance of odd volumes."

LONDON : W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S ORIENTAL MANUALS.

### TWO ADDITIONS TO THE SERIES JUST PUBLISHED.

Fcap. 3s. 6d.

### ANGLICISED COLLOQUIAL BURMESE;

OR,

How to Speak the Language in  
Three Months.

BY

Lieut. F. A. L. DAVIDSON,  
Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Fcap. 10s. 6d.

### A CHINESE MANUAL

COMPRISING

A Condensed Grammar with Idiomatic  
Phrases and Dialogues.

BY

ROBERT K. DOUGLAS,

Assistant Keeper in the Library of the British Museum,  
and Professor of Chinese at King's College, London.

LONDON : W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

Just Published, demy 8vo. 15s.

### THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACTS,

I. AND XVIII. OF 1872,

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION ON THE PRINCIPLES OF  
JUDICIAL EVIDENCE, AND COMMENTARIES ;

ALSO

### THE INDIAN OATHS ACT,

X. OF 1872,

And other ACTS AND APPENDICES.

BY

WILLIAM GRIFFITH, B.A., &amp;c.

LONDON : W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE,  
And CALCUTTA.

### ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.— PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full particulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases excepted.

### JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

#### AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY,

Containing Original Articles on the History, the Beliefs,  
the Literature, and the Folklore of the East.

A Special Article gives each quarter an account of all  
Literary Work being done throughout the world in these  
branches of inquiry.

Price 12s. a Quarter.

LONDON : W. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, WATERLOO PLACE  
Publishers to the India Office.

### PRETTIEST SIGHT IN LONDON,

at HENGLER'S, Argyll Street, Oxford  
Circus, OCEAN WAVE (Mimic Sea),  
and the famous ROUMANIAN BAND,  
both from the Paris Exhibition. Also  
High-class Variety Entertainment  
Every Afternoon at Three, and Even-  
ing at Eight. Half-price 9.30. Pro-  
menades, 1s., entitling to One Sail.  
Reserved seats, 2s. (Two Sails); pri-  
vate boxes, 10s. 6d. Children half-  
price.—Tickets at Cramer's, Regent  
Street. Refreshment Bars, Smoking  
Lounges. AFTERNOON TEA (sepa-  
rate tables).

OCEAN

WAVE.

The Bank RECEIVES MONEY on DEPOSIT for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office.

*A Thin Paper Edition is Issued for Foreign Postage.*

Forms of Declaration for Customs and Insurance are furnished on application.

# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show him!! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human pair?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**  
*You can change the Trickling Stream, but not the Raging Torrent.*

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," to check disease at the onset!! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm! The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better tomorrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?

"I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life."—J. C. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E. (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)**

## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, their action is as simple as a tomato, whole meal bread or porridge (with scalded milk); you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced Life they are everything you could wish. Read Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other disastrous diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each Bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

**DR. SPENCER'S  
ASTHMA CURE**



### ASTHMA CURED.

No matter of how long standing, or how severe, by DR. SPENCER'S ASTHMA CURE; Price 4/6 and 10/- of Chemists; or free by Parcels Post from us.

Our illustrated book, "ASTHMA, ITS TREATMENT AND CURE," by E. Edwin Spencer, M.A., M.D., &c., &c., will be sent post free by us.

MRS. FLORENCE STONE, Montague Villa, Queen's Road, High Wycombe, says:—

"I have received great benefit from taking Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. For many months I have had an attack come on four nights out of seven, and lately in the day time as well; but since taking your medicine I have only had one slight attack in a month."

MRS. MARY PRICE, Gronant, near Holywell, says:—

"I had suffered for four years with Asthma. I have been now nine months without any attack. I have been cured by Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. I can never praise it enough."

\* **THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
249, High Holborn, London.

\* In no way connected with any other person or firm.

**PILES** "PILANTRA," Pile Cure. Immediate relief and a permanent cure guaranteed. Sample Free. Address—THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 249, High Holborn, London.



**W. ENGLISH,  
ARMY & NAVY  
OUTFITTER,**

Nos. 3, 4, 10, & 11,

**ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, PALM MALL, S.W.**  
Established 1860.

**SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.**

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for any Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.

Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

**67, HAYMARKET.**

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

**EPPS'S**

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**COCOA**

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER, 70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, 13, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.—March 3, 1890.

**EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,**  
PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

**MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.**

**155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
**STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.**

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

## AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.  
No. 1,948.]

LONDON, MARCH 10, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	219
NOTES OF THE WEEK ... ..	220
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ... ..	221
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
The Use of Hill Torrents ... ..	222
The Northern Shan States ... ..	222
Dacoity in the Punjab ... ..	222
Royal Dress ... ..	223
Afghanistan ... ..	223
Honorific Prefixes ... ..	223
Bengal, &c. ... ..	223
INDIA IN PARLIAMENT ... ..	224
Sir Lepel Griffin Interviewed ... ..	225
The "Pioneer" Defamation Case ... ..	226
NOTICES OF BOOKS ... ..	227
LEADING ARTICLES:—	
The Officiering of the Indian Army—II. ... ..	228
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	229
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	230
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	231
INDIA OFFICE ... ..	231
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	231
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	232
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ... ..	232
OBITUARY ... ..	232
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ... ..	233
Programme of Movements of Her Majesty's Indian Troopships ... ..	234
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	235
LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH—Military ... ..	236
ADVERTISEMENTS ... ..	237

**A LADY, leaving LONDON for BOMBAY in OCTOBER, via KURRACHEE, by British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer, will be glad to take charge of a few Children, over 12 years of age, or a few young Ladies, on the voyage, in return for half a first-class passage.—Address, "MATER," care of Messrs. William Watson and Co., 27, Leadenhall Street, London.**

**OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—**  
Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

**STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.**

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate look-up rooms for large or small quantities

**JOHN HANES, MANAGER**

**STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.**

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

**BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY, every week.**

**CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA, ALEXANDRIA, and NAPLES, every alternate week.**

**CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.**

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde, under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

#### LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

City of Calcutta ... A. Thoms ... Thursday, Mar. 13  
City of Canterbury ... A. B. Gray ... Saturday, Mar. 22

#### LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

City of Edinburgh ... W. H. Barham ... Monday, Mar. 31  
Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE AND WORKMAN, 86, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS AND Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.	Kurrachee and Bombay.
*Rewa ... .. Mar. 13	Henzada ... .. Mar. 15
*Chyebassa ... .. Mar. 27	Huzara ... .. Apr. 8
*Gelonada ... .. Apr. 10	Karbela ... .. May 10
*India ... .. Apr. 24	Kangra ... .. June 7

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

*Malda ... .. Mar. 20	*Africa ... .. May 15
*Ethiopia ... .. April 17	

\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or lock-outs.

Apply to GRAY, DAVES AND Co., 13, Austinfriars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL AND Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall, S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO and RUBATTINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is requested.

s.s. SINGAPORE, 5,000 tons, March 20.  
s.s. RAFFAELLE RUBATTINO, 5,500 tons, April 10.

Passengers should embark the previous day. Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street, London

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**BOMBAY via TRIESTE and BRINDISI.—NOTICE to PASSENGERS.—**  
Monthly Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

April 8 ... ..	Imperator ... ..	4,070 tons.
May 8 ... ..	Imperatrix ... ..	4,070 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

**HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,**  
127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.

Clan Sinclair ... ..	Mar. 15
Clan Buchanan ... ..	Apr. 2

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, via Suez Canal.

Bellagio ... ..	Mar. 13
Clan Drummond ... ..	Mar. 22

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUTR AND Co.; or to CAYZER, IRVINE AND Co., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street, Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., 25, Regent Street, S.W.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn), of London and Liverpool.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, AND GENERAL SHIPPING INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENCY AND GLOBE FOREIGN EXPRESS.

**PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND MERCHANDISE FORWARDED. PASSAGES ENGAGED.** Baggage Collected and Shipped, and Insurances effected to all parts of the world.

Full information may be obtained on application at 10, Queen Street, Cheapside; and 23, Regent Street, London; and 10, North John Street, Liverpool.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Authorised, £2,000,000. Subscribed and Paid up, £567,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Buxhire, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Kobe (Yokohama), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Beyruth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tabreez, Tientsin, Tientsin, Vladivostok, Yokohama,

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, Secretary.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 1833

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office.—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches.

INDIA ... ..	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon
IN CEYLON ... ..	Colombo, Kandy, Galle.

IN STRAITS SET ... ..	Singapore, Penang, Malacca.
IN JAPAN ... ..	Batavia.

IN CHINA ... ..	Hong-Kong, Shanghai.
-----------------	----------------------

Bankers ... (Bank of England.

London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agents business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.



**GARDEN & SON,**  
200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**MILITARY & HUNTING  
SADDLERY,**  
HARNESS, ACCOUTREMENTS, &c.  
Patentees of "Safety Saddle Bar," strong,  
simple, and secure, and the "Grip-fast,"  
a secure Stop for Riding and  
Driving Reins.

**ROBT. S. GARDEN,**  
**GUN & SWORD  
MAKER,**  
200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.  
**REVOLVERS OF ALL  
DESCRIPTIONS.**  
words made to order, the blades thoroughly  
tested by machine on the Premises.  
SPORTING CARTRIDGES CAREFULLY LOADED  
AS MAY BE REQUIRED.  
Every Description of Sporting Apparatus.

**CERTAIN AND RAPID CURE.**

**RHEUMATISM,  
LUMBAGO,  
GOUT,  
&c., &c.**

**REYNOLDS'  
SPECIFIC.**

*Sold  
in Bottles,  
2/9 each.  
By all the Principal  
Chemists throughout the  
World.*

**IMMEDIATE RELIEF.**

ESTABLISHED 1851.

**BIRKBECK BANK, SOUTHAMPTON**  
BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.

THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS,  
repayable on demand.

TWO per CENT. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS  
calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not  
drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge,  
the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and  
Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends,  
and Coupons, and the purchase and sale of Stocks,  
Shares, and Annuities.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
post free, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual  
Receipts exceed Five Millions.**

**HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS  
PER MONTH,** with immediate possession, and no  
Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK  
BUILDING SOCIETY, 20, Southampton Buildings,  
Chancery Lane.

**HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE  
SHILLINGS PER MONTH,** with immediate possession,  
either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply  
at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND  
SOCIETY, as above.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
on application.

To His Highness the Sultan of Jahore.

**A. ABRAHAM'S,**  
**COURT BOOTMAKER,**  
113, HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON,  
LONDON, W.

BOOTS and SHOES made to Order on ANATOMICAL  
PRINCIPLES.

Specially Prepared Leather for Tender Feet.  
Specialties for Hot Climates.

Sizes Registered and Lasts kept for every Customer,  
thus ensuring a Perfect Fit.

**GEO. DAVIES & SON,**  
NAVAL & MILITARY SHIRT TAILORS,  
HOSIERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,  
29, NORTH AUDLEY ST., OXFORD ST.,  
LONDON, W.

Outfits to all Parts of the World on the most Reasonable  
Terms with Despatch.

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL—  
PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.**

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full particulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases excepted.

**CIVILIANS AND MILITARY  
OFFICERS** proceeding abroad can effect ASSURANCES and LOANS in connection therewith on moderate terms, with the

**STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
by applying at the Offices of the Company.

Edinburgh (Head Office)—3 and 5, George-street.  
London—83, King William-street, and 3, Pall Mall East.  
Dublin—68, Upper Sackville-street.

Accumulated Funds, upwards of £7,000,000.  
Annual Revenue, over £900,000.

**BONUS YEAR.**

The next division of Profits takes place as at Nov. 15, 1890, and policies taken out now or before that date will participate in the division.

**R. ANDERSON & CO.,**  
**INDIAN, COLONIAL,**

AND

**GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENTS,**  
14, CORNHILL, E.C., AND 14, COCKSPUR  
STREET, S.W., LONDON.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in INDIAN,  
COLONIAL, LONDON, PROVINCIAL, and FOREIGN  
NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and PERIODICALS.

**ESTIMATES FREE.**

Letters in reply to Advertisements received and  
forwarded free of charge except for postage.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE  
CORPORATION.**

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.)

**For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.**

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.  
Branch: 20, PALL MALL.

Accumulated Funds nearly £4,000,000.

The Total Claims paid by this Corporation have  
exceeded THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

**FIRE.**

Policies issued free of expense.  
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be  
paid whether the property be set on fire or not.  
An abatement equal to one-year's charge is allowed on  
Policies issued for seven years.

**LIFE.**

**MODERN AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF  
ASSURANCE.**

Unimpeachable Security. Large Bonuses. Liberal  
Conditions of Assurance.  
Guaranteed minimum Surrender Values.  
Policies protected against accidental forfeiture.  
Immediate Settlement of Claims.  
No fines or fees charged.

A Prospectus, Annual Report, and Balance Sheet will  
be forwarded on application.

E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary.

**COCKLE'S** FREE FROM  
MERCURY.

**ANTIBILIOUS**  
FOR  
BILE, LIVER,  
INDIGESTION, **PILLS.**  
&c.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.  
THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.  
IN USE EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**4, GREAT ORMOND STREET,  
LONDON.**

**N. THIERRY,**

**MILITARY BOOT MAKER  
BEST QUALITY HAND SEWN  
BOOTS AND SHOES  
EASY & ELEGANT  
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN WEST END PRICES**

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER—  
IN A FEW DAYS.

**LONDON:** 70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W.  
and 48, GRESHAM ST., E.C.

**SPECIALITY—**

The K and CHAMPION SHOOTING BOOTS. WATER  
PROOF THROUGHOUT, 27s. NETT

*Illustrated Price Lists Post Free*

An old boot is sufficient guide for size to ensure a good  
fit. 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT to Members of the  
Army and Navy C. S. S. A. and C. S. C. S. Stores.

**SMITH, KAY & CO.,**

Late JEREMIAH SMITH & CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS).

**MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT  
STATIONERS,  
PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND  
LITHOGRAPHERS.**

**ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR.  
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.**

**42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.**

**J. BURROUGH'S  
PERFECT FITTING SHIRT.**

Naval, Military, and Indian, Home,  
and Colonial Outfitter.

**279, OXFORD ST., W.**  
Near Hanover Square Gate, W.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

These FAMOUS PILLS PURIFY the BLOOD,  
and act most soothingly on the LIVER,  
STOMACH, BOWELS, and KIDNEYS—the  
great MAIN SPRINGS of LIFE. They are  
wonderfully efficacious in all ailments in-  
cidental to FEMALES. To the EMIGRANT  
TRAVELLER, SOLDIER, and SAILOR, they  
will be found invaluable in the time of need.



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 21st Feb.; from Allahabad and Madras to the 19th Feb.; and from Calcutta to the 18th Feb.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council on 21st Feb. Bills amending the Indian Steam Vessels Act and the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act were passed. The Report of the Select Committee on the Charitable Endowments Bill was presented.

THE Commander-in-Chief reached Calcutta on 19th Feb., and according to programme would start the same evening for Assam. But there are many questions in connection with the allotments in the coming Budget which it is desirable that the military members of the Council should settle together, so that Sir Frederick will probably postpone his departure until the end of the week. His Excellency has not quite recovered from the effects of the accident which recently befell him, and is still unable to ride.

THE gift presented to the Punjab University by the Maharaja of Patiala in commemoration of Prince Albert Victor's visit is Rs. 50,000, although this was not mentioned in the address of the Maharaja to the Prince when his Royal Highness was at Patiala.

THE British Agent from the Amir's camp confirms the report of Abdur Rahman's intended visit to Herat. Preparations are now being made for the march.

THE Amir of Kabul has just appointed Colonel Wali Ahmed, son of the late General Amir Ahmed, to be his Agent temporarily with the Government of India. Aziz Ahmed, grandson of the Envoy, had carried on the work of the Agency for the past three months.

GENERAL STRACHEY and Sir A. Rendel have been engaged in a careful examination of the annual estimates of expenditure on the East Indian Railway, with the result that they expect to be able to make a large saving, possibly as much as twenty lakhs.

SIR A. M. RENDEL has left Calcutta for Madras to officially inspect and report on the Madras Harbour Works, in his capacity of Consulting Engineer.

COLONEL POLE-CAREW has retired from the Military Secretaryship to the Commander-in-Chief, and made over charge of his office to his successor, Major Nicholson, R.E., for good and all.

MR. R. T. HOBART's resignation of the Bengal Civil Service has been officially notified, with effect from December 24th.

MR. W. T. CHURCH, Magistrate and Collector of Bareilly, has decided to resign the service, and will leave India in April next.

MR. GAY, Comptroller General, goes on furlough in April. He will be succeeded by Mr. Jacob. Mr. Cox, Accountant-General, Bombay, goes on furlough next month, Mr. R. Logan from Lahore relieving him, and Mr. E. W. Kallner, Deputy Comptroller-General, filling the Punjab vacancy. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, now at Nagpore, takes three months' leave in the hot weather, and Mr. Brereton will officiate for him, Mr. Gamble, C.S., coming to Allahabad in his place.

MR. H. LEE, in the grade of Joint Magistrate, but now officiating as a Collector, is likely to succeed to Sir Henry Harrison as Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation if he cares to accept the appointment.

COLONEL BERESFORD LOVETT, Superintending Engineer of Military Works at Rawalpindi, is granted a year's furlough.

DR. ROBERTSON, Agency Surgeon, Gilgit, who has been engaged for some time in Calcutta in writing a report of his work in Chitral and on the Kafirstan border, has been granted three months' leave to England.

MR. HICKS, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, following up a wounded tigress on foot the other day in Mandla district, was seized by the brute, and badly mauled. He was at first reported to be killed, but in reality is making a good recovery.

THE rule regulating promotion in the Telegraph Department, by which successions to permanent vacancies were gazetted only twice a year, has been abolished. Promotions now will be made from the dates on which vacancies occur, and the Department will be relieved of a vexatious grievance.

THE Sikkim relief will take place at the end of March. One company of the Buffs will be stationed at Gnatong, with two companies of Native Infantry in support.

A LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL has just been founded by the Nawab of Tonk.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS will probably make a short tour through Barreilly, Naini Tal, Almora, and Ranikhet on his way to Simla from Assam.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at a recent meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council severely criticised the communications of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* with regard to the Calcutta Port Trust Bill.

A VERY small proportion of Rs. 65,000 promised last Congress has been subscribed. Of Madras's share, Rs. 6,000, only Rs. 150 has yet been paid.

SIR LEPHEL GRIFFIN has been interviewed in Rangoon regarding the Ruby Mines and the Labour Question.

THE Chinchli Agricultural Horse and Cattle Show was opened on Feb. 14th, and proved very successful.

THE HON. GEORGE CURZON, M.P., who spent some four or five months in Persia, intends publishing his conclusions upon the present political condition of the country, and its importance as a factor in the Central Asian question.

It is said that the Uncovenanted Service will be allowed to commute their pensions into sterling at the rate of one shilling and eightpence.

THE Government of India offices close in Calcutta on the 1st of April, and reopen at Simla on the 2nd.

THE European, D. King, who was charged with murdering a *durwan* in Calcutta recently, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

OBITUARY.—MR. H. P. Lawrence, manager, New Oriental Bank, Calcutta.

EIGHTEEN Mahomedans and low-caste Hindus were charged recently before the Magistrate of Dum Dum with an unprovoked assault upon seven soldiers of The Buffs. The latter, who were unarmed, were mobbed by a crowd of Natives, beaten with lathies and pelted with stones within one hundred yards of a police-station. Eight of the prisoners concerned were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and fines of Rs. 15. The attack is believed to have been made owing to the ill-feeling that has existed against soldiers since the Dum Dum murder case was made public.

## NOTES.

THE Government of India may, as the *Times* telegram from Calcutta tells us, have administered a rebuke to Mr. Caine and other ignorant meddlers in the matter of Indian excise, but such gentlemen are not silenced by having facts arrayed against them. They will continue to interfere in questions which they have neither studied in earnest nor honestly sought information about so long as they can get an audience amongst that large body who are "mostly fools"—the British public. The misfortune is that Parliament should ever assist agitators here to attempt the weakening of the hands of the Government in India. If some of the assertions regarding our rule in that country which have been made by the pseudo-philanthropists were treated by the House with silence instead of the Secretary of State calling upon the Viceroy for explanations the mischief would soon be at an end. Now it is increasing, because encouraged.

THE London edition of the *New York Herald* seems to be anxious to rival the *Times* in having a correspondent to wire intelligence from India on Sundays also. The *Herald's* telegram is from Bombay yesterday as follows:—"The arrangements for the departure from India of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been completed, and they will embark at Bombay on Thursday next on board the P. and O. Steamship *Kaisir-i-Hind*. Travelling *via* Colombo and Singapore they will visit China and Japan, and will cross the Pacific to Vancouver Island. Thence they will take train on the Canadian Pacific Railway for Quebec, where they will probably make a short sojourn, and embark for England on June 12th. Their children will leave here for England on the 17th inst., taking the usual sea route. The Duke last night attended a farewell banquet given in his honour by the Bombay Yacht Club, and in a speech thanking the members for their good wishes, took occasion to refer to the extensive military manœuvres which were carried out under his direction last week. The object of these manœuvres was to test the strength of the defences of Bombay, and the Duke now expressed his regret that the test had shown a very unsatisfactory result, proving conclusively that the existing defences are utterly inadequate for the proper protection of the city."

THE Indian Councils Bill has been read a second time in the Lords, but the Congress agitators have little cause for rejoicing. Viscount Cross's Bill will hardly meet their demands, and Lord Salisbury's remarks will possibly be received with "indignation." But to all who know India, who have lived in the country, who have a fair acquaintance with the condition and character of its varied peoples, will strongly endorse his Lordship's opinion that the elective principle—government by representation—is not an Eastern idea, and does not fit Eastern traditions or Eastern minds.

HIS words are words of warning, but of wisdom too:—"Representative government answers admirably so long as all those represented desire much the same thing and have interests tolerably analogous, but it is put to a terrible strain when the represented community is divided into two portions, of which one portion is bitterly hostile to the other. We know how the Mahomedan and Hindoo population stand face to face with each other; in representative government we do not know how they would view each other, but we know, at all events, that one of the heaviest duties and severest responsibilities of the Government of India is to prevent the outbreak of the difficulties which are caused by the profound differences between those two communities—differences in race, traditions, history, and creed. . . . You must not drift into an elective government of India."

THE following is from the *Pioneer*:—"Mr. Eardley Norton has been giving some good people at Bangalore a very explicit exposition of the loaves and fishes theory of

the Congress, which Congressionists are usually eager to disavow. 'The Government,' said Mr. Norton, 'gave the people liberal education, made them fit to do things that were required of them, and when they came up to the standard the Government closed the doors of advancement. What, then, was the good of higher education? That is to say, that no Government should foster education unless it is prepared to find posts for all the educated. But even if we admit the validity of this somewhat extraordinary principle it would be interesting to know how it is to be given effect to, even supposing all the Congress demands granted. The Government of India closes the door of only a few hundred posts; but supposing they were thrown open, where will be room for the thousands of students who now leave the Indian colleges annually? Mr. Norton, of course, and a few others would get seats on the extended Councils; if political prudence were thrown to the winds a few Natives would get posts now reserved to Europeans; and, finally, everybody would have a vote; but does Mr. Norton think this would satisfy the thousands who would still be hungry, and whom he now says have a right to have their hunger appeased?'"

*India* is the title of a newspaper issued by the "Indian Political Agency," of which Mr. Wm. Digby, C.I.E., has guidance and control. In the second issue of the paper there is a poem of considerable length, entitled "A Welcome to Mr. Bradlaugh. The deplorable condition of the country to Indian eyes." In this poem, to which special attention is called in an editorial note, Mr. Bradlaugh is described as an incarnation of Buddha, and also as one "who dost not even fear God in treading the path of justice," but the loyalty and truthfulness of the production may be judged from the following picture of the Natives of India under British rule:—

How can subjects prosper where the laws and their administrators are so peculiar?

Only those who are kith and kin of the rulers,  
Or those who serve them assiduously with servility,  
Obtain happiness, reputation, advancement, and their selfish ends;

Other people are generally surrounded with troubles.  
Should (these latter) desire to prosecute any enterprise, great or small, either with their own or with borrowed capital,  
They are not allowed to carry it out without an unreasonable burden of taxation;

Those who pass many years in the acquisition of learning and skill

Get no suitable employment without (special) recommendations.

Those who enter the army for a living are not properly treated, because they are not "white."

The distinction of black and white is everywhere so predominant

That the word "Native" is a term of reproach.

The "whites" sometimes escape punishment, even for murder;

But the "blacks" are insulted if they merely carry a stick.

The rulers are solicitous for the comfort of the "whites,"  
And a hundred anxieties oppress the "blacks" when they speak of their discomforts.

The name of the poet is not given, but the editorial note says that, "In the vigorous and faithful translation which Mr. Pincott has made for the readers of *India* is presented a description of our great Eastern Empire as it appears to the people who live in it."

THE services of Surgeon F. F. MacCartie (Bombay Establishment), Probationer in the Assay Department, Bombay, has been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—Mysore Shares on Saturday were in demand, and rose 3-16, this being the only change. Mysore Shares were last quoted 6 to 6½ *xd.*, Nundydroog 1 15-16, to 2 1-16, Indian Consolidated 2s. 6d. to 3s., Balaghat-Mysore fully paid (£1) 9s. 6d. to 10s., Ooregum Ordinary 2½ to 2½, ditto Preference 2 1-16 to 2 3-16, Devala-Moyar 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d., Nine Reefs New (17s. paid) 8s. to 9s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 11s. to 11s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d., South-East Mysore 2s. to 2s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 3s. to 3s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 15s. to 15s. 6d., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The Indian Government has published a reply to the strictures which the House of Commons, at the instance of Mr. Caine, M.P., and Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., passed on its excise administration last year. Immediately after the House passed its resolution the supreme Government called upon the provincial Governments for full reports, and after they were received some six months were spent in digesting and arranging them. The result is a most complete and crushing answer to the indictment. As that answer with the appendices covers nearly 400 printed pages, it is impossible to do more now than mention some few points. After alluding to the serious difficulties which have to be met in establishing a system of excise in India, the Government go on to say:—

"These difficulties are, we believe, greater than are met in any other country which is ruled on principles in accord with modern civilisation, and the complexity of the questions involved makes it difficult for those who have no practical experience of the working of the administration to appreciate the obstacles with which we have to contend. Under such circumstances it is a matter for regret that the statements made in the debate on the Indian excise system should, as they appear to us, have been inaccurate and misleading, and we feel it necessary to reply at some length to criticisms which have resulted in the condemnation as a whole of the many widely differing and complex excise systems in force in India."

Several of Mr. Caine's statements are next discussed in detail, and their inaccuracy is exposed. For instance, with reference to his assertion that drinking had greatly increased in Bengal during the last few years, it is shown that he only offered evidence up to 1884, while it was not till the following year that the Bengal Government proceeded to carry out the recommendations of the Excise Commission, with the result that the issue of spirits from the central distilleries greatly decreased. Again, it is proved that he entirely misapprehended the statements made to him in conversation by an excise official at Bombay whom he quoted in the debate. On this the Government remark:

"We do not charge Mr. Caine with intentional misrepresentation. His mistake, no doubt, was made in ignorance, but we would strongly urge that statements of this sort, made in Parliament when they cannot be contradicted at the time, should not be accepted as evidence sufficient to justify what was practically a vote of censure on the excise administration of the Government of India."

A number of other misconceptions and mistakes are exposed in no less complete a manner. One incident is described as a striking illustration of the disadvantage at which the Indian Government is put when its policy is discussed in England. A similar remark might be made of nearly all Mr. Caine's and Mr. Smith's allegations, and no one reading the document can doubt the triumph of the Indian Government.

The debate on Lord Cross's Councils Bill, although as yet we have only a brief and not very clear telegraphic summary, is attracting much attention. It may be said generally that the whole of the Indian public, with the exception of the Congress party, are disposed to regard the measure with favour. The *Indian Spectator*, a Native paper published at Bombay, says the Bill ought to be welcomed as a fair result of the agitation for the right of election. That right, it adds, is not of much practical need just at present, and will not be so until it can be shown that the Government selects incompetent or weak men. Even when able and independent councillors are available election might in the present state of things lead to failure if extended to the councils, whereas nomination will probably lead to success.

The *Indian Mirror*, a Congress organ published in Calcutta, maintains that the Legislative Councils have hitherto been shams, and will continue to be so until the right of electing members is conceded to the people. The *Bengalee*, another Congress paper, is surprised that Lord Cross should have introduced a Bill which deliberately ignores the elective principle.

Mr. Hume, general secretary and principal organiser of the Congress, writing to a Bombay paper, says:—

"I wish to distinctly place on record before leaving India my conviction that the Bill is worse than nothing, that it is simply an insult to the country. It is a case of the authorities, whom we humbly petitioned for bread, casting a stone in our faces."

Against these utterances of the irreconcilable party may be set the fact that the movement among the Mahomedans of Upper India to petition Parliament against Mr. Bradlaugh's proposed Bill is steadily gaining strength, and that the petition is likely to be largely and influentially signed

Some useful lessons as to the fitness of India for representative institutions may be gathered from the recently published report of the Punjab Government on the working of the local boards established under Lord Ripon's local self-government scheme. The report states that the work done by the boards has not been fruitful, that the people take little interest in them, and that men of good standing shrink from the shame of defeat at the polls, and so do not offer themselves as candidates.

Prince Albert Victor spent last week in a shooting excursion to the Nepal jungles. The party had fair sport, although heavy rain interfered to some extent. They return to British territory to-morrow, and then proceed towards Bombay, making a few halts *en route*.

Some naval manœuvres that were held at Bombay last week appear to prove conclusively that the present armament of the forts is insufficient to protect the city against a strong and enterprising enemy. The steamer *Lawrence*, which was supposed to represent a heavy ironclad belonging to an enemy, easily defeated the turret ship *Abyssinia*, and then passing up the harbour took up a position beyond the range of the batteries and shelled the city.

For some time past a band of dacoits under a notorious leader named Jhunda have been the terror of Meerut and the surrounding districts. Last Monday a police force under the district superintendent came upon them when they were about to plunder a village. The dacoits got possession of a small fort, where they provisioned themselves and refused to surrender. The police thereupon attacked them. A sharp fight ensued, and it is said that over 100 rifle shots were fired by the dacoits. After some time the dacoits tried to escape, but were captured. Jhunda and another man were killed. The police escaped unhurt. Two Martini-Henry rifles were found with the band.

The Chamber of Commerce of Upper India has followed the example of the Bengal Chamber in protesting strongly against the proposed Factories Act, which it declares to be unnecessary and not suited for India. The chairman, in addressing the Chamber, expressed an opinion in favour of cutting down the large number of Native holidays now observed by the Government, and also spoke at some length on the necessity of having an alternative railway line between Calcutta and Upper India.

The epidemic which has been raging in Bombay for some time now shows signs of abating. There it is a difference of opinion as to its nature, some maintaining that it is influenza, others that it is only a mild type of fever. It appears to have been as universal as the influenza was in England, and to have necessitated almost entire cessation of work in the manufactories and schools. Reports of outbreaks of influenza also come from other quarters, notably Vellore in Southern and Lucknow in Northern India. At the latter place it appeared about a week ago, and has already prostrated the larger portion of the garrison.

The case of O'Hara, a private of the Leinster Regiment, who, a fortnight ago, was tried before the Calcutta High Court on a charge of murdering a Native and sentenced to death, has been brought before the Court for revision on the certificate of the Advocate-General. The case was argued for four days before the Chief Justice and five other Judges. The main point was whether the two principal witnesses for the Crown were not accomplices whose uncorroborated evidence was insufficient for conviction. The Court has taken time to consider. The case is exciting much interest, and many persons believe that the evidence at the trial was altogether untrustworthy.

The Viceroy leaves Calcutta early in April. He spends a fortnight at Dehra Dûn before going to Simla.

The Chinese Amban, who has been residing at Darjeeling for about a year, is expected to arrive in Calcutta on Wednesday. It is hoped that the negotiations on the Sikkim question will then be brought to a final conclusion.

## AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

A Lahore newspaper learns from a trustworthy Native source that the Ameer has determined to subdue Kafiristan, and is preparing to enter the country from the north as well as the south.

## BURMA.

RANGOON, MARCH 9.

The *Rangoon Times* reports that a conspiracy has been discovered at Mandalay to fire the town, seize the palace, and place an Alompra pretender named Moungha on the throne. Numerous arrests have been made. A number of Phoongyees are said to be implicated.

Sir Lepel Griffin has returned to Rangoon from the Ruby mines. He remained four days at the mines. Owing to the difficulty of the road, and the stringent regulations, the Ruby

mines district remains very much *terra incognita*. Sir L. Griffin's visit has again attracted public attention to the mines, which has been heightened by the fact that a correspondent of the *Rangoon Times*, who, with Sir L. Griffin's consent, proposed accompanying him to the mines, was prevented from going by the local officials at the mines. The *Rangoon Times* suggests that the real reason of the prohibition was that the officials were unwilling that the truth about the progress of the works should be known.

The following authoritative statement of Sir Lepel Griffin's views appears to negative this suggestion:—The visit was satisfactory, and Sir L. Griffin considers that it has resulted in placing the affairs of the company on a more assured basis. The great difficulty of the company was smuggling. No good rubies reached the company's agents under the existing rules, which compelled the miners to dispose of stones to the company, or sell them by public auction, paying the company 30 per cent. on the valuation. With the approval of the Government the existing rules will be abolished, and a free market for the sale of rubies established by a limited number of miners, who will pay fees estimated to produce £15,000 yearly. No fresh Native mines will be allowed to be opened. As a result of these changes all the detectives, and three-fourths of the Goorkha military police, will no longer be needed. Sir L. Griffin considers that the expensive and elaborate hydraulic methods of Californian mining, which it was originally proposed to adopt, are unsuited to the ruby mines. He declares that the enterprise, if carried on with energy, will be a brilliant success; but much remains to be done before the company will be in working order.

A concession of the mining rights over four square miles of coal-bearing land at Kalay, in Upper Chindwin, has been granted to a Calcutta syndicate, represented by Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie, and Company. A coal-mining concession near Kyaukmyoung, on the Irrawaddy, has been granted to another syndicate.

Oil-bearing land at Kean-Angyoung is being marked out in mile-square blocks, which will be offered to public competition.

#### THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

RANGOON, MARCH 9.

An advance on the Tashon Ywama will be made by two columns from Haka and Fort White on the 11th inst. They will meet on the bank of the Manipur river, advancing thence on Thop. The Haka column will be accompanied by two mountain guns. It is reported that the Tashon Ywama is strongly fortified. The general opinion is that the Tashons will offer resistance.

A force of 50 Borderers and 50 Goorkhas, commanded by Major Skene, which was sent from Fort White to attack the village of Yawlu and enforce the submission of the Shwebin-gaji tribe, has had a skirmish with the Chins. One Borderer and one Goorkha were wounded. The Chins burned the village and retreated, and subsequently cut the telegraph near Kalemio, carrying off four miles of wire.

The Haka chiefs have taken the oath of submission to the British power.

Brigadier-General Symons reports that Colonel Tregear's resources will not allow him to advance further this season. A gap of 80 miles exists between Haka and Colonel Tregear's camp on the Koladain. Brigadier-General Symons advocates that only one post—at Haka—should be established in the Chin country. The garrison will be completely isolated from Burma for several months. The Tounghkal River, which is in flood for five months, makes 11 miles of the road recently traversed by the troops impassable during the rains.

The health of the troops is still bad. Of the last detachment of 100 Borderers sent from Rangoon only 52 reached Haka. Ninety-nine more Punjab coolies have been sent back invalided.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The reconnoitring party which Brigadier-General Symonds sent to meet Colonel Tregear's column, and which recovered the heads of Lieutenant Stewart and the two British soldiers who were killed by the Lushais in 1888, also obtained three Snider rifles and Lieut. Stewart's aneroid and field glasses.

The troops are now encamped at Haka, which is described as a delightful place in a broad, open valley, with wild pear trees blossoming in profusion, and violets and other English flowers. Lieut. Brownrigg, who was lately wounded, is doing well. As the two columns have now joined hands there is little left to do, and the forces will soon return, leaving garrisons at various points.

Mr. Cox, now acting Accountant-General, Bombay, will go on furlough for two years about the end of March, and Mr. Robert Logan, from Lahore, will relieve him. Mr. E. W. Kellner, the Deputy Accountant-General, moving up as Accountant-General to the Punjab Government.

#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

##### THE USE OF HILL TORRENTS.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

We are glad to learn that efforts are being made in the Gujrat district to induce the zemindars to use the hill torrents usefully by throwing embankments across them and taking off water channels to irrigate the land. This is done largely in Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan; in some parts of the Gujrat district the hill torrents, like the Tabi and Bhimber, both swollen by affluents from the Pubhi range, are eating into the good land and covering it with sand, after the manner of the Hoshiarpur "chos." The ruin which is gradually overtaking the zemindars from this cause could easily be stopped if they would exert themselves; but the Punjabi zemindars are the stiff-necked generation known to science. The only way to teach them to adopt an improvement is to induce one person to do so, and wait until his resultant prosperity becomes undeniable. Then all his neighbours may become amenable to reason. It is no use trying to convince them of anything by argument, or even by illustration on Government ground. They must see a villager, one of themselves, waxing fat, and escaping from the bunnia's clutches, before they can see the advisability of mending their ways likewise. We are glad, therefore, to learn that one village is being separately taken in hand, and will be made a model of embankments and water channels. A seer of example to the rustic mind is worth a maund of preaching.

##### THE NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

(Englishman.)

There can be no doubt that the condition of the Northern Shan States shows marked improvement as compared with last year. Mr. Daly, in his report, points out that Kun San Ton Hon's authority has been peacefully extended throughout North Theinni; that in South Theinni confidence has been restored by the establishment of the post at Lashio; and that there are prospects of better and firmer government in Mainglon. The North Theinni Sawbwa has readily agreed to introduce in his State aims regulations similar to those recently brought in by the Thibaw Sawba, and it is hoped that the system may shortly be extended to South Theinni and Taungbaing. The mixed character of the population renders the measure one of some little difficulty in Theinni and Taungbaing. The amount of tribute on account of 1887-88 actually paid in by the various States was Rs. 32,175, leaving about 15 per cent. of the demand still outstanding. During the year the health of the Lashio Military Police was a cause of grave anxiety, about 25 per cent. of the force being unfit for duty in July last. Some 80 per cent. of the detachment are young Punjabis, upon whom the change of climate seems to tell severely.

##### DACOITY IN THE PUNJAB.

(Pioneer.)

We know from the annual report of the Thuggi and Dacoity Department that dacoity still flourishes with almost its original vigour in many of the Native States, and is still of comparatively frequent occurrence in the less populous districts under British rule; but we certainly do not expect to find the game of stand and deliver played at this time of day on the public highway within a few miles of a city like Delhi. Yet this is what, as our local correspondent telegraphed, has actually happened. The dak carrying the Karnal mails was stopped not more than fifteen miles from Delhi by a band of twenty men. The robbers, after the manner of the typical highway-men of romance, seem to have been extremely polite, offering no violence, but only relieving the dak of everything it carried. The worst of it is that the Punjab police have scarcely the excuse of being taken entirely unawares. For several years back a band of robbers, probably the same as that which made this successful coup, has been systematically exploiting Delhi and its vicinity. The leader, a daring rascal belonging to the Gujar fraternity, a well-known criminal tribe, was captured in the summer of 1828; but the spoiling of the Karnal dak shows only too clearly that his band is as strong as ever, and indeed his recent escape and recapture seem to have merely increased their audacity. The robbers, though their band is evidently well organised and their plans are always carefully prepared, have played the same game so frequently that it is astonishing they have so long eluded capture. A robbery is planned somewhere in the Meerut and Bulandshahr districts, the dacoits make their way one by one to the scene of action, the booty is secured, and the marauders then retire across the Jumna to distribute their spoils and lie quiet until the hue-and-cry has died away and they see a fresh opportunity. It is scarcely creditable, however, that a band which has made itself so notorious should have been able to carry on its depredations



so long. Serious crime has been becoming alarmingly prevalent in the Punjab of late years, and the police of the Province cannot afford to let the rose fall from their chaplet much oftener. Such an affair as that ought to be altogether impossible in British territory.

#### ROYAL DRESS.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

A Native correspondent complains that Prince Albert Victor does not wear a distinctive dress when he appears in public. This may appear a small thing; but we have received so many letters from Natives on the subject that it evidently is not so in their eyes. Take the case of a villager who has tramped many miles to Lahore to see the future Emperor of India, and is pledged to bring back full accounts to his village in the desert. What kind of a figure does he cut when he returns, and says that he saw a number of sahibs in carriages, but does not know which was the Prince. Our Burma correspondent telegraphed how the boatmen of the Irrawaddy had spent days of waiting to see the Prince, and when he came clamoured to any European who would stop to listen to tell them which was the Prince, and were filled with satisfaction and delight when the distinguishing peculiarity of his civilian costume was pointed out. No doubt, to save trouble, any civilian might have been pointed out, and would have satisfied them equally well; but this is not the way in which India expects to recognise the great ones of her world. So far, at any rate, as the Punjab is concerned, we feel sure that if, on the Prince's visit to Lahore, some simple symbol of sovereignty or other device to distinguish the Prince from his neighbours had been devised, a large amount of disappointment would have been obviated. It is difficult to those who know all the members of our Royal Family from photographs and illustrated papers, and are familiar with the etiquette of processions, to realise the difficulty which Natives find in selecting the central figure of our ceremonies. It is impossible for us to realise the importance which they attach to the mere fact of looking on the Queen's grandson. As, however, the percentage of disappointed ones, who send "letters to the editor" of an English newspaper, must be fractional, we feel sure that disappointment has been widely felt.

#### AFGHANISTAN.

(Pioneer.)

The announcement made by the Amir that he intends to visit Herat in the spring proves that he has at last completed the settlement of Afghan-Turkistan. For more than a year he has remained in his military camp at Mazar-i-Sharif, rooting out the disaffection caused by Ishak Khan's intrigues, and re-establishing his authority in a province where it had been seriously shaken. The sinister rumours that his power had been undermined in Afghanistan generally, and that his absence from Kabul would be a signal for a general rising in the capital and the eastern districts, has been falsified by events; and there can be no doubt that his vigorous policy in connection with the rebellion of 1888 has strengthened his hold upon the country. His reign has been a stormy one hitherto, but there are signs that the troublous period has passed away, and that, apart from any hostile action on the part of Russia, Abdur Rahman has now nothing to fear from his enemies. His defeat of Ayub Khan at Kandahar, the suppression of the repeated insurrections among the Ghilzais and Shinwaris, and the dispersal of Ishak's adherents after the battle of Ghazniak, have stamped him as a fit ruler of the turbulent Afghan race. His methods are, of course, not in harmony with those of civilised Governments, and the merciless severity of his punishments cannot be approved; but none can question the success he has achieved in consolidating his kingdom. He had at the outset to combat the suspicion of the fanatical element in the population, whom his alliance with the British Government had excited, and to overawe the priesthood who had thoroughly aroused the people during the war of 1878-80; and this he succeeded in doing mainly by reorganising his army, and relying solely upon it in all emergencies. The subsidies of money and arms provided from India enabled him to create out of the wreck of Shere Ali's and Yakub Khan's troops a force so well equipped that his success in any civil war was assured. The last risk of assassination lies always before a ruler in Afghanistan, and Abdur Rahman's escape at Mazar-i-Sharif was a danger surmounted by his good fortune only. In his earlier appeals to the Government of India for liberal assistance the Amir bitterly denounced the treachery and lawlessness of his subjects, and the occurrences of the last nine years have more than justified this estimate. Had the mistaken policy been followed of leaving him to his own devices we should probably have seen Afghanistan lapse into a state of anarchy such as followed upon the death of the Dost. As it is, the British Government have at least the satisfaction of seeing the country held by an ally whose military strength is greater

than that of any previous ruler, and who has loyally carried out his engagements regarding his relations with foreign Powers.

#### HONORIFIC PREFIXES.

(Indian Daily News.)

There are many inconsistencies in the conduct and claims of some of our Native fellow-subjects; and an instance of it occurs in the letters which we published a few days ago as to the use of honorific prefixes. One writer objects to the use of the word "Baboo" as being one of contempt. He admits that it was not always so, but that it has become so from use or association. He wants it to be dropped altogether, or to be substituted by the English prefix "Mr." We are not concerned for the appropriation of the latter, for we have no special love for it as a prefix or for the affix "Esq." There is nothing good or bad in either, and yet they have a sort of value or convenience in conventional use which seems to justify their acceptance. We are told that "Baboo" is the real equivalent of "Mr.," and that it was once respectable. No doubt it was, and was applied to men of good position. Judges of the High Court and Native barristers were termed "Baboo" but some of those who had been to England seemed to repudiate the term and preferred "Mr." The use of one or the other is no guarantee for character, but either may indicate position. If the term "Baboo" has become one of contempt or reproach it is the result of affectation and change of relations that attend the course of "civilisation" that is now running in India. Whether this be good or bad we do not now inquire. But it is somewhat strange that the people who are ready to denounce the pantalooned and batted "England-returned Baboo" are so anxious to have the English "Mr." and to repudiate the national term. If they prefer the *dhotee* and *chudder*, why do they decline the indigenous prefix? Why seek that to which they have no claim? Not that it has any value in itself; but, as we say, it has a conventional use with marked distinctions. There are occasions on which the honorific prefix should be used, and there are others where its omission is rather complimentary than otherwise. Nor is it difficult to distinguish when to use them. The writer to whom we refer would rather, he intimates, be addressed by his personal name without any prefix than be called "Baboo," and he implies in a general way that it is quite respectful and proper to make the omission indiscriminately, as we do not say Mr. Shakespeare or Mr. Milton.

#### BENGAL.

(Feb. 18.)

VISCOUNT DUNLO, the eldest son of the Earl of Clancarty, is at present on a visit to Calcutta.

MR. H. LEE in the grade of Joint Magistrate, but now officiating as a Collector, is believed to be a likely successor to Sir Henry Harrison as Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation if he cares to accept the appointment.

It is said to be highly probable that Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, at present officiating in the Legislative Council, will fill the temporary vacancy in the Provincial High Court caused by the Hon. Mr. Tyrrell taking six months' leave in the spring.

DURING the first day's operations of the "defence of Calcutta" at Diamond Harbour, two men of the 8th Bengal Infantry contrived by some means to fall into the water. One swam ashore, but the other was gallantly rescued by Captain W. G. Mansel, of the same regiment.

THE *Englishman* learns that on the 4th inst. Mr. W. B. Savi, Officiating Superintendent of Dacca Kheddahs, effected a very successful capture of a herd of forty-seven elephants in a single drive at Chirangiri in the Garo Hills. This makes nearly a hundred and fifty elephants caught by this skilful operator during the two months he has already officiated for Mr. Sanderson.

MR. SPENSER made another successful balloon ascent on Saturday at Calcutta. The balloon was 75 feet high and 50 in diameter, the cubic capacity of which was 52,000 feet. At 5 P.M. Mr. Spencer, accompanied by Mrs. Magri, Babu P.C. Laha, Mr. Castelberg, and a native servant, cast off: The balloon rose three thousand feet, where a lovely view was obtained. They ultimately came down at 6.45 in a village near the Salt Lakes. The people were much astonished, and could hardly believe that a woman was in the car.

#### MADRAS.

(Feb. 19.)

SATURDAY was the scene of great excitement throughout Madras. All the Native shops and bazaars were closed. The Town Hall and its park began to be crowded from 3 P.M., and over ten thousand persons, including merchants of all classes, were present, the Town Hall being insufficient to accommodate



them. The president declared that an open-air meeting not being found possible, it was proposed to have six platforms erected in different places. The chief meeting was presided over by Somasundrum Chettiar. There were several speakers. The resolutions of the last Congress was ratified, and a memorial to the House of Parliament was adopted for the expansion of Indian Legislative Councils, praying for the support of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill. The memorial was proposed by S. Subramaniaiyer, C.I.E., and seconded by the Rev. G. M. Cobban. At the overflowing meetings held in other parts, the Hon. Sankaranaiyer, Rungiahnaidu, Kristnasawmi Chetti, and Rajagopalachari, presided. Speeches were made in vernaculars. Never was such a meeting held in Madras. Everything was orderly, the petition was printed in all vernaculars, and circulated for signature.\* The Black Town merchants, about 200 in number, formed themselves into a merchants' committee to obtain signatures, and make house-to-house collection for the Congress Fund.

A MEETING was held to-day, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Stokes, to consider proposals for the establishment of a Society for the Production of Sound and Wholesome Literature for the People of India.

THE Madras Government have, at the request of the planters, sent Mr. Lawson, Government Botanist, to the Wynad, to investigate causes of dying off of extensive fields of young cinchonas.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR returned from Ganjam, suffering from fever, yesterday, and was, therefore, unable to attend the Council meeting. He has recovered to-day, and comes to Government House from Guindy, this evening.

### BOMBAY.

(Feb. 21.)

A NEW School of Art is shortly to be opened at Limdi.

In this week's *Bombay Government Gazette* it is notified that Mr. C. B. Pritchard, C.S., C.S.I., has been granted an extension of three months' leave.

AFTER the return of Mr. W. J. Holland to duty, Mr. J. B. D. Adams, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, will be allowed furlough for fifteen months.

SURGEON A. MILNE, M.B., C.M., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Nassik, during the absence of Surgeon-Major P. Murphy, M.D., M.Ch.

LADY REAY paid a return visit to the Begum Saheb of Mangrol on Monday evening at her bungalow on the Chowpatee Road. Her ladyship stayed there for nearly half an hour. There were also a few well-known Parsee and Mahomedan ladies present on the occasion.

CANON WILBERFORCE delivered a lecture on Temperance at the Money School on Wednesday evening. In an eloquent address he sought to prove that drunkenness was ruinous; that moderation was dangerous, and that total abstinence was positively safe. The lecturer was listened to with rapt attention by a large audience, and was loudly cheered at frequent intervals.

MR. C. PALMER, the Marine Examiner of Accounts, Bombay, proceeds home on furlough for one year and eight months on the 8th of March. It is not definitely decided as yet as to who will officiate for him during his absence, but the acting incumbency is said to lie between Captain Field, Military Department, of the Government of India Office, and Mr. F. Place, the Marine Storekeeper of the Bombay Government Dockyard.

In view of the expected visit of H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, most lavish preparations are in a forward state at Bhownugger. On the 17th of March, the day his Royal Highness is expected to reach there, the whole of the town from the port to the remotest corner will be brilliantly illuminated, and a contract for illumination has already been given. There will be an unprecedented display of pyrotechnics, as more than Rs. 6,000 are to be expended over it.

THE Durbar room in the Town Hall was on the 13th inst. the scene of a long and animated meeting of the general committee appointed at the public meeting held in the Town Hall on the 7th inst., to organise a reception for H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to Bombay. The Hon. Sir Raymond West presided, and there was a large attendance. The business transacted included the appointment of a large, influential, and representative executive committee to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of his Royal Highness and the election of a chairman of the committee. The appointment of the committee, which was proposed by Sir Henry Morland, provoked very little discussion, but the election of the chairman created some excitement, much personality being imported into the discussion. Sir Henry Morland proposed Mr. Grattan Geary as chairman, while Mr. A. F. Beaufort nominated the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Beaufort, in support of his nomination, read

a telegram from Sir Frank Forbes Adam, expressing the opinion that as Mr. Geary was chairman of the Municipal Corporation and pledged to plans which might clash with the scheme of the general committee, it would be advisable to elect an independent chairman. Mr. Geary had scarcely had time to state his denial of the insinuation, when Mr. N. S. Symons rose, and, amidst much confusion, declared that Mr. Geary had openly expressed himself in political sympathy with the Fenians, and in these circumstances asked whether such a person was the right man to head a loyal movement, such as the one they were then engaged in organising. Mr. Geary thereupon rose to explain matters, and stated that he had never at any time had any political sympathy with the party to whom Mr. Symons had referred. After this explanation the chairman proceeded to take a division on the question of the election, which resulted in the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley being appointed, the announcement being received with loud and prolonged applause.

## India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 4

—O:—

### EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

MR. CAINE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had yet received the reply of the Indian Government to the despatch of the Secretary of State for India, "Revenue No. 52, Excise Administration, resolution of the House of Commons," dated May 16, 1889; when it would be laid upon the table of the House; and whether it would be circulated to members.

SIR J. GORST: The despatch has just been received, and if the hon. member moves for it it will be laid upon the table.

### THE VOLUNTEER FORCE OF INDIA.

MR. CAINE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State for India was aware that, while admission to the Volunteer force of India was refused to the inhabitants of that country as such, Indian Christians were permitted to become members of these organisations; and whether, if he found the facts were as stated above, the Secretary of State would give instructions to the Government of India to remove a disqualification which depended solely upon the profession of a particular religion and make it possible for any Indians who might desire to do so to join the Volunteer forces of the country.

SIR J. GORST: There is no such exception in favour of Christians; all Natives of India are alike eligible for admission to Volunteer corps.

### THE RIOT AT ROHTAK.

MR. BRADLAUGH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would lay upon the table the papers relating to certain disturbances and rioting in Rohtak, in the Punjab, in August and September last, and the reports of the trial of certain persons accused in connection therewith, and of the appeal and judgment thereon.

SIR J. GORST: The Secretary of State has no papers relating to the riot at Rohtak. The persons implicated were dealt with by the ordinary tribunals, and no report of the trials or judgments would, in the ordinary course, be sent to the India Office.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 6.

—O—

### INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

VISCOUNT CROSS formally moved the second reading of this Bill, the object of which is to extend the functions of the legislative bodies in India and to enlarge the area from which the members of the supreme and other councils are selected.

The Earl of NORTHBROOK gave his cordial support to the measure, and pointed out that the proposals it contained were by no means new, but had been many times brought forward and fully considered. It, therefore, could not be said to be premature, and he was satisfied that the additional powers which would be given would materially strengthen the hands of the Administration in India. He very much regretted, however, that the Government had been unable to introduce into the Bill any system under which a portion of the members of the local councils should be chosen by election or selection, and not be chosen entirely, as at present, under a system of nomination. He should, however, deprecate the laying down in this country of any definite plan or scheme of a system of selection applicable to the whole of India, but it might be possible to authorise the Viceroy in Council to submit some scheme for the consideration of the Secretary of State which, on being approved by the latter, might be carried into effect.

In Committee he intended to move an amendment on the subject. (Hear, hear).

The Marquis of RIFON said that with respect to the mode in which any extension of the numbers, both of the Governor-General's Council and of the local councils, should be carried out, he earnestly hoped the Government would reconsider the desirability of so framing the Bill that it would be possible for the Government of India to prepare a scheme of election or selection. Looking at the difficulty of selecting men for nomination, and of meeting misrepresentation and misunderstanding, and the assistance it would be to have men on the councils who would speak freely of the Government measures and afford an opportunity for defending them, he agreed with the Earl of Northbrook that the time had come when the object of the Act of 1861—viz., to obtain representative Native Indians upon the councils—might be best secured by providing that a portion of their members should be chosen by some such bodies as the larger municipal councils or other public bodies.

Viscount Cross thanked their lordships for the way in which this Bill had been received, and was glad to see that the papers he had laid upon the table had disposed of the objections taken to it upon the first reading. In reply to the observations which had been made, he said that everyone who had had anything to do with India knew the necessity for care and caution in view of the vast population and the varying creeds, races, manners, and customs of the inhabitants. India was, in fact, more like a collection of nations than one country. They had, moreover, to consider the state of the population as far as education was concerned, and he might point out that out of a population of 200 millions in British India, according to the latest information only about 5 per cent. could read and write, and only 1 per cent. could speak English. He had great hopes, however, that what was now being done would vastly improve the population of that country in regard to education, but they must be very careful not to take a step which it might be difficult to retrace if it did not answer their expectations. Parliamentary constituencies such as we had were absolutely out of the question, and no one in his senses would ever think of introducing into India anything like our system of English parliamentary government—(hear, hear)—for if an adverse vote were given, instead of the Government resigning, they would be in India compelled still to remain in power, as they were responsible, not to the people of India, but to the Sovereign and the Imperial Parliament. There was no doubt that the intelligence and experience of a number of natives in India was of inestimable value to the Government of India, and it would be very difficult to hold the position we did without availing ourselves of their services. Great steps had already been made in this direction, and this Bill took a further step, and a long step, forwards. The only fault found with the Bill was in regard to what was left out of it; but the Government considered that the question of the system of election was not yet ripe for settlement, although the time might come when such a principle might be adopted. At present, however, the constituency had not been discovered.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY welcomed the Bill, not as a long step in the direction desired, but as a substantial step. He thought it was possible, however, to frame some scheme containing the elective principle, at all events, in regard to the local councils.

The Marquis of SALISBURY did not think noble lords opposite recognised how deep a responsibility must rest upon any Government or any Parliament which introduced the elective principle as an effective agent in the government of India. It might be that that was the ultimate destiny of India, but the beginning of that new principle was one of the greatest parting of the ways which it was possible for any Government to tread. Government by representation was not an Eastern idea, it did not fit Eastern traditions or the Eastern mind. They had seen some attempts to introduce it on that branch of Oriental population with which they had some acquaintance. An effort had been made to introduce it in Turkey and Egypt without having produced any result. An effort also had been made to introduce it into Crete, and there it could not be said to be the medium of producing peace and the development of the country. One difficulty in India was also due to the fact that they had to deal with a deeply divided population; and another was to be found in the fact that the first step of the journey towards representative government had not been traversed, and that was that they were entirely without the constituency in India. They had been offered as a constituency representing warlike races, aristocratic races, and a vast number of ryots, bodies elected for the purpose of making streets and drains, and he did not think, without the least imputation upon the patriotism or capacity of those bodies, they were fitted to perform that function. What appeared to him alarming in the utterances of noble lords was the idea that they could stumble and slip into this great change, and that no harm would come

if they failed, if they had not determined beforehand the way their steps were to be placed, and the direction of their journey. They must, however, make up their minds how their constituencies were to be framed, and how varying interests were to be represented before they assigned themselves to the care of the most powerful principle that communities had ever introduced. Therefore he hoped it was not imagined that they could retrace their steps on the result of any mistake, and he earnestly urged the House not to make so great a change without most careful examination of all the conditions which surrounded it, and not to give representation to constituted bodies such as proposed—not to a small section of the people, but to the living strength and vital force of the whole community of India. (Hear, hear.)

Earl GRANVILLE said the Government were incurring a great responsibility in putting aside the recommendations which were understood to proceed from Lord Dufferin.

The Bill was then read a second time.

#### SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN INTERVIEWED.

(Correspondent of the Times of India.)

RANGOON, FEB. 17.

Sir Lepel Griffin arrived here yesterday. He was interviewed at the mouth of the river by a representative of the *Rangoon Times*, and the result was published in that paper last evening. He says he will be probably one month in Burma, and leaves Bombay on the 21st March for England. Lady Griffin will accompany him on his tour. He thinks the unhealthiness of the Ruby Mines district is exaggerated in Rangoon. As regards the reluctance of English capitalists working in this province, on which he was questioned, Sir Lepel Griffin replied:—I believe you will soon find that the English capitalists will be very ready to come forward in Burma. I think it is a mistake to imagine that they are not willing to come here. There is now on board this ship Mr. Kirby, who has come out to take up some large oil well concessions. He is a very well-known engineer, and I know that financialists in London are ready to put any amount of money into Burma directly the country is known to be quiet. I think that English capitalists are looking to Burma very much nowadays, and my opinion is there will be no difficulty in getting plenty of money. That is my firm conviction. I myself know half-a-dozen schemes in the air, having reference to Burma, which the first men of the day are inclined to take up. I know many things are talked of in London in connection with Burma at the present moment. There is a very favourable opinion of Burma in the London market. It is requisite, however, for the Government to be liberal and not too red-tapist. The Government must not be too dilatory in its action. If the Government here chooses to encourage English capital it will come very fast, indeed, I have no doubt.

The *Times* Reporter: May I ask whether you have the ordinary Indian civilian's reluctance to keep out land speculators?

Sir Lepel Griffin: I know nothing of the land system of Burma. English capitalists want land—I do not know in what way—but each scheme has to be considered on its merits.

The *Times* Reporter: Do you not think it advisable for Government to be more liberal in giving grants of lands to capitalists, even although they may speculate and make money out of such grants?

Sir Lepel Griffin: Well, you see, unless there is some thought of enterprise in that way, you won't get very much chance. It seems to me that in consequence of the Burman being, from all I have heard, very much averse to doing any work himself, there must be in every possible way fresh enterprise by grant or otherwise, if the country is to be pushed on. The Burman does not demand very great consideration if he declines to do anything for himself. Now it is very different with regard to the Native of India, who is one of the most industrious of the people of the whole world; it would not be fair to put him aside. As to a race like the Burmese, well, they must either work themselves or allow other people to work, whether they be the people of India, or the Chinese, or any others.

The *Times* Reporter: What do you think, Sir, of the Government project for bringing labourers here from Behar and other congested parts of India by forcing grantees and others to employ only such labour when there is no labour law nor anything to prevent men when brought here at great expense, running away directly they arrive?

Sir Lepel Griffin: I know nothing about that project, but I should say the more immigrants we get the better. The question is to get an immigrant whom the country would suit, and so far it appears that such immigrants would be the Chinese. Is not that so?

The *Times* Reporter: I quite agree, and our journal has for

months past advocated the encouragement of Chinese immigration.

Sir Lepel Griffin: The labour market must be filled by somebody. The Indians will be much better than the Chinese in some respects, and in other ways a loss. The good, in my opinion, however, is that the Chinaman was created for a country like Burma.

### THE PIONEER DEFAMATION CASE.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

The Pioneer Defamation Case came on to-day before the Presidency Magistrate. Mr. G. W. Allen was called up, and the charge against him was given him to read. After perusing a few lines he said he had read the copy, and was satisfied.

The Magistrate then said: Mr. Allen, you have heard what has been said against you, have you anything to say.

Mr. Allen: No, I reserve my defence.

The Magistrate: Have you any witnesses to call?

Mr. Allen: No, thank you.

The Magistrate then said that the accused shall be committed to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions, and is to be released on his personal recognisance of Rs. 10,000 and two sureties of Rs. 2,000 each, and concluded by observing that he did not think there would be any difficulty about sureties. Mr. Upton undertook to look to the matter, and after having the necessary papers drawn up he and Mr. Fitz stood suerties.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

Mr. Allen pleaded guilty to-day on an indictment charging him with having defamed Captain Hearsey. The case was not put before a jury. The Chief Justice in passing sentence said:—George William Allen, you have pleaded guilty to having defamed the complainant in this case by the publication of this article in Calcutta, within the meaning of the Penal Code. Your counsel tells me that you regret having done, so and you desire to express your regret for it. It seems to me that you are very well advised to have adopted the course which you have adopted in this case. In this country the definition of defamation is anything which is published with a view to injure the character or reputation of another person and among the cases in which persons may write and publish matters concerning others are cases in which the matters are true and it is in the interests of the public that such matters should be published. Now that is the law which the Legislature has laid down. There cannot be a doubt as to the wisdom of that law, the intention of it being that a man shall not, for any purposes of his own, whether for the purpose of injuring a person or for the purpose of obtaining any advantage to himself, rake up old stories of life of another person and give them out to the public, whether they are true or false, unless it is for the interest of the public that these stories should be published. Now in this case, and as far as I am concerned it makes very little difference whether the statements are true or false, they appear to have been made in what was really nothing more than a petty squabble between persons whose character had no element of publicity in them. For how the complainant here could be called a public man in any sense is difficult to understand; if he is a public man, every man who has ever held a commission in the army or in the navy, or who for any reason whatever has got his name into the newspapers, is a public man. It is unnecessary to do more than state that to show how absurd the proposition is. That being the case, the public had no interest whatever in knowing what the history of Captain Hearsey's life was, or whether these stories were true or false. In having pleaded guilty to this charge, you, as I have said before, exercised a wise discretion. If, instead of doing that, you had determined to persist in your defence before a jury on any ground which was open to you, and if the jury had come to the conclusion on hearing the matter that you were guilty of defamation, the question of punishment would have been a very serious matter indeed. Having regard to the course which you have taken, I do not think it will be necessary that I should mark my sense of the gravity of this libel by sentencing you to imprisonment; but, nevertheless, as I have said before, it seems to me that this offence is an extremely grave one. Reading that libel in this paper, it is apparent that a considerable amount of care and considerable amount of trouble had been taken to find out materials for making an attack upon this person's private life in a way which has been done, and which is unwarranted in every sense of the word. Consequently, it is necessary that this offence should be visited in such a way as to mark the sense of the Court of its enormity. The sentence of the Court upon you is that you pay a fine of Rs. 3,000.—*Times of India*.

### THIBET.

After the events of last year the Chinese Resident in Thibet has come to the opinion that the forces in that country require

reorganisation, and, according to his showing, there is certainly room for improvement. He states that in former times the garrison in Thibet was recruited in the country itself, but in 1875, owing to the number of troops enlisted being larger than was required for the sake of economy, it was decided to discontinue recruiting in Thibet and to draw the men from regiments in China. Another reason assigned for doing away with the Native troops was that they were much addicted to the practice of disclosing official secrets. The new scheme, however, does not appear to have been a success, for the Resident affirms that the troops drafted in recent years for service in Thibet, although containing a certain proportion of strong and serviceable men, have been largely composed of soldiers who have either committed some offence or have earned the contempt of their commanding officers by a reckless disregard of regimental duty. Frequently they spend months and even years on the journey, and when they do arrive they often turn out to be men who have returned under assumed names, after having been sent back in disgrace to China. As a rule, he says, they are a depraved, enfeebled, and unscrupulous body of soldiers with but a very small admixture of honest or reliable men among them. To remedy this state of things, and having observed that in Thibet itself and at various stations on the way from Sechuen there were numbers of sturdy and intelligent Chinese who knew the Thibetan language and would stand the trials and privations of a military life, and, owing to the pressing requirements for more troops on the frontier, the Resident determined to enlist a number of these men on his own responsibility. In this he appears to have so far successful, and the new men have shown great courage and energy in the discharge of their duties. It is even proposed that in future steady and reliable men should be selected from the Chinese population in the neighbouring districts to the extent of thirty per cent. of the total strength of the garrison in the country. As to the remaining seventy per cent. the commanders of regiments from which the men are drafted are to be held responsible that only well-conducted and able-bodied men are sent. Should this scheme be carried out, it will not only, he says, maintain the balance of Chinese influence in the country, but also obviate any miscarriage of frontier questions. The proposal has met with the partial approval of the Imperial Government, and the Board of War has been ordered to consider and report upon it.—*Englishman*.

### NATIVES AND COMPETITION.

The Poora Sarvajanik Sabha pamphlet on the economic condition of India, to which we referred a few days since, puts forward the recommendation we are all so familiar with as the universal panacea in the eyes of Native grievance-mongers for all evils, real or imaginary, social and industrial as well as political, that are supposed to afflict the country. It is the duty of the Government, we are told, to interfere and protect Native interests against competition. Free Trade is a delusion and a snare in the eyes of this Native economist. What is wanted, in the first place, is a huge system of protection. The Government is blamed for not having discovered earlier that protection is a necessity for the industrial salvation of India. The indigenous industries ought never to have been allowed to dwindle and die out under the pressure of competition from European machine-made goods, sold at prices that the Native hand workers could not rival. The Government, according to the Sarvajanik Sabha, ought to have placed prohibitive duties on foreign manufactures until the indigenous industries, by the advance of education, the introduction of machinery, &c., should be able to compete with them on even terms. Until? Does anyone suppose that manufacturing industry in India to-day would, under such conditions, have been any "forrader" than it was, say, fifty years ago? "The British Government in this country," the pamphleteer laments, "did not think that their duty lay in such direction. They did not think it right or expedient to foster by artificial aids the system of Native industries, and save it from its destined doom. And accordingly they not only declined to stand between us and our rivals and extend to us a helping hand in the fight, or even observe a strict impartial attitude of neutrality and allow us to settle our account as best we could, but, going further, they did all they could to help on the foreign competitor as against us in various ways—by adopting Free Trade measures, by pushing railway extensions, by making grants of special privileges to foreign enterprise, &c., &c." What can Mr. Bradlaugh and the other friends of India in England think of the state and prospects of progress in the country when a public body, claiming to represent the most intelligent and best educated opinion of a large area of the Bombay Presidency, is found to approve and endorse arguments of this sort without detecting the patent fallacies that lie a very little way beneath the surface?—*Indian Daily News*.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT.\*

Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., of 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., have recently published a work on the "Indian Evidence Act," and other Acts relating thereto, which should be welcomed by all lawyers, whether judges, jurists, or practitioners. It is by Mr. William Griffith, B.A., of Cambridge, and Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's Inn, who is already well-known as the author of several law books, chiefly, however, works on the laws of India. Amongst his works may be mentioned the "Institutes of Equity"; Commentaries on the "Indian Trusts Act, 1882"; "the Indian Easements Act, 1882"; "the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure"; "the Indian Code of Civil Procedure." The last-named work we had the pleasure of reviewing lately.

The work in question commences with an introduction which consists of a clear and able exposition of the principles of judicial evidence. Both the Indian Evidence Acts (Nos. 1 and 18 of 1872) were framed by Mr. Justice Stephen, when he was the Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, the first being the principal Act, and the latter only for the purpose of amending the former. In the introduction the author points out that many branches of the law of evidence of this country are not comprehended in the principal Act, for which the framer of the Act has been found fault with in some quarters, but that such omissions were really intentional; and he states that he has endeavoured to supply in his notes such omissions, not by citations from other writers, but by extracts from or references to the Indian Statute Book. These extracts and references will be found principally in the notes to sections 1, 2, 6, 7, 80, 136, and in the introductory remarks on chapter ix. of the Act.

The introduction is followed by a prefatory explanation of the distinctions between evidence, testimony, and proof, as well as of the meaning of certain terms connected with the subject, such as apparent, visible, obvious, &c., tracing each word to its root.

The author has divided the principal Act into three parts, the first being devoted to the "Relevancy of facts," the second to "Proof," and the third to the "Production and effect of evidence." Each part consists of the sections of the Act relating to the subject, followed by commentaries consisting mainly of decisions of the superior courts of this country, and of the High Courts in India, as well as of extracts and references to English Statutes and Indian Acts.

Act XXIII. of 1872, which, as we have said before, is an amending Act, is then mentioned. But inasmuch as the amendments made thereby are noticed in the notes to the principal Act, its sections are not reprinted.

Then follows the Indian Oaths Act (No. X. of 1873), which is dealt with in a similar manner to that in which the first of the Indian Evidence Acts is done. A noticeable feature in this Act is the provisions of Section 9, which gives power to a Court, where one party to any proceedings before it offers to be bound, if the opposite party or any witness of his will also agree to be bound, by an oath or solemn affirmation in any form common amongst or held binding by persons of the race or persuasion to which he belongs, and not repugnant to justice or decency, nor purporting to affect any third person, to ask the opposite party or any witness of his if he will take such oath or make such affirmation. No such power, as the author points out, is possessed by the English Courts of Justice, nor has such an oath a counterpart in this country. It has, however, in France, as appears from the extracts from the French codes given in the notes to the section of this Act above referred to. From the same notes we learn that "oaths of purgation and judicial oaths are not forbidden by the founder of Christianity, who, in the Sermon on the Mount, restricted his condemnation to rash and foolish oaths in ordinary communications between his actual or professing disciples."

At the end of this Act is given a short commentary on historical evidence, beginning with an extract from Sir George Cornwall Lewis' work on the credibility of the Early Roman History, and concluding with the reasons assigned by the late Mr. Forsyth, who was Consul to the India Office, for believing, on historical grounds, the truth of the narratives in the New Testament.

The work contains two appendices, A. and B. In the former are giving a number of precedents of interrogatories taken from those "drafted or collected by that most able judge, Chief Justice Petheram, when at the English bar," which must be most useful to every practitioner. In this appendix is also given an extract from

\* "The Indian Evidence Act, with an Introduction on the Principles of Judicial Evidence and Commentaries." Also the "Indian Oaths Act." By W. GRIFFITH, Author of "The Indian Code of Civil Procedure," &c.

Taylor's "Medical Jurisprudence on Physical Facts," which will also be found useful. Appendix B contains a comparative view, very useful to every jurist, of the differences between the English and the Indian Laws of Evidence, for which the author acknowledges indebtedness to Mr. Whitley Stokes, who was also once the Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council.

The work concludes with a full and useful index, which is always a great boon in books of reference. The book is well printed and well bound, and the paper excellent, and with the subject-matter it contains it is sure to command a large sale.

## SHINING LIGHTS OF MODERN GERMANY.\*

In the course of his interesting—albeit mainly elementary—discourse on "The Utility of Forests and the Study of Forestry," delivered a fortnight ago by Dr. W. Schlich at the Society of Arts, he reminded us that German is now one of the three obligatory subjects in the entrance examinations at Coopers' Hill for students of forestry. French is still retained as one of the optional subjects. Perhaps the Commissioners consider that the latter is now an inseparable portion of "the education of a gentleman," and that, though youths will learn the facile tongue for the sake of recreative reading in fiction, they must be put under compulsion to learn the harsher language of Bismarck, Virchow, and Hartig. No doubt the Commissioners are quite right in thus backing up their scientists. Nevertheless, as young Indian foresters are thus compelled to study German, they may, having once acquired it, desire to find their way into recreative reading in that language—if such there be—so that in lonely jungle hours they may be able to take a turn in the playground of Teutonic literature.

Hence we are glad to be able to show them an easy wicket-gate into that, shall we say, somewhat sober pleasaunce; for Germans, even in their hours of ease, are somewhat strenuous. This wicket-gate is opened to future Indian foresters by Dr. N. Heinemann's "New German Reader"—*Shining Lights of Modern Germany*. This interesting book chiefly consists of letters of eminent men and women, all full of love of "the fatherland," but most of them are also citizens of the world, and each typical of their class. Take the ladies to begin with—Louise Queen of Prussia, and the mother of Goethe. The epistles of the latter serve to throw light on the growth of that great genius, and vie with those of the talented royal lady in abiding and ever fresh interest. Next come the letters in which kings, emperors, and princes unbend their minds from the cares of State; this series includes several by the last two Emperors, which are replete with side lights on recent history. The great warriors have their turn; and it is curious to note the epistolary style of the looting dragon Blucher, while in Sharnhorst and Moltke we have a higher literary strain. In the fourth division come those of statesmen, from Metternich to Prince Bismarck. As to the latter, those who find pleasure in vigorous, idiomatic German will get it to the full; besides, the special historic interest that attaches to this remarkable man's career comes out with permanent interest in his descriptions, to his private correspondents, of the battle of Sedan, the surrender of Louis Napoleon, and the stirring events of that memorable crisis. The literary men come last (as they generally do in the fortunes of life), but the reader will probably turn to them first, when he catches the names of the Brothers Humboldt—whose personal fame, by the way, seems to have suffered undeserved eclipse of late—the Brothers Grimm, and divers poets, of whom we know far too little. So much for the material of the book. Its contents are well arranged, and the whole accompanied with notes, which Dr. Heinemann has indited so as to elucidate the difficulties of idiom or locution that occur in such free, vernacular compositions. Thus not only lonely foresters, but men and women of light and leading—who have happily acquired some facility in the Teutonic tongue—may find a perennial fund of instruction and pleasure in these "Shining Lights of Modern Germany."

## BRITISH WAR MEDALS, MILITARY AND NAVAL, AND HOW THEY WERE WON.†


We have received from Messrs. Groombridge and Sons the first number of a new and revised edition of "British War Medals," by Thomas Carter. This has long been known as the standard work on the subject, and will now be brought down to date and completed in eight monthly parts.

The illustrations are accurate and most beautifully produced in fac-simile, and, altogether, the present issue well sustains the reputation of the work.

\* "Shining Lights of Modern Germany." (London: Hirschfeld Brothers.)

† "British War Medals, Military and Naval, and How they were Won." By Thomas Carter. (London: Groombridge and Sons.)





**TRADE MARK**  
**"Sykes' Corset"**  
**REGISTERED**  
*Sykes, Josephine & Co.*  
PARIS LONDON BRIGHTON

**"THE SAVOY."**  
This Corset is guaranteed Paris made. The fit is perfect, being cut in scientific principles, giving a long waist and a well-formed figure. The best Whalebone only is used. A sample pair will be sent by post on receipt of 25s. Write to SYKES, JOSEPHINE & CO., 280, Regent St., W.  
**CAUTION.**—All Corsets manufactured by this firm are stamped with their Trade Mark "Sykes' Corset," without which none are genuine.

**DR. SOULE'S**  
**HOP BITTERS.**  
**THE GREAT APPETIZER**  
AND  
**BEST TONIC ON EARTH**  
FOR THE CURE OF  
**INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, & GENERAL DEBILITY**  
**NOTHING EQUALS IT.**  
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE VENDORS.

**INDIAN CIGARS.**  
**MCDOWELL AND CO.'S**  
Madras Brands.  
"BAHADUR,"  
MILD.  
"HOWDAH,"  
TRICHINOPOLY.  
Prices and samples,  
**HAVILL AND CO.,**  
1, GRESHAM BUILDINGS,  
London, E.C.

**HARMAN & CO.,**  
Civil and Military Tailors,  
INDIAN AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,  
12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.  
Branches: CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

HARMAN & CO. make a speciality of Outfits for Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, as well as of the various Departments under the Government of India; also of Clothing and Underwear for Civilians; and from their long experience, of over Half-a-Century, of the requirements of Tropical Climates, they are prepared to supply suitable articles of the best quality at the lowest possible prices.  
**ESTIMATES FOR OUTFITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON APPLICATION.**

**HARMAN & CO., 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.**  
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1830.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (*which are payable in advance*), should be sent to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN AND CO., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., London.

## TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year.. ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1890.

## THE OFFICERING OF THE INDIAN ARMY.—II.

THE question of increasing the number of British officers with a Native regiment, which has been so exhaustively discussed in the pages of the current number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, is again being mooted in the columns of the Anglo-Indian Press. The *Times of India* says that it is one which demands immediate and serious consideration. "While many changes have taken place as regards the Native ranks the British element remains practically the same as it was over a quarter of a century ago, except for a very small increase of two per regiment of that wonderful genus, the 'wing officer.' Now, when, in 1864, the reorganisation (or, as we have sometimes heard it called, and with a great deal of reason, too, the disorganisation) of the Native regiments was made, the chief object in reducing the number of British officers was to utilise the Native officer, bring him more to the front, and to encourage him towards self-reliance and a sense of responsibility by making him a company commander. Ask any commanding officer; go even further, ask any Commander-in-Chief or member of the Headquarter Staff if this object has been arrived at, and he cannot but reply in the negative. Except for advanced education and instruction in various matters of his calling the Native officer of to day, so far as self-reliance and responsibility are concerned, is just the same as he was five-and-twenty years ago. Send him on detachment, or place him in an important position on service or in field manoeuvres, where he is left to his own resources and intelligence, and he will be found wanting—what?—the superior reliability and resource of the British officer." This is an excellent reason by itself for advocating that British officers with Native regiments should be increased, and each company commanded by one of them; but the writer brings forward another argument to strengthen his case, which it hardly does. That argument he calls, regarding the question from a "social point of view":—"Everybody knows what an absurd farce it is to keep up a separate mess in Native regiments in some of the Mofussil stations, and we need not recall the oft-told tale of two or (if very lucky) three officers sitting down together, night after night, until they are heartily sick of each other's society. Contrast with



this state of things a well-managed, comfortable mess of, say, some eight or ten members." This is all very well, but the desired increase of the British element in Native regiments is not likely to be granted by those having the power to do so, merely to ensure that sufficient numbers for diversified conversation at mess, or for a rubber at whist afterwards, may be secured. The really strong argument in favour of the suggested increase is the proved inefficiency of the Native officer if entrusted with responsible command. On this point the writer in the *Asiatic Quarterly* and the writer in the *Times of India* are agreed. The former says:—"Instances of bravery on the part of Native officers have never been wanting, and assuredly nothing could surpass the almost romantic bravery of the gallant Goorkha Subadar who last year in the Black Mountain district of our North-Western frontier so heroically stood by the body of his slain commanding officer, Colonel Battye, and by the wounded Captain Urmston. But bravery alone will not make an efficient leader; and no Native officer can ever possess that mysterious 'ikbal,' that subtle prestige of superiority and success which seems to radiate in so wondrous a way from the person of even the youngest British officer." If this be so, the argument in favour of increasing the number of British officers with Native regiments is conclusive, but it must be remembered that this very dogmatic dictum has been urged before, and has been before contested. Whether Sir John Jacob, whose opinions the writer in the *Review* considers justly entitled to the greatest weight, was right or wrong in his advocacy of the Irregular system, there seems to be still some weight in opinions which he expressed long ago on this very question of officering the Native army. Seven years before the Mutiny he wrote:—"The great number of European officers now allowed prevents the Native officer, whatever his merit, from attaining a responsible or very respectable position in the army; thereby keeping out of its ranks Natives of birth, wealth and family, and preventing in the Native soldier the full development of that love for, and pride in, the service which are essential to great efficiency." But one need not go so far back as the days of General Jacob for opinions on this matter contrary to those held by the *Asiatic Review*. By the Overland Mail of this week we have to hand a very able paper contributed to the *Pioneer*, in which the writer says:—"It is idle to assert, as I have heard some do, that the Natives of India are unfitted to fill high commands. History teaches us otherwise. In conquering India, in suppressing the Mutiny, ay, even in our wars in Afghanistan, we have met Orientals who have showed themselves capable generals. I fancy Sir Frederick Roberts would recognise the skill of Mahomed Jan, and General Burroughs would certainly pay a tribute to the ability of Ayub Khan. But it is not necessary to look so far forward as this. The real question is: Are there no openings which shall show the Native officer that we value his services and rate his ability at something more than a mere troop or company commander? The first step towards fitting them for command is to give them education. This must be a gradual process; and eventually to establish an Indian Sandhurst and recruit our commissioned ranks mainly from the sons of Native gentlemen who have graduated at the institution will be the result of the very practical suggestion of the Duke of Connaught."

There can be no denial of the fact that little or nothing has been done in India towards fitting Native officers for responsible commands. As the writer in the *Pioneer* pertinently puts it:—"We expect these men to command

a troop on parade with the same intelligence as an Englishman who has passed through Sandhurst, and undergone a garrison class. We send him on picket or on reconnoitring duty; yet we offer him no educational advantages, nor do we hold out any prospects of promotion. The British officer obtains pecuniary prizes for linguistic proficiency, and secures professional advancement if he shows himself a master of military subjects; but, with the single exception of the six Aide-de-Campships to the Viceroy, Presidency Governors, and Commanders-in-Chief, no single staff appointment is open to the commissioned ranks of the Native Army. When once an officer has obtained the rank of resaldar or subadar he has no further hope of promotion. This is neither wise nor politic."

This is the view which we think most military who have had any experience of the Native armies of India will feel inclined to endorse. It may be that the British complement of officers with a regiment is too small, and it certainly is a grave consideration, not unfringed with danger, that there should be positively no reserve of such officers. But, while remedying this evil, why not also do something to improve the condition of the Native officer by giving him a chance to prove his efficiency and capability for higher commands? To say the least of it, the experiment is worth a trial.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 15.)

HOBART, Mr. R. T., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from Dec 24, 1889.

ROBINSON—The services of Surgeon W. H. B. Robinson, Bengal Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

SHUTTLEWORTH—The services of Mr. A. Shuttleworth, assistant superintendent of police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

BELL—The services of Lieutenant P. T. Bell, Bombay Staff Corps, 5th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, assistant commandant Military Police, Upper Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

BURDETT—The services of Rev. W. J. Burdett, chaplain of Roorkee, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment as chaplain of Jubbulpore.

GUNION, Mr. R. H., principal of the Samaldas College, Bhawanagar, is appointed to be principal of the Residency College, Indore, vice Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone.

SIMPSON, Mr. R. A., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd class, Burma, is appointed to be an assistant commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The following appointments are made in the Merwara Battalion, from the date of assuming charge, consequent on the departure on leave of Captain G. A. Collins, Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and 2nd in command:—

MOORE, Captain G. H. J., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander and 2nd in command.

BALDOCK, Lieutenant C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, attached to the battalion, to officiate as wing officer and adjutant.

CRAWLEY.—The services of Mr. C. E. Crawley, assistant accountant-general, Bengal, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

MERRITT, Mr. W., deputy postmaster, Bombay, is appointed Presidency postmaster, Madras, vice Mr. S. Sullen, deceased.

#### FURLONGS.

ROBERTSON, Surgeon G. S., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), on special duty under the Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for three months.

GAY, Mr. E., comptroller and auditor-general and head commissioner of paper currency, is granted furlough, without medical certificate, for one year 7 months and 15 days from April 16.

**MILITARY.**

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

- DRUMMOND**, Lieut. E. J., West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 2nd Battalion 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles), from July 31, 1888.
- THOMPSON**, Lieut. H. A. H., East Surrey Regiment, officiating wing officer 1st Battalion 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles), from July 31st, 1888.
- LOVETT**, Col. B., C.B., C.S.I., R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary 1st class, Military Works Department (p.a.), for one year.
- REPTON**, Lieut. F. W., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.
- STANFORD**, Lieut. H. B., R.A., ordnance officer, 3rd class (m.c.), for six months.
- DRUMMOND**, Captain and Brevet-Major F. H. R., Bengal Staff Corps, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, inspector of cavalry, Punjab States, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for 270 days; pension service, 16th year, commenced Feb. 11.
- ROWBOROUGH**, Lieut. G. F., Bengal Staff Corps, 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 11th year, commenced Aug. 18, 1889.
- WILLIAMS**, Lieut. E. L., Bengal Staff Corps, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 5th year, commenced May 9, 1889.
- ROBERTS**, Lieut. M. B., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkha Regiment, for one year; pension service, 5th year, commenced May 23, 1889.
- FITZGERALD**, Col. A., General List, Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India; pension service, 31st year, commenced Oct. 6 1889.
- CHESNEY**, Lieut.-General G. G. T., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, vice Field Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., deceased.
- ROUTLEFF**, Honorary and Deputy Commissary W. J., Commissariat Department, is permitted to retire from this service.

**BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.**

(Headquarters, Simla, Feb. 8.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

- WIFFIN**, Lieut. H. E., squadron officer 13th Bengal Lancers, to be adjutant, vice Broome, vacated on promotion to captain.
- MACLEOD**, Surgeon H. W. G., from the officiating medical charge of the 1st Battalion, 2nd Goorkhas, to the officiating medical charge of 13th Bengal Lancers, vice Surgeon D. M. Moir, proceeded on field service with the Chin-Lushai Force.
- SOMERSET**, Lieut. C. W., wing officer 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, to be adjutant.
- CROSTHWAITE**, 2nd Lieut. J. G., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 35th Sikhs, on promotion.
- ROBERTS**, Second Lieut. A., Middlesex Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 37th Dogras, on probation.
- THOMSON**, Surgeon F. W., 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, to the officiating medical charge of the Battalion, vice Surgeon Macleod.
- HOME**, Lieut. J. M., officiating wing officer, on probation, 42nd Goorkha L.I., is transferred in the same capacity to the 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkhas.
- CLAY**, Second-Lieut. S., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 43rd Goorkha L.I., on probation.
- NEWMHAM**, Lieut. A. T., 10th Bombay Infantry, to be paid attaché to the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, vice Galindo.
- BEARDMORE**, Captain C. H. F., paymaster of the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, is transferred to the Army Pay Department.
- DUFF**, Lieut. G. M., R.E., is transferred from the Sukkur Special Defence division to the Attock Special Defence division.
- LAURENCE**, Lieut. R. T. R., R.E., is transferred from the Peshawur to the Bombay division.

**FURLOUGHS.**

- FASSEN**, Lieut. D. J. M., 50th Field Battery Royal Artillery, for twelve months, on private affairs.
- STOCKWELL**, Lieut. G. C. I., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, for twelve months, on private affairs.
- MANNERS**, Lieut. Lord E. W. J., 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, for twelve months, on private affairs.
- BAKER-CARR**, 2nd Lieut. R. G. T., 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, for twelve months, on private affairs.
- CHURCH**, Lieut. C. T. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.
- BOWMAN**, Lieut. H. J., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

**BENGAL.**

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 12.)

- WORGAN**, Mr. J. B., district and sessions judge, Cuttack, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Dinagepore during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. G. Charles.
- CAMPBELL**, Mr. F. J. G., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Cuttack during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. B. Worgan.

- COLLINS**, Mr. A. H., is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the District of Dinagepore.
- PETLEY**, Commander E. W., Calcutta Naval Volunteers, is with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, appointed honorary aide-de-camp on the staff of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.
- CASPAEZ**, Mr. C. P., officiating magistrate and collector, Chittagong, is allowed furlough for ten months.
- FAUSSETT**, Mr. R. F. G., officiating superintendent of police, is allowed leave for one year.

**PUNJAB.**

(Punjab Gazette, Feb. 13.)

- MARTINEAU**, Mr. A. E., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Hoshiarpur to the Kangra district.
- DENNYS**, Captain C. J., cantonment magistrate, is posted to Ferozepore.
- STEEDMAN**, Mr. E. B., deputy commissioner, is granted furlough, on medical certificate, for three and a-half months.
- TUPPER**, Mr. C. L., secretary to the Punjab Government, Civil Department, is granted furlough to Europe for one year and nine months.
- BENTINCK**, Baron J., officiating deputy commissioner, Jhang, is granted furlough to Europe for seven months.
- HALLIFAX**, Mr. C. J., assistant commissioner, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class in the Simla district.
- WATERS**, Captain W. H. H., station staff officer, is appointed a magistrate of the 3rd class within the limits of the Delhi cantonment.
- HIGGINS**, Colonel A., C.I.E., commandant 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for ten months.
- MASSON**, Major D. P., is appointed to officiate as commandant of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps during the absence of Colonel A. Higgins, C.I.E., on the leave granted him.
- GODLEY**, Mr. J. G., has been appointed a professor in the Lahore Government College.
- BRAESON**, Mr. J., is appointed to officiate as assistant secretary to Government, Punjab, P.W. Department, General and Irrigation Branches.
- COX**, Mr. F. N., assistant grade, is transferred from the Chenab Weir division to the 1st division, Bari Doab Canal.

**NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.**

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Feb. 15.)

- FOX**, Mr. F., officiating district and sessions judge, Ghazipur, is granted furlough in and out of India for one year.
- JACKSON**, Mr. W. G., officiating deputy commissioner, Jalaun, is granted furlough out of India for eight months.
- BILLINGS**, Mr. G. D., personal assistant to the inspector-general of police, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is granted leave out of India, on medical certificate, for one year.
- SHERER**, Mr. W. M., district superintendent of police, Cawnpore, is appointed to officiate as personal assistant to the inspector-general of police, N.W.P. and Oudh, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. D. Billings.

**MADRAS.**

—o—

**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.****CIVIL.**

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 11.)

- MCCARTHY**, Mr. S. T., district judge, Chingleput, is granted furlough for one year.
- WILLIAMS**, Rev. H. A., chaplain of Holy Trinity, Bangalore, is granted privilege leave for three months.
- UNDERWOOD**, Mr. W. E., deputy collector, general duty, Malabar, is granted privilege leave for three months.
- MCMURRY**, Mr. W. C., deputy collector, Godavari (on leave), is appointed to be deputy collector on special duty for Forest Settlement.
- GARRETT**, Mr. A. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, substantive position, is granted privilege leave for three months.
- DE WINTON**, Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to be deputy chief engineer and under secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Captain W. L. C. Haddeley, R.E., who has been directed to proceed to England to undergo a course of instruction at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham.
- BODDY**, Major O. V., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Second Circle, Buckingham Canal Division.
- CHESTER**, Mr. B. H., deputy collector, Bellary, is posted to Malabar district on general duty, and in charge of the Wynad Division.

**BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Feb. 14.)

- DIXON**—The leave to England on private affairs granted to Surg. A. L. H. Dixon, Medical Staff, is extended by one month.
- The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—
- HAWKS**, Lieut. T. B., 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer at Meiktila, vice Lieut. Carrick, relieved.

JOHNSTON, Lieut. T. S., 31st Regiment Light Infantry, to be station officer, 4th class, Mangalore, vice Lieut. Thornton, relieved.  
JACKSON, Lieut. R. P., 33rd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, 4th class, Moulmein, vice Capt. King, relieved.  
HEFFERNAN, 2nd Lieut. H. W., 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, 4th class, Shore, Mandalay, vice 2nd Lieut. Donan, relieved.

WARWICK, Lieut. C. S., Devonshire Regiment, who has been appointed a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, on probation.

LONDON, Lieut. J. A., wing officer 27th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Lieut. Sutton, who resigns.

MCGEAGH, Surgeon R. T., M.D., on return from Burma, to do duty in Belgaum and Bangalore districts.

## FURLONGHS.

NORTH, 2nd Lieut. Hon. R. A. P., 7th Hussars, from Jan. 23 to July 11, on medical certificate, in extension.

DOWLING, Major T. L. W., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, to England, for one year, on urgent private affairs.

SAUNDERS, Captain W. A. G., R Battery Royal Horse Artillery, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

WILKINSON, Major C. B., R.E., "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, general leave for six months, on private affairs.

LAFFAN, Surgeon-Major G., M.D., to England, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 20.)

KENNEDY—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major W. P. Kennedy, on relief of his duties as administrator, Porbandar, to act as fourth assistant political agent, Kathiawar, as a temporary measure.

SLADEN—The appointment of Mr. J. Sladen, C.S., to act as fourth assistant political agent, Kathiawar, is hereby cancelled.

## MILITARY.

BISHOP, Captain E., I.M., to be commander in the Aden Naval Volunteers.

## FURLONGHS.

MURRAY, Colonel J. G., Staff Corps, Conservator of Forests in Sind, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs.

HUMFREY, Major J., Staff Corps, district superintendent of police, Karachi district, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs.

JACOB, Colonel S. S., Staff Corps, executive engineer, Jeypore, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs.

SCALLON, Captain R. L., Staff Corps, wing commander, 23rd Regiment (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment), Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for nine months; pension service, 15th year, commenced Feb. 12th.

PIERS, Captain W. B., Staff Corps, wing commander 3rd Bombay L.I., is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, 12th year, commenced May 1.

BLANSHARD, Major F. H., Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be lieutenant colonel.

HILL, Lieut. J. P., Staff Corps, wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs for one year; pension service, sixth year, commenced Aug. 23, 1889.

BELL—The services of Lieut. T. P. Bell, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

PHAYRE, Captain A., Staff Corps, 3rd squadron commander 3rd Bombay Cavalry (aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor), is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, twelfth year, commenced May 1, 1889.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Feb. 14.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HEYMAN, Lieut. C. H. C., wing officer 27th Bombay Light Infantry (1st Belooch Battalion), is transferred in the same capacity to 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion), and will be graded as senior wing officer.

CHAPMAN, Captain F. R. H., wing officer 29th Bombay Infantry (2nd Belooch Battalion), is transferred in the same capacity to 25th Regiment (3rd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, and will be graded as senior wing officer.

FISCHER, Lieut. T. A., wing officer 5th Bombay Light Infantry, assistant commandant Burma Military Police, is seconded in his regiment for one year, from Jan. 11.

TIGHE, Lieut. M. J., D.S.O., wing officer 27th Bombay Infantry (1st Belooch Battalion), assistant commandant Burma military police, is seconded in his regiment for one year, from Nov. 23.

MARSHALL, Lieut. T., Royal Dublin Fusiliers (2nd Battalion), to Java, for six months, on private affairs.

DICKINSON, Lieut. E. A., to England for ten months, on private affairs.

## INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 6.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel A. G. Haudcock, S.C.; Lieut. W. Stewart, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Colonel H. M. Vibart, R.E.; Colonel M. M. Bowie, S.C.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—M. A. McConaghey (Cov.), W. Hart (Cov.), C. H. Vowell (Cov.).

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon J. G. Jordan, two months; Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Morris, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Colonel A. J. Filgate, R.E., till Oct. 27; Surgeon E. R. Da Costa, three months; Captain C. F. Stevens, S.C., 183 days; Lieut. W. E. Brett, S.C., three months.

Indian Marine.—Mr. W. H. Crozier, First Grade Officer, four months.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. L. Edwards, three months' m.c.; C. G. D. Fordyce, six months' furlough.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon D. F. Dymott, six months' m.c.

Bombay Estab.—R. W. S. Pinhey, six months' m.c.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon-Major W. Conry.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. P. Horsburgh, S.C.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—K. D. Lyall.

Bombay Estab.—T. Hart-Davis (Cov.), C. A. B. Beatty, H. Corkery.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## HOME.

## BIRTHS.

CARPENTER—March 1, at Nice, the wife of Major Wallace Carpenter, of a daughter.

CLAYTON—March 3, at Combe Bank, Camberley, Surrey, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Emilius Clayton, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

KNOX—Feb. 27, at Alice Holt, near Farnham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. Knox, late 13th Hussars, of a son.

LAMB—March 1, at 32, Elgin-avenue, London, the wife of G. F. Lamb, P.W.D., India, of a son.

ROSSER—March 3, the wife of Colonel R. H. Rosser, late 37th Regt., of a son.

STAFFORD—March 4, at the Lower Close, Norwich, the wife of Captain W. F. Howard Stafford, Royal Engineers, of a son.

WELCH—March 7, at 6, Southwick-place, Hyde Park-square, W., the wife of R. Courtenay Welch, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

HAYES—METCALFE—March 4, at the parish church, Ringwood, Hants, Alfred Mason Hayes, P.W.D., Madras Presidency, son of Admiral Hayes, of Petersfield, Hants, to Constance Alice, third daughter of Henry G. Metcalfe, of The Elms, Ringwood.

MITCHELL—NORMAN—March 5, at St. Margaret's, Lee, Arthur John Curry, eldest son of the late Major-General Mitchell, R.M.L.I., of Totnes, Devon, to Margaret Emily, eldest daughter of John Henry Norman, Esq., Lee.

SHOOTER—WHITE—Feb. 10, at St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square, South Kensington, Herbert Shooter of Waldo, Florida, U.S.A., to Lilian, youngest daughter of the late Major John White, Bengal Army.

## DEATHS.

DUNBAR—March 1, at Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, Lieut.-Colonel Arbuthnot P. B. S. Dubar, 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, aged 43.

NEWTON—March 2, at her residence, 85, Lordship-park, Stoke Newington, Elizabeth, widow of the late Alexander Richard Newton, H.E.L.C.S., and daughter of the late Captain Ralph Lowes.

TORRENS—Feb. 28, at Norwood, Maria, widow of Colonel Robert Torrens, C.B., Deputy Quartermaster-General at the Battle of Waterloo, and afterwards Adjutant-General, Queen's Troops, Bengal.

## INDIAN.

## BIRTHS.

BRETHERTON—Feb. 13, at Umballa, the wife of Lieut. G. H. Bretherton, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

CARVALHO—Feb. 15, at Poona, the wife of Mr. H. F. Carvalho, Assistant Commissioner, N.D., of a son.

COCKBURN—March 3, at Malta, the wife of Captain C. J. Cockburn, 6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment, of a son. (By telegram.)

COULTER—Feb. 9, at Calicut, the wife of Sergeant-Major R. Coulter, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, of a son.

**DUNCAN**—Jan. 18, at Quetta, the wife of Patrick Duncan, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., of a daughter.  
**EDYVEAN**—Feb. 17, at Cornwall House, Bombay, the wife of John Flamank Edyvean, of a son.  
**JOHNSTON**—Feb. 10, at Sealkote, the wife of Surgeon-Major P. H. Johnston, Medical Staff, of a daughter.  
**LYONS**—Feb. 12, at Mount Abu, Rajpootana, the wife of Surgeon-Major F. Lyons, Medical Staff, of a son.  
**O'NEILL**—Feb. 7, at Nuseernabad, Rajpootana, the wife of Capt. H. F. O'Neill, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of a son.  
**WOOD**—Feb. 9, at Kerecong, the wife of the Rev. R. S. Wood, M.A., Chaplain of the Station, of a daughter.

**MARRIAGES.**

**AMESBURY**—**ROBINSON**—Feb. 6, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Frederick Cholmondeley-Dering Amesbury, Lieut. Bengal Staff Corps, second son of the late Surgeon-Major Joseph W. R. Amesbury, Bengal Army, to Henrietta Ferris, second daughter of S. H. Robinson, Esq., of Beachcroft, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.  
**BOWLBY**—**DICKINSON**—Feb. 11, at Christ Church, Lucknow, the Rev. A. Elliott Bowlby, C.M.S., Meerut, second son of the late Lieut. Colonel A. P. Bowlby, to Lilian, daughter of the late Mr. W. Robt. Dickinson, London.  
**MASON**—**PLUMBE**—Feb. 15, at All Saints', Malabar-hill, Charles Arthur Mason, M.A., Chaplain of Nowshera, younger son of Major F. J. M. Mason, late D.A.A.G., Northern Division, Madras, to Laura Kate, fifth daughter of the late Samuel Alderson Plumbe, M.D., of Maidenhead, Berks.  
**MEYER**—**DIAS**—Feb. 11, at the Catholic Cathedral, Calcutta, S. T. Arthur Meyer, Merchant, son of Meyer-Meyer, 14, Holland-park, London, to Mary Ernestine, second daughter of J. F. Dias, Esq., Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Department.  
**REEVES**—**SEARLE**—Feb. 15, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Francis Casement, Surgeon, I.M.S., youngest son of the Right Rev. William Reeves, D.D., Bishop of Down and Connor, to Olive Mary, daughter of Colonel A. T. Searle, late Madras Staff Corps.

**DEATHS.**

**ALEXANDER**—Feb. 12, at Lucknow, Helen Iris Geraldine, the youngest daughter of Major E. Mayne Alexander, Scaforth Highlanders Bengal.  
**BEEBY**—Feb. 8, at Calcutta, George Osmond, second son of the late W. T. Beeby, of that place, and Watford, Herts, and of Mrs. Beeby, now of Palace-gardens-terrace, W., for forty-five years Solicitor of the late Supreme Court and High Court, Calcutta, aged 66.  
**BUSTEED**—March 3, at Cawnpore, Frederick Arthur Busteed, 2nd Lieut. 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, only son of H. E. Busteed, O.I.E., late Medical Service H.M.'s Indian Army.  
**CARNEGIE**—Feb. 11, at Rawal Pindi, Alexander Edward, eldest son of Lieut.-General A. Carnegie, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, aged 34.  
**CLARKE**—Feb. 9, at Calcutta, Edward Alfred Scamander, the son of E. H. S. Clarke, Foreign Office, aged 8.  
**DEANE**—Feb. 13, at Calcutta, A. Deane (late Captain, 90th Light Infantry), aged 56.  
**HENNESSY**—Feb. 26, at Lucknow, Surgeon Frank William Hennessy, M.B., C.M., of the British Medical Service, the second son of James Hennessy, of Malda, and 5, Lancaster-gate, aged 27. (By telegram.)  
**MURRAY**—Feb. 10, at Gujranwala, Mary (May) Louisa, the wife of Ernest Radcliffe Murray, Forest Department.

**MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.**

It is now in contemplation to abolish the posts of Second in Command of the Corps of Sappers and Miners in the three Presidencies.

The Viceroy, as Colonel of the Calcutta Volunteers, will inspect the battalion on Saturday, 29th March, and afterwards Lady Lansdowne will distribute the prizes.

**LIEUTENANT PEACH**, the Adjutant of the 3rd Madras Light Infantry, is the first Madras officer who has under the modified rules successfully passed in India the preliminary test in the Russian language. This officer is now *en route* to Russia for a course of further study in view of qualifying for the Interpreters' test.

The Government of India have been pleased to sanction the provision of a sum of one lakh of rupees in the Budget estimates for 1890-91 for camps of exercise in the three Presidencies, Bengal taking Rs. 65,000, Bombay Rs. 20,000, and Madras Rs. 15,000. The above sums include what may be expended on coast defence rehearsals.

The 34th Pioneers, two squadrons of the 12th Bengal Cavalry from Mooltan and two guns of the Kohat Mountain Battery rendezvous at Dera Ismail Khan and march up to Apozai, through the Gomal, to relieve the troops at Apozai. These, on being relieved, march to the same place through the Gomal, and then on to their several stations.

An alteration in the saddles of the British Cavalry and Royal Artillery of the 1st Army Corps is to be carried out regimentally, the Government of India having sanctioned the replacement of the flat iron arches by angle iron arches, which will be supplied by the Harness and Saddlery Factory at Cawnpore, the corps receiving an extra allowance of four annas per saddle for the extra labour involved.

An official committee at Saharunpur has just reported on a bale of Rogers' compressed fodder which had been buried for three years. It came out in a state of perfect preservation: "the bullocks ate it greedily, and it smelt quite fresh and sweet." Mr. Arthur Rogers' invention is a valuable one, and we should like to see its merits suitably recognised, by Government giving it and him something better than the shabby treatment to which he has hitherto been subjected.

The experiment of homing pigeons in India has proved a failure. The pigeons have been sold, their houses demolished and the materials sold by auction. The experiments were tried in Upper Burma, with the Punjab Frontier Force, in Assam, at Rawalpindi and Peshawar, and in the Quetta and Presidency Districts. Homing pigeons in India as a military accomplishment is therefore at an end, just at a time too when the French have proved successfully that swallows can be trained for the same purposes and are swifter than pigeons in their flight.

The mobilisation committee having lately had under their consideration the supply of fodder to British mounted corps and Native cavalry on field service, the Government of India have accepted their recommendations that grass-cutters of British mounted corps shall not be taken into the field, the supply of fodder for the horses devolving on the commissariat department, and in the case of Native cavalry that the fodder supply for the Government transport mules as well as for the regimental horses and grass-cutters' ponies be arranged for regimentally.

It is not often that misbehaviour on the part of the men of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides is brought to notice: but recently some of them have apparently been mutinous. Courts-martial were assembled at Murdan on the 15th and 16th ult., when (1) Havildar Mohbin (2) Lance-Naick Gul Baz, (3) Sepoy Mirwas, and (4) Sepoy Saidak were arraigned for mutiny and insubordination to a superior officer, and sentenced as follows:—(1) to be reduced to the ranks and imprisoned with hard labour for one year; (3) to be imprisoned for a similar term; and (4) to be imprisoned with hard labour for ten months. Lance-Naick Gul Baz was found not guilty and was released. It seems that, under the provisions of Section XIV, para. 16, of the Standing Orders of the Punjab Frontier Force, the company to which these men belonged was fined Rs. 300 owing to the theft of two rifles that had occurred; and when the salary for November was being distributed, minus the fine, they refused to receive theirs, and also attempted to induce their comrades to do so. In the case of Sepoy Saidak, when Subadar Raja was about to distribute the men's pay he said to this officer: "You caused one havildar to be confined. I am powerless to do anything to you here: but if I could I would"—or words to that effect.

**OBITUARY.**

—O—

**MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, C.B.**, late 78th Highlanders, who died on the 5th inst. at the Manse, Avoch, joined the service in February, 1840, became captain in March, 1853, colonel in July, 1872, and major-general in March, 1887. He served with the 78th Highlanders in the Persian War in 1857, including the expedition to Borazjoon, the night attack and battle of Kooshab, and bombardment of Mohumrah, receiving the medal with clasp. He served in Bengal with Havelock's Column from its first taking the field in July, 1857, including the actions of Futtehpore, Aoung, Pandoo Nuddee, Cawnpore, Onao, Buseerut Gunge (first and second, in command of the regiment on 5th August), Boorbeakechowkee, and Bithoor (severely wounded). He took part with Grant's column in the attacks on Maregunge and the Alumbagh (severely wounded, and horse killed); with Outram's Force at the Alumbagh, including the repulse of the numerous attacks on that position, and was in command of the left advance post with 150 men and four guns during the last attack on 16th March, 1858 (mentioned in despatches); and also in the operations ending in the final capture of Lucknow. He served in the Rohilcund Campaign in 1858, and was present at the capture of Bareilly, receiving the medal with two clasps, the brevet of major, and a year's service for Lucknow.

**LIEUT.-COL. GEORGE MICHELL DEVEREUX HILL**, late of the 20th Punjab Infantry, died at Dehradun on the 30th January. The deceased, who was the eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. George Mytton Hill, Bengal Staff Corps, entered the Indian Army in 1862, and had seen considerable active service, having taken part in the Abyssinian Expedition (medal), the Hazara Campaign of 1868, including occupation of the Black Mountain (medal and clasp), the Jowaki Expedition in 1877-8 (clasp), the Afghan War of 1879-80 with the Kuram Force, including capture of Ali Musjid (medal and clasp), the Mahsood Wuzeree Expedition, 1881, and the Egyptian Expedition of 1882 (medal and star).

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 5, Port Augusta (s), Calcutta; 5, Nubia (s), Bombay; 6, Sheikh (s), Bombay.  
BOMBAY.—March 2, Kerbela (s), London; 3, Raffaele Rubattino (s), Marseilles.  
CALCUTTA.—March 1, Clan Matheson (s), Liverpool.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 5, Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, March 14; from Brindisi, March 24.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. T. Bolton, Mrs. H. Woods and child, Capt. H. F. Waldron, Mr. A. C. Elliott, Mr. B. Ferrar, Mrs. Rose, Miss Rind, Capt. F. G. L. Mainwaring, Mr. W. H. Oakes, Capt. Nicholls.  
From Brindisi: Mr. J. S. Sturrock, Mrs. and Miss Woodburn, Miss R. Partridge, Mr. D. Morris, Miss Pitcher, Rev. H. Gray, Mr. A. H. Lowndes, Mr. J. S. Filkin. From Ismailia: Mr. New.  
For Madras: (via Bombay) Mr. J. P. Sneyd, Mr. Bouchier, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Jones, Mr. Champion. From Brindisi: Col. C. J. O. Chambers.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Bence Jones.

For Ismailia: Mr. G. and Miss Addie, Mr. Smyth.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Hook.

For Port Said: Miss E. Secceule.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, March 20; from Naples, March 29.

For Naples: Hon. W. W. and Mrs. Vernon, Mr. J. and two Misses Morgan.

For Gibraltar: Miss Rogers.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, March 21; from Brindisi, March 31.

For Kurrachee: From Brindisi: Mr. W. Sandbach.

For Malta: Mr. J. Kenyon.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and infant, Mr. J. J. Sexton.  
From Brindisi: Major A. W. Noyes, Mr. J. A. Marshall.

From Brindisi: Mrs. Hocking and two friends, Mr. J. Macmillan and friend.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, March 27; from Brindisi, April 6.

For Bombay: Mr. E. Pears, Mrs. R. F. Clothier, Mr. and Mrs. J. Crowther. From Brindisi: Mr. Mein, Mr. Maclean, Col. R. A. Sargeant, Mr. A. Lawson, Suig-Major R. Caldecott.

For Malta: Mrs. Nairne. From Brindisi: Mr. Mein, Hon. C. Macaulay, Miss M. Holland, Mr. R. Beech.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, April 3; from Naples, April 12.

For Colombo: Rev. E. A. Dibben and friend. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Oswald.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, April 3; from Brindisi, April 14.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hayle. From Brindisi: Col. and Mrs. Willoughby.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. W. Wilkinshaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wood.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, April 11; from Brindisi, April 21.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Corder and family, Mr. M. C. Leckie, Miss Vidal, Mrs. Parker and family. From Brindisi: Mr. J. M. Holmes.

For Gibraltar: Nurse Law.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, April 18; from Brindisi, April 28.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Medley.

S.s. *Olyde*, from London, April 24; from Brindisi, May 5.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. Bruce.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail March 13.

For Colombo: Mrs. Dingwall and infant, Mr. F. Vine, Mrs. and Miss Bredin, Mr. Bredin, Miss M. Grant.

For Madras: Mrs. Wratishaw and child, Mrs. W. J. Pickance and infant.

For Calcutta: Lieut. B. Upperton, Mr. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Mr. G. Ogilvie.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail March 27.

For Colombo: Mrs. A. Murray.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail April 10.

For Colombo: Mr. G. Brereton.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail May 8.

For Aden: Capt. and Mrs. J. Mosse.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, at Bombay, Feb. 17.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Millard and infant, Mr. A. F. Gibson, Miss J. Hay, Mrs. H. Ryder, Mr. Zuzuki, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkman, Mr. and Mrs. Bandry, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Whitehouse.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. McEwen, Lieut. Quinn, Mr. T. McL. Brown, Miss E. E. Moore.

From Naples: Capt. Ramsay, Mr. T. H. Andrews, Mr. P. Sarasin, Mr. F. Sarasin, Mr. Gasone, Mr. Veitch.

From Suez: Mr. Adib.

From Aden: Mr. Yardley, Mr. Moses, Mr. Sharpe.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Olyde*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, from Bombay, Feb. 21.

For London: Mrs. Slaughter and infant, Mrs. Hill and infant, Mrs. Marr and infant, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Gibbs and child, Mr. Nesfield, Miss Ternan, Mr. L. H. Butcher, Mrs. Clough, Miss K. Greenfield, Captain S. Massey, Col. Jameson, Mr. Geo. Cropper, Mr. F. Sands, Capt. R. W. B. Haselwood, Mr. S. H. Terry, Major-General Bruce.

For Port Said: Mr. J. M. Patonnas.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Bolton.

For Brindisi: Canon and Mrs. Wilberforce, Miss Wilberforce, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bayne, Lord Radstock, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Horsfall, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, Mr. W. H. J. Galbraith, Miss A. M. Fielde, Rev. Geo. and Mrs. Muller, Mr. C. B. Lynch, Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, Mr. W. T. Stütz, Mr. E. Foy, Mr. Politis, Mr. A. Andrews, Colonel R. Thynne, Mr. W. H. Atkins, Col. Hon. H. Eaton, Mr. Goldney, Mr. Joseph Dyer, Mr. Easton, Mr. J. C. Luneburg, Mr. J. S. Robertson.

For Suez: Mrs. Morrice, Mrs. Davis, Rev. Mr. Bronson.

For Aden: Mr. E. Windmuller.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Feb. 28.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Gilbert and child, Lord and Lady Cremorne, Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. D. Allen, Mr. W. B. Charlesworth, Mr. and Mrs. Rickie and child.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. R. Waddington, Miss Ellis, Rev. and Mrs. Crewdon, Mr. Scott, Mr. William Southey, Mr. J. C. E. Branson.

For Brindisi: Miss Kennedy and companion, Mr. J. P. Thoms, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Swinton, Mr. Langworthy, Mr. Valentine, Capt. Sayce, Mr. H. D. Cartwright, Mr. J. H. Peebles, Mr. Chevis, Mr. W. C. Rand, Mr. T. C. Worsey, Mr. A. Henn.

For Aden: Mr. Dadabhoi M. Dallal.

For Ismailia: Mr. Skinner, Mr. R. Wilson, Mr. C. A. McDowell.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, March 7.

For London: Mrs. Ross Scott, Miss Imerson, Right Hon. H. and Mrs. Childers, Mr. T. K. and Miss Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mereik and child, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, Mr. C. Kindersley, Rev. R. Kennedy, Miss Francis Sharp, Miss Harris, Mrs. A. G. Cane and child, Mr. W. Thom, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Roberts and two infants, Master Hawker, Mrs. Greaves, two children and infant, Miss Mathews, Mr. John Brewer, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. J. H. Hornsby, Mr. H. G. Bowen, Mr. Hobday, Mr. William Smith, Mr. J. Dunca, Mr. H. H. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Merton, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. G. H. Lewis, Mr. Grahame Watson, Rev. D. Herdman, Mrs. Copland, Mr. Caruthers, Mr. H. Ross, Mrs. Beamon's child, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mr. Thos. Macpherson, Mrs. Newall Tuck and two children, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Scarisbrick, Rev. T. Beck, Miss Eardley, Mr. Rawlings, Mr. C. M. Pearse, Mr. Forbes, Mr. H. Grove, Mr. Sweet, Col. W. S. Peat, Mr. Mackenzie.

For Brindisi: Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Maling Grant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carile, Mr. and Mrs. Scaramanga, Mr. H. Calthorpe, Mr. H. Miller, Countess of Strathmore, two Ladies Lyon, Mr. Jeaup, Mr. M. M. MacDonald, Mr. L. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilts, Col. and Mrs. D. Henning, Miss Langworthy, Mrs. Durst, Major and Mrs. Humfrey, Mr. V. Schlager, Mr. and Mrs. S. Britain, Mrs. and Miss Chardon, Miss Pearson, Miss Hargreaves, Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Milne, Rev. Charles Gore, Mr. Henry O. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Frizelle, Miss Frizelle, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wace, Mr. C. H. Seely, Mr. A. O. Hume, Mr. Inaadali Khan, Mr. H. M. Wilson, Capt. Syce, R.N., Rev. H. Whitehead, Mr. K. T. pling, M.P., Mr. H. W. Sparkes, Mr. Henry, Mr. Duff Bruce, Mr. Charriot, Mr. Elliott, Mrs. Patch, Mr. C. P. Fox, Lieut. Fullerton, Mrs. Prinsep, Mrs. Gatacre, Rev. Mr. Potter and son and two daughters, Mr. Justice Parker.

For Suez: Miss Kedston, Miss Duncan, Mr. Haven, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Calvocareei.

For Marseilles: Mr. H. S. Davies.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, from London, March 6; from Naples, March 15.

For Calcutta: Rev. W. G. Burroughs, Dr. E. A. Birch, Miss Meadow. For Gibraltar: Mr. Linde, Mr. Whittle, Messrs. A. and E. Sandeman, Mr. G. Horne, Mr. Ballard.

For Naples: Mr. H. Lockhart, Miss Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald, Mr. and Mrs. Crewdon, Mr. Ashley Gibbings, Mr. J. H. Watford, Mr. and Mrs. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Nutting, two Misses Ludloe, Judge Shand, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Rooke, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Leigh, Mr. Bruce.

For Port Said: Mr. Haswell, Rev. Mr. Smalley.

For Colombo: Mr. Brabazon, Mr. M. Edwards.

For Aden: Mr. C. W. F. Whyte.



For Ismailia : Mr. Marsden, Mr. G. Davies. *From Naples* : Mr. New.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Carthage*, from London, March 6 ; from Brindisi, March 16.

For Malta : Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dyson Perrins, Mr. Fischer, Mr. Charles Bethune, Mrs. Davis and child.

For Alexandria : Capt. E. Guilding, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. H. Colvill, Miss H. H. Colvill, Miss A. V. Pike, Dr. Lewis, Mr. Churchman. *From Venice* : Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Harricks.

For Bombay : Mr. W. Nelson, Mr. J. H. Peck, Mrs. A. Freeman, Mr. F. Clark. *From Brindisi* : Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Major Lawrence, Lieut. Phillpotts, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Thomson and infant, Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. Rickards, Mr. J. A. Gibbon, Mr. F. A. H. Elliott.

For Brindisi : Mr. Rankine.

For Ismailia : *From Brindisi* : Mrs. E. Deacon.

For Madras (*via Bombay*) : Mr. J. B. Duncan, Mr. W. Parr.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, sailed March 8.

For Kurrachee : Lieut. M. Fitzgerald, Mrs. O'Meara, Mrs. A. Spencer, Miss Deane, Major G. Harden, Mrs. Clothier and three children, Miss J. Henderson.

For Bombay : Major W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., Captain and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. G. Rotton, Col. and Mrs. J. M. Sym, Miss Sym, Miss A. Johnstone, Miss O'Kearny, Dr. D. R. Ross, Mr. Ernest Stubbs.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, March 14.

For Marseilles : Col. W. R. Bunbury, Mr. Orrell.

For Brindisi : Mr. Cecil Higgin, Col. R. Thynne, Col. Hon. H. Eaton, Mr. Baldwin Latham.

Per s.s. *Rome*, Capt. A. W. Adamson, from Bombay, March 18.

For London : Rev. E. Guildford, Mr. Goodfellow, child and infant. Capt. and Mrs. Bean, three children and infant, Mr. H. P. Hodson and child, Mrs. and Miss Hay Newman, Miss E. Goodwin, Mrs. Mathews, Major and Mrs. Rosseter, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught's two children, Sir F. and Lady Forbes Adam.

For Marseilles : Mr. Savage, Mrs. Candy, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Robert H. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hulton, Mr. H. T. Brown, Mr. Rudston Brown, Mr. G. H. Morrison, Mr. G. B. Croft-Lyons, Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. W. Brodshaw, Miss Brodshaw, Mr. and Miss Rogerson, Mrs. Eardley Norton, Mrs. Moncrieffe and two children, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hardcastle Sykes, Miss Sykes, Mrs. Henley, Mrs. Franklin, Col. and Mrs. E. T. Luck, Mr. R. Carstairs, Major and Mrs. Broadbent, Mr. Graham Watson, Mrs. Baines, Mr. G. N. Beach, Mr. James Duffus.

Per s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, March 21.

For London : Mrs. Crawley-Boevey and child, Mr. and Mrs. Alston and infant, Mrs. Yeoman and child, Miss K. Adams, Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Newton, three Misses Newton and Mr. Willie Newton, Mr. J. Kelso, Rev. Thomas Tracey, Miss S. Casdeewood, H.H. the Thakore Sahab of Gondal, H.H. the Maharani of Gondal, two children and infant, Mr. R. McCullough, Masters George and Wilfred Coudrey.

For Brindisi : Col. A. F. Laughton, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gray, Mrs. J. H. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen and child, Mr. De Courcy, Capt. Hon. R. T. Lawley, Miss M. Witt, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Lawson Smith, Hon. R. Steele, Mrs. Coudrey, Sir Lepel and Lady Griffin, Mr. W. S. Grieve.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, March 28.

For Marseilles : Rev. and Mrs. G. T. Washburn, Rev. J. P. Ellwood, Miss Clarke, Miss Legros, Mrs. Strong, Mr. Laski.

For London : Miss Pearson.

Per s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. C. Fraser, from Bombay, April 4.

For London : Mr. E. C. Baker, Miss Baker, Miss Chavasse, Mr. Porter, Mrs. Herbert Wright, Mr. Arthur Jones, Mrs. Amy Jones, Mrs. and Miss Harwood and infant, Mrs. Ward, Mr. A. Priestley, Mrs. M. G. Gerard, Rev. J. G. Potter and three children, Mrs. Rix, Mrs. Laurie and child, Master and Miss Fentiman, Rev. and Mrs. D. Hutton, Miss Hutton, Mr. W. Bruce, Miss Bremer, Miss Macdougall, Mrs. Tebbis, Miss White, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Herbert Hayfield, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Miss Barron.

For Brindisi : Col. A. G. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Yorke-Smith, Mr. F. Sessions, Miss Nainby, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White, Mrs. Baines, Sir Charles and Lady Gough, Col. H. Hammond, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Major and Mrs. Bisset and infant, Mr. W. S. Greave, Mr. C. W. Odling, Mrs. Yate, Mr. Shah Naimuddin Ahmed, Mr. P. W. Dangersfield, Mr. B. G. Geidt, Mr. and Mrs. Kersall, Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Mr. M. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Llewellyn, Miss Dyson.

For Port Said : Mr. Laroche, Mr. Larasin.

For Gibraltar : Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Whitworth.

For Ismailia : Mr. D. F. DeVitre.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, April 11.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Patch.

# PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

## OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	Other Ports.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	—	20 Mar.
Serapis ...	—	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

## HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Malabar .....	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr.
Crocodile .....	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis .....	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

THE *Indian Daily News* makes the following sensible remarks regarding the question of Cheap Passages to and from England :—People, it says, who want cheap passages would do best to decide upon availing themselves of the opportunities already offered. These opportunities may not be all that they could wish, but the means of getting home or out to India at reasonable rates can certainly be found by those who will look for them ; and if there is really any widespread desire for cheapness, and conviction that the higher charges are too high in comparison to the advantages of sorts they command, the most effectual way of giving it expression is to patronise the cheaper mode of travelling. By this means, a revolution may be created in the passenger service between England and India which the competition of an amateur-managed opposition line would never be able to effect. If the P. and O. Company, for instance, were to find their first-class cabins deserted while their second-class cabins were crowded, and the demand for cheap passages by outside lines increased, they would be forced to the conclusion that a change was necessary and desirable, both in their own interests and the interests of the public. It does not follow that they would be able to offer the same accommodation, comforts, privileges, &c., of their present first-class fares ; but if they were convinced that a great majority of Indian passengers had come to prefer economy to luxury, they might introduce changes that would render a reduction of rates possible. So long, however, as the demand for first-class accommodation at first-class rates continues as brisk as at present, no such change is possible ; and people who wish to economise will have to travel second-class or patronise some of the cheap steamers. The same conditions apply all along the line ; and at present, in spite of the cheap-passage agitation, we see little sign of a falling-off in the demand for the superior accommodation. There may be more people willing to take a trip home if they can manage it at moderate expense ; but the supply of cheap accommodation is equal to the demand, and may be expected to grow with it. The fact is that, in this as in other matters, people must be content to cut their clothes according to their cloth.

THE FUNERAL OF A BURMESE QUEEN.—The *Rangoon Gazette* reports the burial recently of the Meebya Queen, one of the wives of King Mindone Min, whose body had been lying some time in state at the residence of her daughter, near Rangoon. About nine o'clock the procession, which was nearly a mile long, started. White umbrellas, the special symbol of Burmese Royalty, were numerous, and the priests mustered in strong force. The shrines and other ornamental structures were ablaze with gold leaf, the bands of music were numerous, and the cartloads of presents for the priests would have sufficed to stock a bazaar with almost every conceivable article of food and wearing apparel, besides crockery, kerosene oil, fans, and furniture. The Princess, as chief mourner, walked in front of the coffin, preceded by her retinue of fifty white-robed women, walking in pairs ; before them girls strewed the path with roses. The Princess, like her attendants, was dressed in pure white, and wore no jewels whatever. She and her maids of honour bore in their hands the white rope attached to the coffin. The latter was slung from a pole and carried by bearers. Over it was thrown a splendidly decorated pall, piled high with bright flowers. The scene of the cremation was on the slope of the Shoay Dagon Pagoda, near Bahan, where an enclosure had been erected round the funeral pile, upon which the gilt coffin was laid to the sound of weird music. By desire of the Princess the coffin was opened to enable her to take a last look at her mother. The pile was then set fire to, and after the body had been entirely consumed the ashes were taken away to be cast on the broad bosom of the Irrawaddy.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—February 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 98½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	100	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	98½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	103½	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	6 pr. ct. ... 937½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct. ... 995
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct. ... 980
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr. ct. ... 125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr. ct. ... 13
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct. ... 170

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	250
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	180
Brent's Ownpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	90
Colaba ...	1,880	25	880
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	—
East India ...	1,000	150	1,230
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,100
French ...	all	50	525
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	415
Khangam ...	450	40	—
Mercantile ...	125	7½	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	425
Munmar M. ...	all	25	180
New Bharat ...	500	45	605
New Indian ...	125	11	86½
Prince of Wales ...	400	—	320
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,150
Sind ...	750	50	475
Volkart ...	all	60	105

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	16	100
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	475
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	20	200
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	75
Bellary S. & W. Co. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhowanuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25	625
Central India ...	500	45	875
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	40	460
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhuu Mills ...	1,000	50	900
Empress Co. ...	all	25	550
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	475
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	115
Hindustan ...	1,000	80	735
Hingwath Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	715
Imperial Cotton ...	500	85	460
Indian Manufacturing ...	500	60	890
James Greaves ...	500	25	610
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewras Baloo ...	1,000	45	880
Khandesh ...	1,000	50	680
Khatna Mackunjee ...	1,000	40	550
Leopold ...	100	5	150
Madras United ...	1,000	100	1,900
Mahalunjee ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,115
Mazagon ...	250	5	100
Morariji Goudass ...	1,000	75	1,500
Naigam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	635
Oriental ...	625	10	850
Parall ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	60
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,285
Scanderbas ...	1,000	80	850
Southern India ...	500	15	140
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½	285
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	350
Western India ...	1,000	25	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. J. P. Railway Con solidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr. ct.	2,875
Do. New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	190-5-6	—	465

MISCELLANEOUS.

	PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	82
Bombay Burnmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	8,000
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	—	10

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karrohee Landing and Shipping ...	800	70
Kemp & Co. ...	175	850
Mechanics' Bldgs. Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,200
Thacker and Co. ...	25	115

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Fort Canning Co. ...	700	825

CALCUTTA.—February 17.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	RA. 98 6 to 98 3
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	0 to —
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	101 8 to —
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	101 8 to —
4 of 1878 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	— to —
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1880) ...	102 0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	104 0 to —
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	102 0 to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	102 0 to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	102 4 to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	102 8 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	99 12 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	130 to —
Allahabad ...	100	193 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	164 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	990 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	136 to —
Delhi and London ...	225	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	125 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	106 to —
National of India ...	£12½	165 to 170
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	110 to 112
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Alipore Co. ...	100	75 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	182 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£12	100 to 101
Bengal Coal ...	170	1,750 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	175.0d.	13 to —
Do. D-ferr'd B. Shares ...	£1	3½ to —
Bengal Mills ...	£10	170 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	76 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	400 to —
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	64 to 65
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	91 to 95
Burrakur Co. ...	100	185 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	106 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	126 to —
Coxrow and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	121 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	90 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	134 to 135
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	60 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	180 to 185
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	75 to 76
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100	203 to 205
Gouropore ...	100	180 to 181
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	82 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	126 to 127
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	83 to 84
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	150 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	75 to 77
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	230 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	183 to —
Natal Tal Brewery ...	100	145 to 150
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	100 to —
New Beorchoom Coal ...	100	183 to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	86 to —
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100	66 to —
Riverside Press ...	100	79 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	250 to —
Seabrook Jute Manufacturing ...	100	100 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	71 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	104 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100	62 to —
Acruttipore (Cachar) ...	100	45 to —
Assam ...	£20	600 to —
Balaun (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	52 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	86 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	904 to —
Do. contributory ...	100	102 to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Central Cachar ...	200	106 to 107
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	20 to 22
Charadypore (Cachar) ...	100	32 to 33
Chota Nagpore ...	100	25 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	15 to —
Coochbeela (Cachar) ...	100	150 to —
Darjiling ...	100	50 to —
Dohing (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Dohra Dun ...	100	170 to —
Dossal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	40 to 45
Dhunsiri ...	100	54 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	26 to 37
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	— to —

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	130	52 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	130	200 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	25 to —
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	42 to 43
Hoolmarree (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	75 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheori Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	12 to 13
Kangra Valley ...	100	— per
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	66 to 68
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	80 to 85
Do. contributory ...	200	60 to 65
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	290 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	45 to 46
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Loobah ...	100	130 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	Liquidation.
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 12
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	120 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	110 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	Nominal.
Nutanpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	35	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to —
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	108 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	55	4-5 dist.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	86 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	130	Liquidation.
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	103 to 105
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	190 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to —

LONDON.—March 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	PRICE.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd ...	100½ to 102½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	107½ to 108
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	— to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	106 to 108
4 Do. 1888-90 ...	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

RAILWAY DEBENTURE

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	PAID.	PRICE.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	122 to 125
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	135 to 138
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	124 to 126
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	101 to 104
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	132 to 134

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	94 to 96
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	5½ to 5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	183 to 185
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24 to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953...	—	24½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B. 21 per ann. (less 4)	—	28 to 29
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua., 4 p.c.	—	111 to 113
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	165 to 167
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	146 to 148
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	139 to 141
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	132 to 134
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	— to —
Rohilk and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	110 to 112
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 1960	100	24 to 24
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	28 to 29
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	131 to 133
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	113 to 115
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	118 to 120
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	111 to 113

## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the  
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

—0—

### MILITARY.

Adam, Brig. Gen., F. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '89, Bo.  
Adams, Surg. C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 8, '89, M.  
Adams, Capt. R. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '89, B.  
Adamson, Maj. C. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 173 dys., fr. June 5, '89, M.  
Anderson, Lieut. H. R. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 13, '89, Bo.  
Angelo, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 5, '89, B.  
Arnott, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 13, '89, Bo.  
  
Baber, Lt.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 15 m., fr. Mar. 16, '89, M.  
Bainbridge, Surg.-Maj. G., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 27, '89, Bo.  
Bainnsfather, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 18 m., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.  
Barker, Surg.-Maj. F. C., M.D., 1 yr. 80 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '89, Bo.  
Barron, Col. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.  
Barry, Surg. J. P., 1 yr., Bo.  
Bartholomew, Lt.-Col. R., Cav., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '89, B.  
Battye, Maj. F. D., S.C., B.  
Beale, Lieut. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 10, '89, Bo.  
Bell, Maj. A. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '89, Bo.  
Bell, Lieut. B. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 3, '89, M.  
Bellasis, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 9, '89, B.  
Bennett, Bde-Surg. J., 26 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '89, B.  
Biddulph, Capt. S. F., S.C., 1 yr. 238 dys., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.  
Billings, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 24, '89, B.  
Birch, Col. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 28, '90, Ben.  
Birch, Col. V., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.  
Boileau, Lieut. H. E., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Sept. 14, '88, B.  
Bond, Lieut. C. R. A., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '89, B.  
Borradaile, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 30, '89, B.  
Bowie, Lieut. D. M., S.C., B.  
Bowie, Col. M. M., S.C., 9 mos., M.  
Brahazon, Surg. H. M., 1 yr., fr. July 23, '89, B.  
Bradley, Lieut. H. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 9, '89, B.  
Brander, Maj. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 27, '90, 90.  
Brett, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Nov. 26, '88, M.  
Briscoe, Maj. H. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '89, B.  
Broome, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.  
Brown, Col. F. W. M., V.C., S.C., 242 dys., fr. Mar. 30, '90, B.  
Brown, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 10, '89, Bo.  
Brown, Capt. J. A., S.C., B.  
Bruce, Lieut. A. F., S.C., B.  
Bruce, Lieut. F., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Aug. 22, '89, M.  
Buchanan, Lieut. G. A. L., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '89, M.  
Fullock, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr. 235 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '89, M.  
Burke, Surg. W. H., 1 yr., Bo.  
Burton, Maj. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.  
  
Cameron, Surg. Maj. L., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '89, B.  
Campbell, Colonel J. E., S.C., 1 yr. 243 dys., fr. May 18, '89, B.  
Campbell, Lieut.-Col. L. R. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 2, '89, B.  
Candy, Capt. J. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 23, '89, Bo.  
Carey, Lieut. O. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 28, '89, B.  
Cautley, Lt.-Col. C. G., Cav., 1 yr. 121 dys., fr. July 6, '89, B.  
Cazalet, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '90, B.  
Churchill, Lieut. F., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Dec. 25, '88, M.  
Clarke, Col. H. M. S., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Aug. 27, '89, M.  
Clay, Lieut. C. H., S.C., fr. May 21, '89, B.  
Clementi, Col. M., S.C., till June 11, '90, B.  
Coles, Col. C. H., till July 5, '90, Bo.  
Colomb, Lieut. R. P., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 12, '88, Bo.  
Colomb, Lieut. G. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 6, '90, B.  
Comins, Lieut. H. S., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.  
Connell, Lieut. C. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89, M.  
Conolly, Col. E. R., S.C., 1 yr. 94 dys., fr. May 3, '89, B.  
Cooper, Lieut. L. E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Nov. 16, '89, B.  
Cowan, Lieut.-Col. S. H., S.C., 1 yr. 163 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.  
Cowie, Col. D., S.C., to Nov. 29, '90, M.  
Crawford, Col. H. P. R. F., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Oct. 3, '89, M.  
Crawford, Lieut. H. R., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 14, '89, B.  
Cronin, Lieut. J. J., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 16, '89, B.  
Crowdy, Col. J. H., R.E., 16 mos., fr. Jan. 3, '89, B.  
  
Da Costa, Surg. E. R., 21 mos., fr. Oct. 25, '88, M.  
Dalrymple, Lt.-Col. R. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '89, M.  
Dealy, Lieut. J. A., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 29, '88, M.  
Deane, Surg.-Maj. A., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 28, '89, B.  
De Vismes de Ponthieu, Lieut. P., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.  
De Wilton, Lieut. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 6, '90, B.  
Dick, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 4, '89, B.  
Dobbs, Capt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '89, M.  
Douglas, Lieut. J. A., S.C., B.  
Doveaton, Col. J. C., S.C., 1 yr. 13 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '89, M.  
Doyle, Surg. F. J., 1 yr. fr. Oct. 1, '89, M.  
Drew, Lieut. A. B. H., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Nov. 4, '89, B.  
Duncan, Lieut. F., S.C., fr. Dec. 23, '88, B.  
  
Eales, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 24, '89, M.  
Eardley-Wilmot, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 9, '89, M.  
Eardley-Wilmot, Col. R., Inf., 9 mos., fr. Aug. 9, '89, B.  
Ellis, Lt.-Col. W. V., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.  
Evatt, Lieut. J. T., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Mar. 9, '89, B.  
Ewart, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 8, '88, B.  
  
Fasken, Capt. C. G. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.  
Fawcett, Surg.-Maj. C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 4, '88, M.  
Ferguson, Surg. A. F., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '89, Bo.  
French, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '89, M.

Filgate, Col. A. J., R.E., till Oct. 27, '90, M.  
Fisher, Lieut.-Col. V. C., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.  
Fordyce, Maj. J. F. D., S.C., 1 yr. 208 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '89, M.  
Fraser, Col. H., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 15, '89, M.  
Furlong, Col. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 30, '89, M.  
  
Gambier, Capt. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '88, Bo.  
Garstin, Capt. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 20, '89, B.  
Gastrell, Capt. E. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 30, '89, B.  
Georges, Capt. H. W. E., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '89, M.  
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., till June 25, '90, B.  
Goldie, Lieut. Col. B. J., R.E., 14 ms., fr. April 30, '89, B.  
Goldsmith, Surg.-Maj. S. J., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 4, '89, Bo.  
Gordon, Capt. J. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Dec. 19, '88, Bo.  
Gordon, Maj. J. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 13, '89, B.  
Gough, Lieut. S. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 12, '89, B.  
Griffiths, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 11, '89, B.  
Grimston, Lieut. R. E., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.  
  
Hammond, Col. F., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.  
Hancock, Capt. F. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 9, '89, B.  
Hancock, Maj. R. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 8, '88, B.  
Hancock, Col. A. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 1, '90, B.  
Harris, Capt. W. O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '89, B.  
Harrison, Capt. D. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.  
Hastings, Capt. E. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 21, '88, M.  
Haughton, Capt. J., S.C., fr. Mar. 12, '89, B.  
Haughton, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 25, '89, M.  
Hay, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '89, B.  
Hay, Maj. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 16, '89, Bo.  
Hayes, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '89, B.  
Hayter, Col. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, '89, M.  
Heath, Maj. L. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '89, Bo.  
Herbert, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 8, '89, B.  
Hill, Lt.-Col. R. T., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '89, M.  
Hodgson, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.  
Holl, Bde-Eng. A. N., 6 mos., Bo.  
Holmes, Col. A. L. E. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 5, '88, B.  
Holloway, Lieut. E. L., S.C., fr. June 13, '89, M.  
Honner, Capt. W. J., R.A., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.  
Horsford, Col. N. M. T., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '89, B.  
Houston-Craufurd, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.  
Howell, Lieut.-Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '89, B.  
Hudleston, Col. J., S.C., till Sept. 7, '90.  
Hume, Surg.-Maj. T., M.  
Hunter, Lieut. Col. F. M., C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, Bo.  
Hutchins, Capt. H. L., S.C., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.  
Hutchinson, Capt. J. W. C., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89.  
Hutchinson, Maj. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '89, B.  
  
Ievers, Lieut. O. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, M.  
Iles, Lieut. H. W., R.A., 6 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '89, B.  
  
Jackson, Col. G. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '89, B.  
Jarrott, Col. H. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '89, B.  
Jenkins, Col. R. G., S.C., 1 yr. 162 dys., fr. Apr. 6, '89, M.  
Johnson, Lieut. A. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 27, '89, B.  
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '89, B.  
Jones, Lieut. H. J., S.C., B.  
Jordan, Surg. J. G., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 8, '89, B.  
Joseph, Lt.-Col. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 1, '88, Bo.  
  
Keary, Capt. H. D'U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 17, '89, M.  
Keel-n, Surg.-Maj. B. C., 2 yrs. 9 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '88, Bo.  
Kendall, Lieut. J., S.C., M.  
  
Lane, Col. C. T., S.C., 15 mo., fr. July 9, '89, B.  
Lawford, Capt. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '89, M.  
Leader, Maj. T. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 14, '89, M.  
Lee, Surg.-Maj. W. A., 1 yr., fr. May 18, '89, M.  
Leggett, Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '89, M.  
Lewin, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 22, '88, M.  
Lowry, Lieut. H. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '89, M.  
Lushington, Capt. E. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '89, M.  
Lyon, Bde-Surg. I. B., C.I.E., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.  
Lyons-Montgomery, Capt. H. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.  
  
Macartney, Capt. H. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 19, '89, B.  
Macdonald, Col. D., S.C., 1 yr. 15 dys., fr. Dec. 12, '89, B.  
Macdonald, Lieut.-Col. J. S. F., S.C., 1 yr. 284 dys., fr. Dec. 27, '89, M.  
MacMahon, Capt. G. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89, Bo.  
Macpherson, Lieut. E. S. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 16, '89, M.  
Macpherson, Maj. D. A. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, '89, B.  
Mainwaring, Lieut. C. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 24, '89, M.  
Mansel, Maj. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.  
Marsh, Col. F. H. B., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.  
Mathewes, Lieut. J. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 3, '89, M.  
Mathew, Surg.-Maj. R. G., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 3, '89, B.  
Mayne, Surg.-Maj. T., 15 mos., fr. Feb. 8, '89, M.  
McCarthy, Bde-Surg. D. J., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 6, '88, M.  
Mellies, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Mar. 4, '89, Bo.  
Middlecoat, Col. F., S.C., M.  
Mockler, Lieut.-Col. E., Inf., 14 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.  
Molesworth, Capt. E. H., S.C., fr. July 14, '88, B.  
Moloney, Surg.-Maj. T., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '89, B.  
Money, Col. K. E. K., S.C., till Feb. 17, '91, B.  
Money, Maj. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 28, '89, B.  
Moore, Maj. R. F., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '90, B.  
Morris, Lieut.-Col. G. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.  
Morton, Lieut. E. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '89, B.  
Moseley, Lieut.-Col. J. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '89, B.  
Mulvaney, Surg.-Maj. E., 18 mos., fr. April 5, '89, B.  
Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., 2 yrs. 2 mos., fr. Nov. 5, '87, B.  
  
Napier, Lieut. Hon. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '89, B.  
Neill, Lieut.-Col. G. F. E. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 22, '89, M.  
Noble, Col. C. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 10, '89, B.  
  
Palmer, Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '89, B.  
Palmer, Lieut. H. I. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89, B.  
Paterson, Lt.-Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 4, '89, B.  
Paterson, Surg.-Maj. D. A., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '89, Bo.  
Peach, Lieut. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '89, M.  
Peirse, Capt. C. E., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '89, Bo.  
Phillips, Lieut. I., B.

Phillips, Col. A. N., Inf., 3 yrs., fr. Apr. 25, '87, B.  
Phillipotts, Capt. R. V., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 7, '89, B.  
Pollock, Capt. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 24, '89, B.  
Porter, Capt. H. E., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89, M.  
Porter, Bde-Surg. A. M. D., 13 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '89, M.  
Portman, Colonel A. B., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '89, Bo.  
Prall, Surg. G. S., 9 mos., fr. Aug. 6, '89, Bo.  
Prichard, Capt. G. F. M., S.C., M.  
  
Ranking, Surg.-Maj. G. S. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '89, B.  
Rawlinson, Maj. S. R., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 4, '89, M.  
Repton, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 304 dys., fr. June 23, '89, B.  
Retallick, Capt. J. M. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 3, '88, B.  
Rich, Lieut. C. L. M., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Mar. 31, '89, B.  
Robertson, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '89, B.  
Robertson, Surg.-Maj. R., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 29, '89, M.  
Robinson, Surg.-Maj. M., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '89, M.  
Rodwell, Capt. E. H., S.C., 204 mos., fr. Nov. 15, '88, B.  
Rogers, Lieut.-Col. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 3, '89, B.  
Ryves, Col. H. E., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.  
  
Sangster, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '89, Bo.  
Sartorius, Col. G. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '89, Bo.  
Schlesinger, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '89, B.  
Sconce, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr. 153 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.  
Scott, Lieut. C. D., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '89, B.  
Scott, Col. Wm. S.C., 1 yr., from May 25, '89, Bo.  
Senton, Col. W. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, M.  
Sherard, Capt. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '89, Bo.  
Shore, Lieut. O. B. F., S.C., fr. July 1, '87, B.  
Simpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., till Aug. 31, '90, M.  
Simpson, Maj. R. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 16, '89, Bo.  
Smith, Col. J. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 26, '89, B.  
Smith, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '89, B.  
Smurthwaite, Lt. P. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 1, '89, B.  
Snell, Maj. F. W., S.C., 273 dys., fr. Jan. 8, '90, Bo.  
Southey, Lieut. R. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '89, Bo.  
Sparks, Lieut.-Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 30, '89, B.  
Spencer, Bde-Surg. L. D., 18 mos., fr. May 3, '89, B.  
Stevens, Capt. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '89, M.  
Stevens, Capt. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '89, M.  
Stevens, Lieut. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '89, B.  
Steward, Col. C. S., Cav., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '89, M.  
Stewart, Lieut. W., S.C., 275 dys., fr. Jan. 17, '90, B.  
Stokes, Lt.-Col. R., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '89, M.  
Strahan, Surg.-Maj. A. B., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 10, '89, B.  
Stretzell, Lieut.-Col. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '89, B.  
Stuart, Col. C. J., S.C., till July 20, '90, M.  
Swanson, Lieut. C. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '89, B.  
Swaine, Lieut. E. G., S.C., B.  
Swinhoe, Col. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 5, '89, Bo.  
Swinton-Skinner, Col. E., S.C., fr. 1 yr., Sept. 18, '89, M.  
  
Taylor, Capt. D. J. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '89, Bo.  
Taylor, Lt.-Col. R. F., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '89, M.  
Taylor, Capt. E. E., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. '89, B.  
Taylor, Capt. E. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 22, '89, B.  
Taylor, Capt. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 28, '89, Bo.  
Thomas, Lieut. H. S. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 24, '89, M.  
Thomson, Maj. T. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 7, '89, B.  
Thornhill, Lieut. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '89, M.  
Thring, Lieut. R. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 25, '89, M.  
Thurhill, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 14, '89, B.  
Tottenham, Lieut. R. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 3, '89, B.  
Townshend, Lieut. C. V. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 9, '89, M.  
Troiter, Lt.-Col. H., C.B., R.E., 1 yr., Nov. 1, '89, B.  
Tweddell, Col. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '89, B.  
  
Vans Agnew, Lieut. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '89, M.  
Vaughan, Lieut. P. B., S.C., B.  
Vibart, Col. H. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '89, M.  
  
Walker, Col. J. G. D., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '89, M.  
Walters, Lieut. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '89, Bo.  
Ward, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 14, '89, M.  
Warden, Capt. E. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 15, '89, M.  
Warden, Capt. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '89, Bo.  
Waters, Surg.-Maj. G., 1 yr. 237 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '89, Bo.  
Watling, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '89, Bo.  
Watson, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '89, B.  
Webster, Lieut. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 23, '89, Bo.  
Welch, Maj. F. G. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 22, '89, Bo.  
Weltman, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 16, '89, Bo.  
Westmorland, Maj. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '89, B.  
Wheatley, Capt. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., Oct. 21, '89, B.  
Wheler, Capt. C. S., S.C., 1 yr. 9 mos., fr. Feb. 14, '89, B.  
Wilcock, Lt.-Col. G. W., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '89, B.  
Williams, Lieut. C. S., S.C., B.  
Williams, Lieut. R. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 4, '89, Bo.  
Wimble, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 11, '89, M.  
Wood, Capt. E. J. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 23, '89, B.  
Wood, Lieut. P. A. N. St. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '89, Bo.  
  
Woodhouse, Col. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '89, M.  
Wyllie, Maj. W. H. C., C.I.E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 28, '89, B.  
Wyllie, Lieut. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '89, M.  
  
Young, Col. G., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Apr. 4, '89, B.  
Young, Maj. H. P., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.  
Youngusband, Capt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '89, B.

THE  
**PARENTS' CABINET**  
OF  
**AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.**  
BY  
**MARTHA HILL and Friends.**  
A NEW EDITION EDITED BY  
**CONSTANCE HILL.**  
With Numerous Illustrations. In Six Volumes.  
(Each complete in itself), price 3s. 6d. per volume, or  
21s. the set.  
LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

# W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S

## LIST OF

### NEW AND FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

#### STATESMEN SERIES.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

Edited by LLOYD J. SANDERS.

**LORD DERBY.** By T. E. KEBBEL.

**FOX.** By H. O. WAKEMAN.

Demy 8vo. cloth, with an Atlas of Illustrations, £1 10s.  
**THE CULTIVATED ORANGES AND LEMONS, &c., OF INDIA & CEYLON.** With Researches into their Origin and the Derivation of their Names, and other Useful Information. By G. BONAVIA, M.D.

Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**FOUR LECTURES ON ECONOMIC MORALS.** By W. J. RICHMOND. With Preface by Rev. H. Scott Holland Canon of St. Paul's.

New volume of a Series of Sketches for Settlers in the Colonies, America, &c., fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**BEYOND THE ARGENTINE.** Letters from Brazil. By MAY FRANCES.

Crown 8vo. 6s. with Numerous Maps, Charts, Illustrations of Buoy, Beacons, &c.

**MEMORIALS OF THE GOODWIN SANDS and their Surroundings, Legendary and Historical.** By G. BYNG GATTIE.

Cabinet Edition. Vol. VI. Completing the Work with Index. Crown 8vo., 6s.

**KAYE and MALLESON'S HISTORY of the INDIAN MUTINY of 1857-8.** Edited by Colonel MALLESON, C.S.I.

To be completed by January, 1891, in 6 vols. royal 8vo. half-calf, price £3 3s. a set. Vols. I. and II. now ready.

**A DICTIONARY OF THE ECONOMIC PRODUCTS OF INDIA.** By GEORGE WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S. Assisted by numerous Contributors.

New Edition. Square 8vo. cloth, with a Coloured Plate, 5s.

**SAKOONTALA; or, THE LOST RING.** An Indian Drama, Translated into English Prose and Verse from the Sanskrit of Kālidāsa, By Sir MONTEF MONTEF-WILLIAMS.

Fcap. 4to. 2s. 6d., in cloth, 3s. 6d.

**"THE PASSION-PLAY AT OBER-AMMERGAU."** With the whole Drama translated into English, and the Songs of the Chorus in German and English. Containing a Map of the Neighbourhood, Plan of the Theatre, Hints as to Routes, Lodgings, &c., &c. By the Author of "Life of Charles Lowder."

#### NEARLY READY.

Crown 8vo.

**POLO IN INDIA.** By Capt. G. J. YOUNGHUSBAND, Author of "Eighteen Hundred miles on a Burmese Tat."

**SUPPLEMENT TO STUDENT'S PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.** By THOMAS RONEY.

2 vols. demy 8vo. with Portrait, Maps, and Plans.

**GENERAL GORDON'S DIARY OF THE TAI-PING REBELLION.** Edited, with an Introduction, by A. EGEMONT HAKE.

Crown 8vo. with 10 Illustrations and 3 Maps.

**THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY.** By G. DOBSON.

Demy 8vo. fully illustrated.

**BY TRACK AND TRAIL IN CANADA.** By ED. ROPER.

Demy 8vo.

**STRAY FEATHERS.** By CHARLES DIXON. Illustrated by C. Whymper.

Crown 8vo.

**TALES OF THE SUN; or, Folk Lore of Southern India.** Collected by Mrs. HOWARD KINGSOOTE and PANDIT NATASA SASTRI.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

## BOOKS OF

### REFERENCE.

**THE INDIA LIST:** v and Military. Issued by permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Published on the 1st of January and July of each Year. Demy 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.; leather, 12s. 6d.

**THE ROYAL KALENDAR** and Court and City Register for England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies, for the Year 1890. Fcap. 8vo. 7s. with Index, 6s. without Index.

**THE CIVIL SERVICE DIRECTORY, 1890.** Containing a List of all the Public Departments; the Officials doing duty therein; and a Detailed Statement of their Services, with an Appendix. Published Annually. Edited by J. MORRIS CARTON. Demy 8vo. cloth, 6s.

**ARMY AND NAVY CALENDAR** for the Financial Year 1889-90. Being a Compendium of General Information relating to the Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteer Forces, and containing Maps, Plans, Tabulated Statements, Abstracts, &c. Demy 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**COOPER'S HILL ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE CALENDAR.** Published (by Authority) in January each Year. Demy 8vo. cloth, 5s.

**CIVIL SERVICE CALENDAR.** Containing Official Regulations and Instructions for Candidates, Sets of Examination Papers, with Answers, Solutions, Specimen Essays, &c., forming a Complete Handbook and Guide to the Civil Service. Edited by WILLIAM BUSSELL. Issued Yearly. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s.

**DIARY FOR 1890 OF THE "SANITARY RECORD."** Containing Calendar, handily arranged with a space for the record of each day's appointments—Abstracts of the Statute Law on Sanitary Subjects, Acts of Parliament Affecting Sanitary Interests, Law as to Infectious Diseases, Instructions for Medical Officers of Health, Hints for Sanitary Inspectors, &c. Royal 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d. Free to Subscribers to the "Sanitary Record."

**A GAZETTEER OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE VICEEROY OF INDIA.** By J. THORNTON. Revised and Edited by Sir ROGER LETHBRIDGE, C.I.E., and ARTHUR N. WOLLASTON, C.I.E. Demy 8vo. 28s.

**THE DAIRY ANNUAL.** A Reference Book for Dairy Farmers and Dairymen. Edited by JAMES LONG, late Professor of Dairy Farming at the Royal Agricultural College. With short and clear Details, Figures, and Formulae, both for the Farmer and Dairymen, and a Diary and Forms of Account. Fcap. 8vo. Pocket-book Form, 2s. 6d.

**THE POULTRY AND PIGEON ANNUAL.** A Notebook for Breeders and Exhibitors. By JAMES LONG, Author of "Poultry for Prizes and Profit," &c. Containing a List of Poultry and Pigeon Societies, Exhibitions, and Judges; Description of the Standard Points of each Breed; Data showing the Cost and Feeding Value of Foods, Weights of Birds, Value of Manure, Instructions for Exhibiting and Preparing for Market, &c. With a Diary and Forms of Account. Fcap. 8vo. Pocket-book Form, 2s. 6d.

In Preparation.

**HAYDN'S BOOK OF DIGNITIES.** Revised and Enlarged by HORACE OCKERBY. Demy 8vo. cloth, 28s.

#### LONDON:

W. H. ALLEN and CO.,  
13, WATERLOO PLACE,  
PALL MALL, S.W.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S RECENT MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

**NEW EDITION.** Revised and enlarged so as to include Questions on the Artillery Drill Book. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

**TACTICAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS on the INFANTRY and ARTILLERY DRILL BOOKS, 1889.** By Captain H. R. GALL (late 5th Fusiliers).

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

**POSITION ARTILLERY.** Its History, Employment, Equipment, Volunteer Organisation, Drills, &c. By Captain H. C. D. SIMPSON, R.A. New Edition.

Demy 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

**RAPID FIELD-SKETCHING and RECONNAISSANCE.** By Capt. WILLOUGHBY VERNER. With Plans and Plates.

Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE MILITARY CAREER.** A Guide to Young Officers, Army Candidates, and Parents. By Lieut.-General Sir W. BELLAIRS, K.C.M.G., C.B.

"A practical handbook, which may help parents to answer the urgent question, what to do with their boys."—ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

"There is a good deal of useful information combined with much sound advice in Sir W. Bellairs's book. . . . Parents will find in it how commissions are to be obtained, the examinations necessary to be passed and their scope, the cost of outfit, and the amount of private allowance that is advisable. . . . and detailed statements of all the articles which are necessary for a complete but not extravagant outfit. . . . The author's estimates are perfectly reasonable, and can be safely followed."—BROAD ARROW.

"Sir William Bellairs has omitted nothing likely to be of service either to the young man himself or to his parents or guardians."—MORNING POST.

Demy 8vo. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

**MODERN TACTICS.** By Captain H. R. GALL (late 5th Fusiliers).

"Captain Gall's book will be of great value to military students going up for examinations. His style is lucid and simple, and the questions which are appended to each section of the subject are very well chosen."—ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

"The style is clear and simple, and the explanations, helped as they are by numerous plans, will no doubt be easily grasped by those for whom they are written."—MORNING POST.

Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**THE YOUNG SOLDIER IN INDIA: His Life and Prospects.** A Plain Account of a Soldier's Life in India, for would-be Recruits and Young Soldiers. By H. S.

**CONTENTS.**—Voyage Out—Barrack Life—Life in Camp and Field—Prospects—Climate—Surroundings—Native Customs.

"It is satisfactory to read such a good account of a soldier's life from one who has experienced it under less favourable circumstances than exist at present."—MORNING POST.

Cabinet Edition. In 6 vols. each 6s. Vol. VI. now ready.

**HISTORY OF THE SEPOY WAR.** By Sir J. W. KAYE. And

**HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.** By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. New Edition (in which the original Third Volume of Sir John Kaye's Work is left out). Revised and Edited by Col. G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I.

The sixth volume consists in great part of new matter, narrating the occurrences at some of the principal stations, other than those originally dealt with, during 1857-58. It also contains a new and comprehensive index.

2 vols. crown 8vo. each 6s.

**LIVES OF INDIAN OFFICERS.** By Sir J. W. KAYE. (Originally published in 3 vols.) With Frontispiece. Each volume is complete in itself.

New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY,** and of the Disturbances which accompanied it among the Civil population. By T. R. E. HOLMES.

One vol. crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**THE DECISIVE BATTLES OF INDIA,** from 1746 to 1849 inclusive. By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. With a Portrait of the Author, a Map, and Three Plans.

"This work, which has already been before the public in a less condensed form, is the best text-book upon the subject of the conquest of India that we have perused, and may be safely commended to every student who wishes to acquire a full knowledge of that great historical fact from a writer who, in his own words, 'will tell the whole truth without respect of persons.'"—BROAD ARROW.

One vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

**FOUR FAMOUS SOLDIERS:** Sir Charles Napier, Hodson of Hodson's Horse, Sir William Napier, Sir Herbert Edwards. By T. R. E. HOLMES, Author of "History of the Indian Mutiny."

"The lives of Charles and William Napier are worth careful study. The essay on Sir Charles Napier is published for the first time, and gives a capital picture of the indomitable old soldier."—ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.



# W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S MAGAZINES.

MARCH.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

2s. 6d.

### CONTENTS.

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR. By ANGO-  
AFRICAN.  
SERVANTS AND DOMESTIC SERVICE. By Major  
GAMBIE-PARRY.  
CAN THERE BE A SCIENCE OF CHARACTER? By  
W. L. COURTNEY, M.A.  
WAT TYLER AND HIS CAUSE. By HENRY EVERSHED.  
SOME IRISH TRAITS OF THOUGHT AND SPEECH.  
By HUGH HALL.  
DARWINISM REVISED. By ALBERT J. MOTT, F.G.S.  
TALLEYRAND IN ENGLAND. By Lord COLCHESTER.  
THE MOTHER OF THE STROZZI. By EDITH MAROET.  
THE CENTENARY OF WHITE'S "SELBORNE." By  
ARTHUR GAYE.  
TITHES, CONSIDERED BY A TITHE-PAYER. By  
E. LEIGH FEMBERTON.  
POLITICS AT HOME AND ABROAD.  
CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE ILLUSTRATED NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE.

2s. 6d.

### CONTENTS.

EPOCHS OF THE BRITISH ARMY. III.—The Revolution.  
GREAT COMMANDERS OF MODERN TIMES. III.—  
Frederick the Great.  
NAVAL WARFARE.—IX. By Rear-Admiral P. H.  
COLOMB.  
THE CINQUE PORTS. I.—Sandwich. Illustrated by  
J. HOLLAND TRINOHAM.  
TWO FRENCH ADMIRALS. I.—Admiral Roussin. By  
Captain T. SHERLOCK-GOODE, R.N.  
FUTURE INFANTRY TACTICS. By H. C. W.  
THE TUDOR EXHIBITION. By IRVING MONTAGU.  
VOLUNTEER NOTES.  
TACTICAL USE OF MOUNTED INFANTRY. By  
Captain H. B. GALL.  
JOTTINGS FROM THE FOREIGN PRESS.  
NAVAL NOTES.  
SPORTING NOTES.  
LIST OF MILITARY INVENTIONS DURING THE  
FOREGOING MONTH.  
AT THE PLAY.  
SUMMARY OF ARTICLES IN FOREIGN SERVICE  
MAGAZINES.

## COLBURN'S UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

One Shilling.

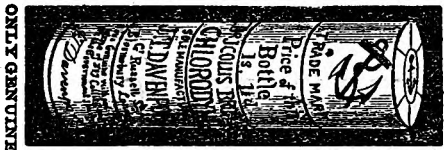
### CONTENTS.

ARE SLAVE RAIDS PREVENTIBLE? By General  
W. N. HUTCHINSON, Colonel Duke of Wellington's  
Regiment.  
SOME REMARKS ON OUR NEW MILITARY RIFL.  
By "VERAX."  
AN INDIAN WATERLOO. By F. DIXON.  
THE PHILOSOPHY OF SUCCESS. By "J. CURTIS  
MARTIN."  
A NEW NAVAL POWER. By "A NAVAL JOURNALIST."  
WATER! A STORY OF THE MUTINY. By Captain  
W. S. BURRELL.  
A REMINISCENCE OF THE FUNERAL OF LORD  
NAPIER OF MAGDALA. By Mrs. J. SALE LLOYD.  
KITTY O'CONNELL'S LOVERS. By PHILIP VINING.  
JOHN COMPANY'S SERVICE FIFTY YEARS AGO.  
By Major ROBERT D. GIBNEY.  
THE FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF WATERLOO.  
By Capt. W. J. ROBERTSON, R.E.A.  
A VICTIM OF HYTHIE. By L. G. TREVOR.  
CORRESPONDENCE.  
EDITORIAL NOTES.  
THEATRICAL NOTES.  
REVIEWS AND NOTICES.  
STATIONS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

London: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO.,

13, Waterloo Place, S.W.

# FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND  
GENUINEIS  
THE GREAT  
SPECIFIC  
FOR  
CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late  
Army Medical Staff) DIS-  
COVERED A REMEDY to denote  
which he coined the word CHLO-  
RODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE  
INVENTOR, and, as the composition  
of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be dis-  
covered by Analysis (organic substances  
defying elimination), and since the for-  
mula has never been published, it is evi-  
dent that any statement to the effect  
that a compound is identical with Dr.  
Browne's Chlorodyne must be false.

This Caution is necessary, as many  
persons deceive purchasers by false  
representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chan-  
cellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated  
publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS  
BROWNE WAS UNDOUBTEDLY THE  
INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that  
the whole story of the defendant Free-  
man was deliberately untrue, and he  
regretted to say it had been sworn to.  
—See *The Times*, July 18th, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
CHLORODYNE IS THE TRUE  
PALLIATIVE IN  
NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER,  
TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,  
GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH,  
LONDON, REPORT that it ACTS as a  
CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.  
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Cal-  
cutta, states: "2 DOSES COMPLETE-  
LY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."  
From SYMES & Co., Pharmaceutical  
Chemists, Simla, Jan. 5, 1889.

TO J. T. DAVENPORT, London.  
DEAR SIR.—We congratulate you upon  
the widespread reputation this justly-  
esteemed medicine has earned for itself  
all over the East. As a remedy of  
general utility, we much question  
whether a better is imported, and we  
shall be glad to hear of its finding a  
place in every Anglo-Indian home. The  
other brands, we are happy to say, are  
now relegated to the native bazaars,  
and, judging from their sale, we fancy  
their sojourn there will be but evanes-  
cent. We could multiply instances *ad  
infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy  
of DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
CHLORODYNE in Diarrhœa and  
Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia,  
the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a  
general sedative, that have occurred  
under our personal observation during  
many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa,  
and even in the more terrible forms

of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its  
surprisingly controlling power.  
We have never used any other form of  
this medicine than Collis Browne's,  
from a firm conviction that it is de-  
cidedly the best, and also from a sense of  
duty we owe to the profession and the  
public, as we are of opinion that the  
substitution of any other than Collis  
Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith  
on the part of the chemist to prescribe  
and patient alike. We are, Sir, (with  
fully yours, SYMES & CO., Members of  
the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, &c.  
Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
CHLORODYNE is a liquid me-  
dicine which assuages PAIN of  
EVERY KIND, affords a calm, re-  
freshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-  
ACHE, and INVIGORATES the ner-  
vous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts  
short all attacks of  
EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC,  
PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The  
IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY  
has given rise to many UNSCRU-  
PULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to  
observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists,  
1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,  
J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, St. Russell St. W.C.

# W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S ORIENTAL MANUALS.

TWO ADDITIONS TO THE SERIES JUST PUBLISHED.

Fcap. 3s. 6d.

## ANGLICISED COLLOQUIAL BURMESE;

OR,

How to Speak the Language in  
Three Months.

BY

Lieut. F. A. L. DAVIDSON,  
Royal Scots Fusiliers.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

FOURTH EDITION.—NOW READY.

With Portrait and Map, 2 vols. crown 8vo. 24s.

## OUR VICEREGAL LIFE IN INDIA:

Being a Selection from my Journal  
during the years 1884-8.

BY THE

MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN.

"Just what might have been expected from the  
talented and popular 'Vicerine.' As a record it is re-  
markably complete. There was no province of our  
teeming Indian Empire which was left uncovered by the  
Viceroyal tours; and an observant eye and lively pen  
made the best of Lady Dufferin's opportunity."—*PALL  
MALL GAZETTE*.

"A record of life in India as it presented itself during  
a sojourn of four years in all its rich and manifold  
variety, to the wife of a Viceroy, could only fall to be  
deeply interesting through some deficiency of sympathy  
or lack of descriptive power. Happily, in neither of  
these prime requirements for her task is Lady Dufferin  
in any way wanting."—*DAILY NEWS*.

"A most animated account. It would be difficult to  
mention a work in which the infinite and varied pic-  
turesqueness of Anglo-Indian life is brought out more  
vividly."—*ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE*.

"All who understand and sympathise with Indian  
life will hasten to read these two pleasant volumes. The  
journal is a running commentary on the multitudinous  
events which must crowd into such years as she passed  
in India, and is none the less pleasant for its simplicity  
and unpretentiousness. Perhaps the visit which Lady  
Dufferin paid to Burma three years ago will attract as  
much attention as any other part of her travels."—*DAILY TELEGRAPH*.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

Fcap. 10s. 6d.

## A CHINESE MANUAL

COMPRISING

A Condensed Grammar with Idiomatic  
Phrases and Dialogues.

BY

ROBERT K. DOUGLAS,

Assistant Keeper in the Library of the British Museum,  
and Professor of Chinese at King's College, London.

## PRETTIEST SIGHT in LONDON,

at HENGLERS, Argyl Street, Oxford  
Circus, OCEAN WAVE (Mimic Sea),  
and the famous ROUMANIAN BAND,  
both from the Paris Exhibition. Also  
High-class Variety Entertainment  
Every Afternoon at Three, and Even-  
ing at Eight. Half-price 9.30. Pro-  
menades, 1s., entitling to One Sail.  
Reserved seats, 2s. (Two Sails); pri-  
vate boxes, 10s. 6d. Children half-  
price.—Tickets at Cramer's, Regent  
Street. Refreshment Bars, Smoking  
Lounges. AFTERNOON TEA (sepa-  
rate tables).

Just Published, demy 8vo. 15s.

## THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACTS,

I. AND XVIII. OF 1872,

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION ON THE PRINCIPLES OF  
JUDICIAL EVIDENCE, AND COMMENTARIES;

ALSO

## THE INDIAN OATHS ACT,

X. OF 1872,

And other ACTS AND APPENDICES.

BY

WILLIAM GRIFFITH, B.A., &c

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE  
And CALCUTTA.



SENT CARRIAGE PAID AT OUR RISK.



# J. B. DENT & SONS,

## ENGLISH LEVER WATCH MANUFACTURERS,

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS,

AND

189, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND,

SUPPLY THEIR CELEBRATED

CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER WATCH FOR £5.

Warranted for Five Years.

This Watch deserves the name given it. THE CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER OF THE WORLD, highest finish, jewelled in every part. Chronometer balance, full capped movement, sterling Silver Cases, with unbreakable Crystal Glass face, last a lifetime. In 18-carat Gold Cases, £12.

Gentleman's strong, reliable Sterling Silver Lever Watches from £2 2s., sent carriage paid at our risk. Our Lady's Watches, in beautifully Chased Cases, at the same reduced price.

Send for J. B. Dent and Sons' Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewellery, Electro Plate, &c., &c., sent free by post.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to J. B. Dent and Sons, at the General Post Office, London, addressed to J. B. Dent and Sons, British Empire, London and Provincial Watch Manufactory, 189, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

## THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

(The only Quarterly Review in India.)

ESTABLISHED 1844.

### OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it... there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Estetman*, October 1886.

... The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KATE, Athenaeum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophecy, of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review*.

Annual Rate of Subscription £1 4s.

LONDON: TRUBNER & CO., 7 and 59, Ludgate Hill.

RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

Per page £1 10

LONDON AGENTS: Messrs. F. ANDERSON & CO., 14 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W.

## JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY,

Containing Original Articles on the History, the Beliefs, the Literature, and the Folklore of the East.

A Special Article gives each quarter an account of all Literary Work being done throughout the world in these branches of inquiry.

Price 12s. a Quarter.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, WATERLOO PLACE. Publishers to the India Office.

## The Times of India.

PREMIER NEWSPAPER OF THE EAST.

WEEKLY OVERLAND EDITION

FOR HOME READERS.

The "WEEKLY OVERLAND EDITION," for Home readers, presents not only the principal news, articles, and official correspondence from its own daily columns, but a General Summary of all that is important in the rest of the Indian Press, showing clearly the bearing of Home discussions on the actual state of affairs with which Indian administrators and residents are called upon to deal.

### Terms of Subscription.

12 Months, via Brindisi, including Postage... £1 14 0.  
6 Months, ... 0 18 0.  
Single Copies, post free, 9d. each.

"THE TIMES OF INDIA" is also published daily, and has been for many years the acknowledged *Daily Journal* of India and the

To ADVERTISERS the above Papers form an unrivalled Advertising Medium.

### Rates for Advertisements in Either Issue.

General Advertisements (per line of ten words) ... £0 0 8  
Public Companies, Official, &c. (per line of ten words) ... 0 1 0  
Legal Advertisements, &c. inserted at Special Rates.  
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths (authenticated) ... 0 4 0

Insertion in Hotels and Trades Directory column, per annum (52 weeks), not exceeding 15 words, £2 2s.; for each additional 1 word, £1 1s.

\* \* Advertisements can be inserted in both the Daily and Weekly Issues for 50 per cent. additional to the above rates.

Specimen copies and full information on application to—

London, Office: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.



NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE

ESTABLISHED 1833

EVERY SATURDAY. PRICE SIXPEN E.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" has acquired a reputation for early and exclusive intelligence as to Appointments and other Service News, for the high character of its articles, the independent course of its staff of writers, and for its earnest support of all measures for the good of the Services. Articles on specially interesting subjects appear from week to week written for the most part by officers of rank and experience, or by men of note in literature who have made the Naval and Military affairs of the country their special study. A series of Illustrated Articles is appearing weekly on Regimental Badges and History. Illustrations with descriptions are also given of new Service Inventions.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" freely opens its correspondence columns to all grades in the Services. By this means an opportunity for interchange of opinion is afforded, such as is offered by no other Service Journal. Its ordinary weekly issue contains fully one-fourth more matter than the other Service Journals, even with their frequent "supplements."

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" circulates largely throughout India and the Colonies. It is supplied direct to the Army and Marine bureaux of the French, Russian, and other Governments, and it is read extensively by Officers of Foreign Services, especially of the German, French, and American Armies who desire to acquire a true impression of facts and public opinion in England regarding Military affairs.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Yearly. Half-yearly.  
Including postage to any part of the United Kingdom ... £1 8 0 0 14 0  
Including postage to any of the Australasian Colonies, America, France, Germany ... 1 10 6 0 15 0  
Including postage to India, China, &c. ... 1 12 6 0 16 0

Subscriptions may commence at any date

A Thin Paper Edition is issued for Foreign Postage.

## HENRY S. KING & Co.,

65, CORNHILL, and 45, FLEET MALL, LONDON.

### BRANCHES.

KING KING & Co. ... BOMBAY.  
KING, HAMILTON & Co. ... CALCUTTA.  
KING, BAILLIE & Co. ... LIVERPOOL.

AGENTS AT MADRAS—ARBUTHNOT & Co.

MALTA AGENCY AND READING ROOMS, 20, STRADA REALE, VALETTA.

CONDUCTED BY MESSRS. TURNBULL, JUN., AND SOMERVILLE.

WITH AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

### BANKING AND AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for the convenience of Constituents at home and abroad upon the terms usually adopted by London Bankers.

DEPOSITS of £100 and upwards received for fixed periods, and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. if for 12 months; 4 per cent. per annum if for 6 months.

SALES and PURCHASES are effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Loans, and in every description of Stocks dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on India, Europe, the United States, and Canada are purchased and sold at the best current rates, and telegraphic remittances of Money made to all parts of India.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT are issued for the use of Travellers.

The Agency of persons connected with India and the Colonies, or holding Foreign-office appointments, is undertaken on the usual terms, and includes the collection of Pay, Pensions, &c., the realisation of Dividends and Coupons, the receipt and forwarding of Letters, and information regarding the rules of the Services, with advice upon general subjects when required.

### SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Orders are executed for every description of NAVAL and MILITARY APPOINTMENTS and CLOTHING, MESS SUPPLIES, including Wines, Provisions, Plate, Glass, China, Cutlery, Arms, Accoutrements, Band Instruments, &c., and all kinds of household and personal requisites, at the lowest prices. A comprehensive ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE will be forwarded on application. No orders for goods will be executed at Catalogue prices unless accompanied by remittances for their cost.

Special attention is given to the regular despatch of Newspapers and Periodicals, a Price List of which will be furnished to applicants.

New and Second-hand Books are supplied to Clubs and private individuals on advantageous terms; also Stationery for office and private use.

### PASSAGE AND FORWARDING DEPARTMENT.

This Department undertakes the selection of Berths by mail or other steamers, suitable vessels being recommended and passages secured at owner's rates, without charge for Commission.

Intending passengers are invited to send their addresses to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO., who will forward free of charge a copy of their "Traveller's Guide." Personal baggage Collected, Shipped, and Insured.

Passengers leaving England receive the personal attention of MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO., or their representatives.

Passengers Homeward are received on arrival at the various docks by the representatives of MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO., and especial attention is paid to Ladies, Children, and Invalids.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO.'s clerks meet the steamers of the P. and O. and other Lines, on arrival at Plymouth, Gravesend, and the Docks, to receive instructions and render such assistance as passengers may require.

Passengers' Luggage and Packages not immediately required may be stored in a dry Warehouse kept for that purpose, at a moderate rent, and facilities are afforded for examination when desired.

Goods, Baggage, and Parcels of every description are received for despatch to all parts of the world, or cleared and forwarded to their destination, in accordance with instructions.

Forms of Declaration for Customs and Insurance are furnished on application.

# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show him!! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human pair?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**  
*You can change the Tricking Stream, but not the  
Raging Torrent.*

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," to check disease at the onset!!! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm! The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?

"I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life."—  
J. C. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E. (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)**

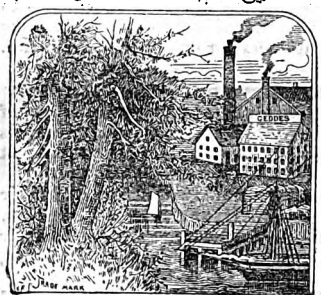
## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, their action is as simple as a tomato, whole meal bread or porridge (with scalded milk); you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced Life they are everything you could wish. Read Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other disastrous diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each Bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

## ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

**DR. SPENCER'S  
ASTHMA CURE**



### ASTHMA CURED,

No matter of how long standing, or how severe, by Dr. SPENCER'S ASTHMA CURE; Price 4/6 and 10/- of Chemists; or free by Parcels Post from us.

Our illustrated book, "ASTHMA, ITS TREATMENT AND CURE," by E. Edwin Spencer, M.A., M.D., &c., &c., will be sent post free by us.

MRS. FLORENCE STONE, Montague Villa, Queen's Road, High Wycombe, says:—

"I have received great benefit from taking Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. For many months I have had an attack come on four nights out of seven, and lately in the day time as well; but since taking your medicine I have only had one slight attack in a month."

MRS. MARY PRICE, Gronant, near Holywell, says:—

"I had suffered for four years with Asthma. I have been now nine months without any attack. I have been cured by Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. I can never praise it enough."

\* **THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
249, High Holborn, London.

\* In no way connected with any other person or firm.

**PILES** "PILANTRA," Pile Cure. Immediate relief and a permanent cure guaranteed. Sample Free. Address—THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 249, High Holborn, London.



**W. ENGLISH,  
ARMY & NAVY  
OUTFITTER,**

Nos. 3, 4, 10, & 11,

**ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, PALL MALL, S.W.**

Established 1860.

**SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.**

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for any Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.

Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

**67, HAYMARKET.**

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

**EPPS'S**

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**COCOA**

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER, 70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, 13, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.—March 10, 1890.

## EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,

PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.

**155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII  
No. 1,949.]

LONDON, MARCH 17, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ...	248
NOTES OF THE WEEK ...	244
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ...	245
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
The Indian Medical Service ...	246
From Calcutta to Simla ...	246
Lady Dufferin's Association ...	247
The Veterinary Career in India ...	247
Failures at Examinations ...	248
Bengal, &c. ...	218
INDIA IN PARLIAMENT ...	249
BUDGETARY ...	250
Dinner to Mr. H. S. King, M.P. ...	250
LEADING ARTICLES—	
Indian Investments—IV. ...	252
OFFICIAL GAZETTE—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	253
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	255
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	255
INDIA OFFICE ...	255
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	255
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	256
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ...	256
Programme of Movements of Her Majesty's Indian Troopships ...	256
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ...	257
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ...	259
LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH—Civil ...	260
ADVERTISEMENTS ...	261

**A LADY**, leaving LONDON for BOMBAY in OCTOBER, via KURRACHEE, by British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer, will be glad to take charge of a few Children, over 12 years of age, or a few young Ladies, on the voyage, in return for half a first-class passage.—Address, "MATER," care of Messrs. William Watson and Co., 27, Leadenhall Street, London.

**OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.**—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY, every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA, ALEXANDRIA, and NAPLES, every alternate week.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS FOR CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

City of Canterbury ... A. B. Gray ... Saturday, Mar. 23

City of Agra ... W. M. Grieve ... Monday, April 7

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

City of Edinburgh ... W. H. Barham ... Monday, Mar. 31

Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European.

Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE AND WORKMAN, 86, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS AND CO., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta. Kurrachee and Bombay.

\*Chyebassa ... Mar. 27 Huzara ... Apr. 8

\*Golconda ... Apr. 10 Kerbel ... May 10

\*India ... Apr. 24 Kangra ... June 7

\*Gorkha ... May 8 Hanzada ... July 5

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

\*Malda ... Mar. 20 \*Africa ... May 15

\*Ethiopia ... April 17

\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

† Going through to Mauritius.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or lock-outs.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES AND CO., 13, Austin Friars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL AND CO., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall, S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO and RUBATTINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is requested.

s.s. SINGAPORE, 5,000 tons, March 20.

s.s. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, 5,500 tons, April 10.

Passengers should embark the previous day.

Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street, London

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**BOMBAY via TRIESTE and BRINDISI.**—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—Only Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

April 3 ... Imperator ... 4,070 tons.

May 3 ... Imperatrix ... 4,070 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,

127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and

14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL TO COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.

Clan Buchanan ... April 2

Clan Mackenzie ... April 12

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, via Suez Canal.

Clan Drummond ... Mar. 22

Strathesk ... April 12

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUTR AND CO.; or to CAYZER, INVINE AND CO., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street, Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO., 23, Regent Street, S.W.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn), of London and Liverpool.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, and GENERAL SHIPPING INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENCY AND GLOBE FOREIGN EXPRESS.

**PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND MERCHANDISE FORWARDED. PASSAGES ENGAGED.** Baggage Collected and Shipped, and Insurances effected to all parts of the world.

Full information may be obtained on application at 10, Queen Street, Chesham; and 23, Regent Street, London; and 10, North John Street, Liverpool.

**NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).**

Capital Authorised, £2,000,000 Subscribed and Paid up, £567,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Bushire, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Kobe (Higo), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tabreez, Tannatave, Teheran, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, Secretary.

**THE AGRA BANK (Limited),**

ESTABLISHED IN 1833

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary with London Bankers.

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches.

INDIA ... Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon

IN CEYLON ... Colombo, Kandy, Galle.

IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ... Singapore, Penang, Malacca.

IN JAVA ... Batavia.

IN CHINA ... Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

Bankers ... Bank of England.

London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agents business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

To His Highness the Sultan of Jahore.

**A. ABRAHAMS,**  
**COURT BOOTMAKER,**  
113, HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON,  
LONDON, W.

BOOTS and SHOES made to Order on ANATOMICAL PRINCIPLES.

Specially Prepared Leather for Tender Feet.  
Specialities for Hot Climates.

Sizes Registered and Lasts kept for every Customer, thus ensuring a Perfect Fit.

**PRETTIEST SIGHT in LONDON,**  
at HENGLER'S, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus, OCEAN WAVE (Mimic Sea), and the famous ROUMANIAN BAND, both from the Paris Exhibition. Also High-class Variety Entertainment Every Afternoon at Three, and Evening at Eight. Half-price 9.30. Promenades, 1s. entitling to One Ball. Reserved seats, 2s. (Two Salls); private boxes, 10s. 6d. Children half-price. Tickets at Cramer's, Regent Street. Refreshment Bars, Smoking Lounges. AFTERNOON TEA (separate tables).

**CIVILIANS AND MILITARY**  
OFFICERS proceeding abroad can effect ASSURANCES and LOANS in connection therewith on moderate terms, with the

**STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
by applying at the Offices of the Company.

EDINBURGH (Head Office)—3 and 5, George-street.  
LONDON—83, King William-street, and 3, Pall Mall East  
DUBLIN—66, Upper Sackville-street.

Accumulated Funds, upwards of £7,000,000.  
Annual Revenue, over £930,000.

**BONUS YEAR.**

The next division of Profits takes place as at Nov. 15, 1890, and policies taken out now or before that date will participate in the division.

**CERTAIN AND RAPID CURE.**

**RHEUMATISM,  
LUMBAGO,  
GOUT,  
&c., &c.**

**REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC.**

Sold  
in Bottles,  
2/9 each.

By all the Principal  
Chemists throughout the  
World.

**IMMEDIATE RELIEF.**

ESTABLISHED 1851.

**BIRKBECK BANK, SOUTHAMPTON**  
BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.

THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.

TWO per Cent. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuable, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons, and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Five Millions.**

**HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH,** with immediate possession, and no Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

**HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH,** with immediate possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, as above.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.**

THREE AWARDS,

INCLUDING

**GOLD MEDAL.**

**SPRATT'S PATENT**

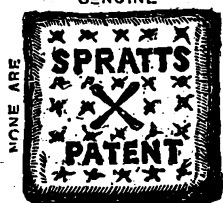
MEAT "FIBRINE" VEGETABLE

**DOG CAKES**

(With BEETROOT).

ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR DOGS IN  
HOT CLIMATES.

GENUINE



STAMPED.

WORM POWDERS, WORM PILLS, ECZEMA LOTION,  
DISTEMPER CURE,

2s. 6d. per box, or post free, 2s. 8d.

MANGE LOTION,

1s. per bottle, or post paid, 1s. 8d. 2s. 6d. per quart jar,  
4s. per half-gallon, or 7s. 6d. per gallon jar. Destroys  
Ticks, Lice, and Fleas in Dogs, Cats, and other Animals.

DOG SOAP,

6d. per tablet, by post paid, 8d.; 3s. per box of six  
packets, or post paid, 3s. 6d.

The Bazaar, Exchange, and Mart says:—"There is no  
Dog Soap equal to Spratt's. It is agreeable to use, kills  
fleas, and is entirely free from poison."

Pamphlet on "CANINE DISEASES," post free.  
Of all Merchants and Sporting Goods Dealers.

**SPRATT'S PATENT, LIMITED,**  
LONDON, S.E.

**R. ANDERSON & CO.,**  
INDIAN, COLONIAL,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENTS,

14, CORNHILL, E.C., AND 14, COCKSPUR  
STREET, S.W., LONDON.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in INDIAN,  
COLONIAL, LONDON, PROVINCIAL, and FOREIGN  
NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and PERIODICALS.

ESTIMATES FREE.

Letters in reply to Advertisements received and  
forwarded free of charge except for postage.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE**  
CORPORATION.

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.)

**For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.**

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Branch: 29, PALL MALL.

Accumulated Funds nearly £4,000,000.

The Total Claims paid by this Corporation have  
exceeded THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

**FIRE.**

Policies issued free of expense.  
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be  
paid whether the property be set on fire or not.  
An abatement equal to one year's charge is allowed on  
Policies issued for seven years.

**LIFE.**

MODERN AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF  
ASSURANCE.

Unimpeachable Security. Large Bonuses. Liberal  
Conditions of Assurance.  
Guaranteed minimum Surrender Values.  
Policies protected against accidental forfeiture.  
Immediate Settlement of Claims.  
No fines or fees charged.

A Prospectus, Annual Report, and Balance Sheet will  
be forwarded on application.

E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary.

**COCKLE'S** FREE FROM  
MERCURY.

**ANTIBILIOUS**

FOR  
BILE, LIVER,  
INDIGESTION, **PILLS.**  
&c.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.  
THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.  
IN USE EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**4, GREAT ORMOND STREET,**  
LONDON.

**N. THIERRY.**

MILITARY BOOT MAKER  
BEST QUALITY HAND SEWN  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
EASY & ELEGANT  
30 PER CENT LESS THAN WEST END PRICES

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER  
IN A FEW DAYS.

LONDON: {70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W  
and 48, GRESHAM ST., E.O.

**SPECIALITY—**

The K and CHAMPION SHOOTING BOOTS. WATER  
PROOF THROUGHOUT, 27s. NETT

Illustrated Price Lists Post Free

An old boot is sufficient guide for size to ensure a good  
fit. 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT to Members of the  
Army and Navy C. S. S. A. and C. S. C. S. Stores.

**SMITH, KAY & CO.,**

Late JEREMIAH SMITH & CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS).

**MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT**  
STATIONERS,

PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND  
LITHOGRAPHERS.

ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR.  
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL—**  
PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full particulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases excepted.

**A CURE FOR ALL !!**

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

This invaluable REMEDY if well rubbed into the system, will reach any internal complaint. It cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. For BAD LEGS, OLD WOUNDS, Sores, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin Diseases, it is unequalled.



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 28th Feb. ; from Allahabad and Madras to the 26th Feb. ; and from Calcutta to the 25th Feb.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on 21st Feb. the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the care of Charitable Trusts was presented, the Select Committee's Report on the Bill to amend the Steamships (Inland) Acts was considered ; the Central Provinces Civil Courts Bill was passed ; and the Bill to amend the Merchant Seamen and Indian Merchant Shipping Acts was referred to a Select Committee.

IN order to prevent a recurrence of a check to the sale of salt such as that which occurred last year, an official announcement is made that there is no present intention to reduce the salt duty in the coming financial year. This will put a stop to certain reports already current of an impending election.

It has been finally decided to abolish the term "District Staff Officer" and to revert to the use of the old title of "Assistant Adjutant-General."

THE Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne attended the annual sports of the Ballygunge Cricket Club, her Excellency distributing the prizes to the successful competitors.

THE Viceroy's stay in the Dun on his way to Simla will extend to about a fortnight. His Excellency will probably march up through the hills, reaching Simla towards the end of April.

THE Commander-in-Chief has postponed his tour in Assam for the present, principally because of the many questions connected with the Military Estimates of the coming year that now call for his attention in Calcutta. His Excellency will probably make a short tour to Bareilly, Naini Tal, Almora and Ranikhet before going to Simla.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was to leave for Chota Nagpur on March 2nd. Sir J. Ware Edgar and Mr. Nolan accompany him on tour.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT will visit the Umaria and Warora coalfields in April, thence proceeding to Bombay, and probably going over the Kathiawar railway system.

THE Maharaja of Vizianagram has vacated his seat as an additional Member of the Legislative Council, having completed his term of office.

MR. C. J. LYALL has returned from the Andamans, where he has been engaged making inquiries into the working of the Penal Settlement.

MR. A. P. MACDONNELL has been granted one year's furlough from March 10th, Mr. C. J. Lyall officiating in his place as Secretary of the Home Department.

MR. FANSHAW, Director-General of the Post Office, will probably proceed on nine months' leave from the middle of May.

MR. HILL, officiating Inspector-General of Forests, has arrived in Calcutta on return from his tour in Southern India.

MR. H. LEE, officiating Magistrate of Burdwan, has been offered and has accepted the Chairmanship of the Calcutta

Municipality, in succession to Sir H. Harrison, and will take over charge at the end of next month.

MR. J. R. HALLETT is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service from the 12th Feb.

MR. HANDLEY will act as Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta during Mr. Marsden's absence on leave this summer.

MAJOR ECCLES, of the Rifle Brigade, died at Bareilly on Feb. 21st from typhoid fever.

SADIK HUSSEIN, consort of the Begum of Bhopal, died at Bhopal on Feb. 24th. Some three or four years ago he was discovered in treasonable practices by Sir Lepel Griffin, and deprived of his official position and his title of Nawab by the Government of India. Since then he has lived a retired life at Bhopal, though constantly bent on getting restoration to the position he had forfeited.

MR. J. L. MACKAY, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Co., has been elected President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year, and Mr. W. W. Petrie Vice-President.

MR. H. T. OTTEWILL, of Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., succeeds Mr. Acton as Master of the Calcutta Trades Association.

AN East India Railway Committee has been formed in Calcutta, consisting of Mr. Robertson, Chief Engineer of the line, Mr. N. St. L. Carter, Traffic Manager, and Mr. J. Douglas, Examiner of Accounts, to make inquiries and recommendations with regard to the company's expenditure.

THE report of Mr. Boxwell, Commissioner of the Patna Division, on the Durbhunga temple case, which is the grievance of the moment with the Native Press, will be presented immediately to the Bengal Government. The Lieutenant-Governor means to pass orders on it without delay.

AN epidemic of fever, affecting chiefly Natives, has broken out in Bombay during the past week.

MR. DE LITTLE, the English cricketer, fell from his horse at Meerut, and broke his collar bone.

COLONEL RAWLINS will command the Poona district in the absence of Major-General Solly-Flood, who has left Poona on sick leave.

THE troops operating in the north of the Lushai country have had their first encounter with the enemy. On the Feb. 23rd a reconnoitring party under Lieut. G. A. Brownrigg, of the Bombay Pioneers, came upon some Lushais strongly stockaded. In capturing the position Lieut. Brownrigg and a havildar of the 20th Punjab Infantry were severely wounded.

GENERAL TREGEAR reached Kalalyne last Wednesday, and imposed a fine of 1,000 maunds of rice on each of the Howcatas' villages, while he also recovered the captives taken two years ago from the Lall Savas villages.

THE Delhi-Kalka Railway Company propose making a line through the hills to Simla at a cost of fifty lakhs of rupees.

At a banquet given by the Maharajah of Jodhpore at Agra, February 26th, Sir Pertab Singh proposed the health of the Prince on behalf of the Maharajah. In acknowledging the compliment the Prince said :—"I thank you, Maharajah Sahib, for the kind way in which which you have, through Sir Pertab Singh, this evening proposed my health, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for the way you have responded to the toast. I can assure your Highness that it has been the greatest pleasure for me to visit Jodhpore, a pleasure I have looked forward to ever since I landed in India, specially having heard so much of your Highness's State and of the hospitality for which it is famous. Nowhere during my tour have I been more heartily welcomed or more splendidly entertained,

and nowhere have I enjoyed myself more thoroughly than during my visit here. I am well aware that in former the Ralitores led the van of the Imperial army in many a hard-fought battle, and always distinguished themselves for their valour, and I am confident that they would again distinguish themselves and fight as bravely as of old if called upon to do so on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. I am aware how great a pleasure Sir Pertab Singh's visit to England, as representing his Highness the Maharajah at the Jubilee festival, gave to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and how popular he made himself while there, and I know how great will be Her Majesty's gratification to receive a letter from me actually from his home, containing a description of my reception here and the amount of loyal expressions which have been used by him on behalf of your Highness in proposing my health." In conclusion, the Prince proposed the health of the Maharajah, wishing him and the State of Mawar every prosperity.

## NOTES.

THE news by wire from India to-day will be found in the telegrams the *Times* correspondents, but somehow or another part of the news reads somewhat stale. For instance, we learnt by the Overland Mail of last week of Sir Lepel Griffin having been interviewed by "a gentleman of the Press," when he was reported to have said very much the same thing as what is reported in the *Times* telegram to-day. Can it be that Sir Lepel is undergoing a series of journalistic questions? Possibly; but we do not think that he is a man of such serenity of mind and of such patient temper as to allow himself to be put more than once to the torture of the inquisitor.

THE *Daily News* correspondent wires that the discussion on Lord Cross's Bill shows that many moderate men among the Europeans and Natives would approve of a modified elective system as proposed by Lord Dufferin. Very likely; but this does not embrace all the wants of the Congress delegates. The *Pioneer* to-day touches upon this very point, showing that the basis suggested by Lord Dufferin would not satisfy the Congress. "This was made abundantly clear at the Bombay meeting, where Mr. Eardley Norton, in submitting the principal resolution, said it was of no use offering them representation through corporate bodies such as Municipalities or Chambers of Commerce, who would send up members to the Provincial Councils. That would, in Mr. Norton's opinion, be to leave the control still in the hands of the Government, whereas the aim of the Congress was to put it directly in the hands of the people; and the resolution adopted accordingly insisted on the principle of direct elective representation. Parliament," continues the Allahabad paper, "will therefore have to choose between granting a fully elective representation, or it might as well grant none at all; and were it to do the former it would fly in the face not only of Lord Lansdowne, but of Lord Dufferin and every statesman of sagacity and experience who has had to do with India."

THE Indian papers are circulating the information that Lord Lansdowne has communicated to the authorities at Home his own and the universal wish that Sir Frederick Roberts's tenure of office should be prolonged for a year, but that no decision will be come to until after the Army Estimates have been discussed. The rumour in the Military Clubs here is to the effect that the decision has been virtually made, and that Lord Wolseley goes to India when Sir Frederick Roberts's term of command expires, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught taking the place of his Lordship at the War Office. But this may be only *gup* too.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT has won golden opinions for himself during his command of the Bombay Army, and he has proved himself a thorough professional soldier. His

appointment to the War Office may or may not be the stepping-stone to a higher place when the Duke of Cambridge retires; but the army, officers and men, would hail with satisfaction the nomination of the young Duke to the chief post in the army when the present popular Commander-in-Chief chooses to seek the well-earned repose he is entitled to. Mr. Labouchere and his friends will of course oppose such an appointment being made, and will denounce it as a gross Court job—but fortunately they have not yet got the power to prevent it.

A BOMBAY paper having stated that the complaints against Lord Connemara lodged by Lady Connemara in the Divorce Court here involved the reputation of several well-known names in Madras society, Messrs. Kirby and Millet, her ladyship's solicitors, have written to the paper in question to contradict that statement, and it stands contradicted accordingly—the journal which spread the report adding, "We are assured that it is without foundation." Why then have made it—honest Indian contemporary?

THERE was a "dancing girl's" case going on at the Lahore Court when the mail left, which brought out in evidence facts concerning the earnings of the lady, enough to make the Queen of any European ballet envious indeed. The Indian lady had been assaulted and hit upon the nose, "an incident which gave her great anxiety, as the mark was likely to be a bar to her profession." So the Court had to consider the question of possible loss of income. She said that on all great occasions her services were required at Jamú, Patiala, Bahawalpore, and Kapurthala. At Jamú she used to receive from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000 a-night for dancing before the Maharaja, and Rs. 2,000 a-night from the Raja of Kapurthala. There were seven legal practitioners engaged on both sides, as money was no object; the leading counsel for the plaintiff declaring that his client "possessed an unparalleled position as a dancing girl." We should think so.

THE advent of General Strachey and Sir A. Rendel "is likely," the *Englishman* believes, "to bear fruit in the shape of important administrative changes, and in the reduction of establishments on the East Indian Railway. Among other matters it is, we understand, very possible that they may deal with the contingency of the early retirement of their present popular Agent. We refer to this for the reason that it is rumoured that more than one of our Royal Engineer railway officers is likely to be a candidate for this important post, and it is therefore not premature to record our protest against the appointment of a military man. Surely the trading public, who have so much to do with the railway, should be consulted. The official shears have also begun to be applied to the higher officials in the employment of the East Indian Railway. The board of directors at home are said to have appointed to the discharge of this duty Mr. Robertson, the Chief Engineer, Mr. Carter, the Traffic Manager, and Mr. Douglas, the Deputy Auditor. The proposed reductions will not, it is reported, affect so much the lower branches of the service as those at the heads of departments."

THE *Bombay Gazette* says, regarding the forthcoming Indian Budget:—"It may now be regarded as certain that the Government of India will, at end of the present financial year, possess a surplus considerably larger than was estimated—perhaps even tenfold larger. Exchange and opium have produced this gratifying result. Both items proved far more satisfactory than was anticipated. There is now, however, a downward tendency, which is likely to increase. But the end of the year is now so near at hand that the actuals will in any case much exceed the anticipated surplus. It is too soon yet to attempt to make a forecast for the Budget of the next financial year. A large surplus can scarcely be looked for, and Sir David Barbour will have reason to be thankful if he can escape a deficit. The military charges will be unusually heavy, owing largely to the arming of the European regiments with the magazine rifle and other sources of ex-

ceptional expenditure. On the other hand, it is not by any means certain that exchange and opium will be as favourable next year as they have been in that which is now coming to a close. We are sorry to hear on good authority that there is much anxiety for the crops from Behar to Peshawar, owing to the absence of the rain usual before February. If rain do not fall at once there is some reason to fear that there may be distress and suspensions of revenue over a large area. All things considered the forthcoming Budget may be expected to balance fairly, but having in view contingencies which are not unlikely to arise there is little ground to hope that Sir David Barbour will be as happily circumstanced as Mr. Goschen with a large surplus to dispose of."

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

Although the text of Lord Cross's Indian Councils Bill has not yet reached this country, the telegraphic reports of the debates in the House of Lords are attracting much attention and form the subject of discussion in the Press throughout India. While the Congress organs continue to condemn it, the more moderate Native newspapers are prepared to welcome it, or at least to receive it as an earnest of a wider measure in the future. The *Indian Spectator*, a Native paper published in Bombay, commenting on Mr. Hume's letter, which I quoted last week, says Mr. Hume evidently takes no account of the fact that election in municipal self-government has not produced the magical effect he expects in a larger field. The same paper would welcome Lord Dufferin's proposal of partial election by municipalities and other constituted bodies, and regrets that the Congress did not confine its demand to such a scheme. It cannot hold the Government responsible for not granting the wider demand, and it fears that public opinion is likely to be led away from some important defects in the Bill by the glamour of an elective franchise.

The veteran statesman, Sir Madhava Rao, has addressed another letter to the Press, which is worth quoting. He says:—

"If Lord Cross's Councils Bill passes, as would seem likely, would it not be well for our political agitation to come to a quiet and dignified close? The good and disillusioned Mr. Hume will probably not return to India. Mr. Banerji will probably retrace his steps to the radiant plains of Bengal, no doubt a wiser and a sadder man. Let all sensible men in India lapse into normal life; let our local orators shelve the style of 'Ruin seize thee, ruthless King, confusion on thy banners wait.' But let us not despair; the Government is sure to make the best possible selections. Let the new councillors afford modest, honest, and useful advice, and prepare the way for a brighter era."

On the other hand, a writer in the *Hindu*, a Madras journal, protests against the Bill. He would have every respectable Native gentleman enter into a formal compact to refuse nomination to the Councils till the Government concedes the partially elective system. He would honeycomb India with political associations. He would have Indian politicians constantly before the English public, and would expose every job and assail every indiscretion till, in despair at their importunity, if not in recognition of the justice of their prayer, England should terminate a system which is paralysing the people of India.

Numerous extracts of a somewhat similar nature might be made from other newspapers of the Congress party; but how little right they have to speak, as they claim to speak, in the name of the people of India is amply proved by the petition, referred to in previous telegrams, which the Mahomedan community are now preparing to present to Parliament. That petition protests against the introduction of the principle of election. It expresses the belief that the effect of that principle would be to destroy the even-handed justice which hitherto has been the basis of British rule, and to place the petitioners and other minorities in a position almost intolerable, subject to classes actively hostile to their welfare. It goes on to point out that the Indian Mahomedans number not less than 50,000,000; that they are a factor of great importance in Indian politics; that, scattered as they are throughout India, they must of necessity be out-voted; that in the event of a popular agitation appealing to the religious feelings of the Hindoos, such as the agitation now afloat to prohibit cow

killing, scarcely a single Mahomedan member could be returned, and the Mahomedans would be deprived of their most important articles of food. It goes on to show that the Mahomedans, being backward in English education, have not been able to make their wishes known as the Hindoos have, and that any system of proportional representation would not protect their interests, as the Hindoos would be in a majority of four to one. They, therefore, pray Parliament to retain the principle of nomination by the Government of all members of the Indian Councils.

Prince Albert Victor left the Nepal Terai on Tuesday, after a week of most successful sport. He arrived at Baroda on Thursday evening, and was received at the railway station by the Gaekwar and the British Resident. On Friday the Gaekwar took his Royal guest to witness the sport of deer-hunting by cheetahs. Several public buildings were inspected in the afternoon, and in the evening there was a State banquet. The city was illuminated. Prince Albert Victor now proceeds to Bombay, where he stays a few days before embarking.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Bombay for Hongkong on Thursday. The Governor and other notables saw them off, and the president of the municipal corporation presented an address referring to the manner in which they had endeared themselves to the people of India and to the valuable public services the Duke had rendered. The Duke, in replying, said it had given him the greatest satisfaction to be connected with the Bombay Army, and then paid a compliment to the abilities of the Governor and of his successor in the command.

A few days earlier the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were entertained at dinner at the Yacht Club. In replying to the toast of his health, the Duke said the recent naval manoeuvres had proved exactly what he had expected—namely, that the Bombay defences with their present armament were absolutely useless and could not oppose a naval attack. In the absence of Admiral Fremantle's fleet in Zanzibar waters, the naval element of defence was quite useless, because the ships were without crews and had neither gunners nor firemen to enable them to supply the deficiencies of the land defences. The greatest result of the operations might be that the attention of the Home Government would at length be given to the requisitions for military necessities sent through the Indian Government.

The Rev. James Johnstone, who came out from England for the purpose of establishing societies for the diffusion of useful literature in India, held a highly successful meeting in Bombay last week. Many leading citizens were present, and a society was formed similar to those already established in Calcutta and Madras. Mr. Justice Scott pointed out that the society might do excellent service by translating into the vernaculars such works as had a wide-world interest, as well as by diffusing standard English books.

Jhunda, the notorious dacoit, whose death in an encounter with the police was mentioned by me last week, appears from the accounts of his life given by the up-country papers to have been a kind of Indian Robin Hood. He began his career in the Native army, but soon left the service for the more congenial occupation of robbery. In 1874 he was captured and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. After breaking his arm in an attempt to escape he remained in Meerut Gaol till 1888, and became the most expert carpet weaver in the prison. On his release he collected a band which soon became the terror of Meerut and the adjoining districts. His usual course of operations was to pounce upon a village and call upon the local Shroff or banker to produce his bonds and receipts, which were then publicly burnt, while the Shroff himself was plundered. This style of proceeding naturally made Jhunda popular with the indebted classes, who form a large proportion of the Indian rural population, and by their aid he has succeeded in defying the police for the last two years. Like his English prototype, he is also said to have often been charitable to the poor. There was at first some doubt whether he was actually killed, but his identity is now placed beyond question.

The case of O'Hara, a private in the Leinster Regiment, was decided by five Judges of the Calcutta High Court on Tuesday. They held that there had been a misdirection of the jury and an improper admission of evidence at the trial, and accordingly ordered the conviction to be quashed and the prisoner to be discharged. The case has excited much interest throughout the country. Beyond all doubt an unoffending Native was brutally murdered at Dumdum, eight miles from Calcutta, one night last November. It seems equally beyond doubt that the murder was committed by one or more of four soldiers who managed to get out of barracks that night, but apparently there is no possibility of bringing the crime home, as two of the four were pardoned on turning Queen's evidence, a third was acquitted, while the conviction of the fourth has now been quashed as having been obtained by tainted evidence.

Influenza seems now to be well established in India, accounts

of its prevalence coming from Bombay, Poonah, Jubbulpore, Benares, Lucknow, and elsewhere.

The Sialkot and Jummoo railway extension was opened on Thursday.

The Chinese Amban, with a suite and an escort of Chinese soldiers, arrived in Calcutta from Darjeeling on Tuesday, and was received at the station by a deputation representing the Government, while a large number of the Chinamen who now form a considerable and thriving community in Calcutta assembled to do honour to their distinguished countryman. The following day he was received in State by the Viceroy. It is understood that all the details of the negotiations regarding Sikkim are now settled, and the treaty is only awaiting formal signature. The Amban remains in Calcutta a few days longer and then returns to his post in Tibet.

#### BELOOCHISTAN.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

It was rumoured at the beginning of the week that the Suliman Khel tribesmen intended to attack Apozai, the new British post in the Zhob country, on Friday, and some reinforcements were despatched thither, but the storm appears to have blown over, the tribes probably finding the place too strong for them.

#### BURMA.

RANGOON, MARCH 16.

It has been decided to immediately disband three regiments of Madras Infantry. The disbanded regiments will be replaced by three military police battalions, which will be incorporated with the Madras army, but will serve permanently in Burma. The Chin, Kubovally, and Shan levies will probably be the police battalions to be converted into regular regiments.

The following four regiments leave Burma for India this season:—The 10th, 17th, and 33rd Bengal Native Infantry, and the 42nd Goorkhas.

Sir Lepel Griffin left by the last mail for Calcutta. The ruby mines still engage public attention. Some days prior to Sir L. Griffin's departure the *Rangoon Times* published a long account of an interview which one of its correspondents had with him. Referring to certain localities where rubies had been found outside the Mogok district, and in reply to a question as to what concession the Ruby Mines Company had for the rest of Burma, Sir L. Griffin said:—

"The Government have not conceded and will not concede land to other people, however much they may think of it. There are good rubies at Sagyan, a little way down the river, which, I think, may be worked; but we have a preferential right. The Government gave us the right of taking it up if we chose, and we certainly shall choose if the Government wish it worked at all. We shall not let anybody else work it. Even if we raise a subsidiary company to do it, it will be worked."

This declaration of the position and rights of the Ruby Mines Company causes much surprise. Hitherto it has been understood that the right to mine for rubies conceded to the company was limited to a district about 400 square miles round Mogok. The company now apparently claim exclusive mining rights for rubies over all Upper Burma. If such a wide concession has been granted the Government ought certainly not to allow the mines outside the Mogok district to remain unworked. A large revenue may be raised if concessions are granted to mine for rubies in the districts outside the tract worked by the present company. Although all other matters connected with mines are under the control of the Financial Commissioner, Sir C. Crosthwaite retains in his own hands all matters connected with rubies. Dissatisfaction is felt that no rules have been published stating the terms on which the Government is prepared to grant mining concessions, while concessions are being granted to some fortunate applicants.

A news telegram announces that Sir J. Gorst has informed the House of Commons that the rules by which concessions in the oil fields might be obtained have been issued. If by this he meant that any such rules have been published in Burma, Sir J. Gorst is misinformed. No rules of any kind have been published.

Sir C. Crosthwaite has left for Fort Stedman to hold a durbar of Shan chiefs.

The recent conspiracy in Mandalay had more extensive ramifications than was at first believed.

#### THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

RANGOON, MARCH 16.

Telegraphic communication with Brigadier-General Symons has been interrupted for some days. He left Haka on the 8th inst. for the Tashon Ywama with a force consisting of 100

Borderers, 150 Goorkhas, 65 Bengal Sepoys, 30 Sappers, and two guns. Intelligence is hourly expected of the capture of the Ywama.

Owing to the approach of the rainy season the troops comprising the Chin-Lushai field force must return to Burma at a very early date.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

There was little news of interest from the Lushai force last week. Lienpunga still refuses to surrender. The party sent to meet Brigadier-General Symons's force at Haka have returned to Colonel Tregear's column. They estimate the distance from Fort Tregear to Haka at 75 miles.

Three posts only will be held on the Lushai border for the present—Lungleh, Thanrumah, and Darjow Klang. The last-named will be garrisoned by troops, the other two by frontier police.

The river Koladain has been fixed as the boundary between Bengal and Burma.

### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

#### THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

(Medical Record.)

This ancient institution is on the anvil of reform, and the heavy hammer of the reformer is rumoured as being balanced in impatient greed to wield a deathblow to its splendid form. A severance of its dual functions as a civil and military service is the aim of those who seek in some way or other to satisfy their cravings for change, and a supposed increased efficiency of the medical services of India. If the splendour of its past history could save the service from the spoliation which such changes really would accomplish, then history would come to the rescue with undoubted success. The brilliant record of its labours in peace and in war, in politics as well as in science, the important part played by its officers in the early history of the British occupation of India towards the great task of attaining and civilising the extensive empire over which England now holds undisputed sway, is enough to claim the admiration and rouse the envy of any administration in the world. The grand medical colleges of India to-day, the vast army of locally educated physicians and surgeons, whose work of mercy in the homes of the long-neglected poor in our largest cities and in the smallest and remotest villages of this empire, speak volumes for the grandeur of its work. The beautiful hospitals which now cover the four corners of this land are a monument to the credit of the Indian Medical Service. India herself will never fail in her gratitude and praise for the blessings which have come to her from England through the direct agency of the officers of this grand old service. But the spirit of militarism is rampant in the service, and it is this insatiable longing in some, for a greater prominence being given to their military rank, nomenclature, and standing that now rankles in the mind of the administration and enforces a reorganisation which must inevitably efface the recognition of its important, efficient, and most cherished civil organisation. This hankering after a purely military designation, now conceded after years of fruitless struggling, will ere long have obliterated the ancient claim of the service to civil duties, by rendering their continuance a huge anomaly in the very existence of this strong significance inseparable from the military titles sought by some of our professional brethren in the army. The title, lieutenant, captain, major, colonel, and field-marshal for a matter of that, may carry with them a deal of military *clat*, but such post-fixes have a price, and that price may discount and disparage the traditional claims of a service now made so purely military as to render the existence in its establishment of a purely civil body a glaring and positive anomaly. The whole question of the Medical Services of the army, both British and Indian, in this country sadly needs careful overhauling, both from an economic and an administrative point of view. For the present, in the face of threatened changes in the Indian Services, it is hoped that their civil capacity and functions will not be underrated when considering the needs of the army: for these services, though essentially military, are fulfilling civil duties of enormous value to the country at large, an imperfect consideration of which might lead to disastrous failure in the near future of the civil medical administration of the British Indian possessions.

#### FROM CALCUTTA TO SIMLA.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

We understand that Mr. Duff Bruce, Consulting Engineer to the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company, who came out from England to inspect the line, has completed his inspection, and expresses himself as well satisfied with the progress made and the present position of the works. The embankment has



now been completed throughout the entire length of the line from Delhi to Kalka, and the foundations of the large bridges over the Ghuggur, Markunda, Domla, and Tangri are practically completed. The piers of these bridges are now in progress, some being already completed; and the erection of the girders, which are now arriving, will shortly be commenced. The permanent way has been laid for a distance of nearly forty miles from Delhi towards Umballa, and about thirty miles from Umballa towards Kalka. Ballast and material trains are now running daily over these sections, and the laying of the remainder of the line is proceeding at the rate of about one mile per day. Station buildings and other works are in progress throughout the entire length of the line, and it is confidently anticipated that the railway will be completed and ready to open for regular traffic by the 1st of October next.

When it is remembered that it is scarcely a year yet since the works were commenced we think it will be generally admitted that excellent progress has been made in the prosecution of the works. The prompt manner in which the necessary land was made over to the Engineers no doubt greatly facilitated the construction work at the commencement; but it is to the admirable arrangements which were made by the Agent and his staff for carrying on the works and obtaining supplies of labour and material that the present forward position of the line is primarily due. We doubt if on any Railway in India, through similar country, and requiring, as this has done, a considerable extent of bridge-work and flood-openings, the same rate of progress has been achieved; and we congratulate Mr. W. Way and the members of his staff on the successful progress they have been able to show as the result of their year's work.

This Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway, as is generally known by our readers, will, when completed, be handed over to be worked and maintained by the East Indian Railway Company. Kalka will then become the terminal station of the East Indian Railway system in the Punjab. In a recent issue we referred to a report that the result of General Strachey's visit to India would probably be an increase in the speed of the mail trains on that system to an average rate of thirty miles an hour, including stoppages. At present the mail train from Howrah to Allahabad averages twenty-eight miles an hour, and between Allahabad and Delhi twenty-three miles, including stoppages. But there seems to be no reason whatever why the rate of speed attained below Allahabad should not be continued on to Delhi; and by reducing the number of stoppages at small stations the average speed throughout could easily be increased to thirty miles an hour.

We have reason to believe that this increase of speed will shortly be introduced, and that on the opening of the Delhi-Kalka line in October next the same rate of speed will be continued throughout to Kalka. This will effect a very great reduction in the time now occupied in a journey between the Lower Provinces and the Punjab or Simla, and do much to reduce the fatigue of a long railway journey in the hot season. On the completion of the D.-U.-K. Railway, the distance from Calcutta to Umballa will be covered in 36 hours, at present it takes 47 hours; Kalka will be reached in about 37½ hours, and the whole journey from Calcutta to Simla, allowing 8½ hours for the tonga service, in 46 hours—or one hour less than it now takes to get to Umballa. There seems, moreover, to be now some prospect of the light railway from Kalka to Simla being pushed on, and if that line is constructed the time will be further reduced by from 2½ to three hours, while the fatigue of this journey would be very much lessened. Practically, therefore, one result of the construction of the D.-U.-K. Railway will be to effect a saving of a whole day in the journey between Calcutta and Simla, as it cannot now be comfortably done in much less than 66 hours.

On the Bombay Mail an important saving would also be effected. At present the Mail train between Umballa and Delhi, to connect with the Bombay and Baroda Mail, takes ten hours to do the journey; by the D.-U.-K. route the distance will be covered in a few minutes over four hours. Competition will also probably have the effect of putting a little more life into the North-Western system; but they will never be able to effect such a saving in time as would put them into a position to compete with the new route. These are important changes, the effect of which has not yet probably been fully realised. Simla will be brought considerably nearer to Calcutta, and the time occupied in the transfer of the Public offices will be materially reduced if the Hill line from Kalka to Simla is constructed, and all the facilities of through railway communication made available.

This would help to remove some of the objections taken by the Calcutta community to the annual Simla exodus, as Simla would then become, by fast trains and through railway communication, one of the most easily accessible Hill stations in India.

VACCINE experiments on Pasteur's method are to be carried out at the Hissar cattle farm shortly.

## THE VETERINARY CAREER IN INDIA.

(Bombay Gazette.)

Mr. Steel, whose paper on "Indian Cattle," which was read before the Natural History Society, has reprinted in his *Quarterly Journal of Veterinary Science in India* his report to Government on the working of the Bombay Veterinary College in 1888. The most important matters dealt with by the Principal of the College are the entrance test and the future employment of the students. Mr. Steel's own opinion on the former question is that a suitable test in general education should be held to be sufficient, without demanding that candidates should be matriculated. The acceptance of this view would perhaps be facilitated if the test were directed in some degree to the special character of the students' future course—that is to say, if it were made sufficiently scientific to ascertain his aptitude for the College course. It might be possible in that way to provide a more efficient preliminary test than the Matriculation Examination. But it is obvious that the two questions hang together. A high test would not repel students if the veterinary career were an assured and a remunerative one; but that is just the point upon which information is scarce and forecasts are uncertain. Outside the Presidency towns and the Government Veterinary Department the profession can scarcely be said to exist, and whether or not a trained practitioner can make a living up-country is a question that even now has to be answered by experiment. The Government have not yet made up their minds whether or not to establish a Civil Veterinary Department, though they seem to welcome any attempt that may be made by District Boards and Municipalities to entertain veterinary officers of their own, and to establish veterinary dispensaries. Mr. Steel notes with satisfaction that several districts have considered the subject, and are negotiating with a view to establishing hospitals or dispensaries, and it is no small testimony to the work already done by the College at Parel that the majority of these are districts to which the College has already done service by sending its students as cattle-disease inspectors. If the question whether in the localities in which a veterinary practitioner's services are most needed he could be certain of a living is answered by analogy the answer will not be a very favourable one. In how many rural districts would a graduate of the Grant Medical College have a chance of earning enough to pay his rent in, at all events, the early part of his career? He might practice the *yunani* system of medicine, but then it was just in order to learn a better system that he was sent to college, just as it was in order to establish a more excellent way of treating the diseases of cattle than that which the Native *salutris* teach that the Parel College was founded, and that Mr. Steel is enabled to carry on his excellent work in that institution. He hopes "that each graduate sent out will act as a centre for the diffusion of knowledge on rational treatment of disease." The question is whether such fees as he may be able to earn from a cattle-owning community, who are for the most part very poor, and who have not yet learnt to prefer scientific treatment to empiricism, will suffice to keep him. The Government may have good reason for hesitating to add to the cost of the public service by creating a Civil Veterinary Department, and we are not disposed to accept the argument that because they are training an order of veterinary practitioners they ought to find a living for them when trained. But the special circumstances of the case ought to be taken into account. No good will be done by educating a profession, and then turning its members adrift amongst a population who have yet to learn the value of their services. It may be that the best solution to the problem will be found in following a middle course between leaving veterinary graduates to make their career without aid from public authority, and organising them into a Civil Department. Government, for example, might meet such Local Boards and Municipalities as are willing to entertain a veterinary surgeon and establish a veterinary dispensary by a grant from provincial funds. There seems to be serious practical objections to the *laissez faire* method of treating this subject, and it is to be hoped that some conclusion will be come to in regard to it ere long.

## LADY DUFFERIN'S ASSOCIATION.

(Pioneer.)

The National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India, has now been in existence five years, and the record of the work done during the first year of Lady Lansdowne's tenure of office as Lady President shows that steady progress is still the word. One of the most important events on the catalogue was the outcome of the Marchioness of Dufferin's untiring zeal. When she left India the founder of the Association by no means ceased to interest herself in the work, and it was chiefly due to her influence and efforts that the United Kingdom Branch was formed and organised.

last year. Besides bringing the aims of the movement prominently before the British public, and collecting considerable sums to aid in its promotion, the Branch will relieve the Central Committee of all anxiety regarding the choice of the lady doctors who are sent out from home—a very important gain—and besides this will pay their passages and outfits, thereby saving the Central Committee a considerable item of expenditure. In India also numerous branches were established during the year, one of them a provincial branch for Beluchistan, and the others local branches, the chief being at Meerut, Cawnpore, Bijnor, Moradabad, Bareilly, Badaun, Ghazipur, Baraich, Gya, Sholapur, Shikarpur, and Dibrugarh. From this list it will be seen that the movement has been particularly active and successful in the North-West Provinces. So much zeal, again, has been displayed in the erection of local hospitals and dispensaries that the Central Committee deem it prudent to utter a word of caution on this point. Provincial Committees have, it is remarked, occasionally constructed hospitals when the guaranteed income of the local branch was insufficient for their support and maintenance, and such a course is very properly deprecated, as it can only tend to discredit the movement, or else constitute an excessive drain on the central funds. At the present time, however, the financial position is fairly satisfactory. Although the receipts from ordinary sources have, as was expected would be the case, fallen off slightly, the total amount invested by the Central Committee and its branches has now reached the very respectable figure of eleven lakhs of rupees, giving an annual income of nearly Rs. 50,000; and this without including a sum of nearly two lakhs which we are told is either in the hands of certain District Committees, or promised to them. Finally, the reports regarding the progress made in female medical education are extremely encouraging. The number of female students has risen from 220 to 238, and such lady doctors as have already passed out of college to take posts as assistant surgeons in hospitals or engage in private practice have, so far as can be learned, acquitted themselves very creditably. The record of the year is thus, taken altogether, one which the heads of the Association and the friends of suffering womankind in general can view with great satisfaction.

#### FAILURES AT EXAMINATIONS.

(Pioneer.)

From time to time publicity is given to complaints against the stringent examinations at Indian Universities, the increase in the percentage of "failures" among students being quoted in proof of the contention that the standards are too high or the examiners too severe in their judgments. Little or no evidence is offered in support of these statements, for the candidate who has been rejected always considers that every one concerned except himself is in fault. He is slow to recognise that incomplete preparation in one or other branch of study has handicapped him in the race with his fellows, and that those who have passed are his superiors in knowledge. All that he and his friends can urge is that a particular examination was more difficult than the preceding ones; and that if it was according to the authorised standards, the latter should be forthwith lowered. Objections of this kind can readily be answered by the examiners themselves who have gauged the abilities of the students, but they are clearly not called upon to justify their action on each and every occasion. The public generally have confidence in their impartiality, and the governing bodies of the various universities are equally satisfied with the soundness of their judgment. The views held on this subject by the Senate of the Calcutta University were expounded by the Vice-Chancellor at a recent convocation. Mr. Justice Banerji remarked that until very recently the percentage of failures at the examinations used to range from 40 to 60, which corresponded with that at the London University; but in last year's Arts examinations the percentage at the Entrance rose to 70, and it was higher at all the others. The result was "a good deal of thoughtful criticism and sensible suggestion, and also a mass of thoughtless talk and senseless abuse." Inquiry showed that the principals of the preparatory institutions were ready to admit that the candidates found fit to pass in their judgment were not much larger in number than those who actually did pass. This is conclusive proof that the examinations were not unfairly conducted, and that those who deserved success achieved it. To declare that the standards are too high is to invite dangerous innovations which might imperil the credit of university diplomas all over the country. In Calcutta, at any rate, the tendency is to raise the standard in the higher examinations, and the Senate are strong in their opinion that this is desirable in the true interests of education. The fact seems to be the preparatory schools and colleges are swamped with students, and that the teaching power is not equal to coping with the demands made upon it.

#### BENGAL.

(Feb. 25.)

THE Viceroy attended the annual conversazione of the Mahomedan Literary Society at the Town Hall on the 17th inst.

AN East Indian Railway Committee has been formed in Calcutta, consisting of Mr. Robertson, chief engineer of the line, Mr. M. St. L. Carter, Traffic Manager, and Mr. J. Douglas, Examiner of Accounts, to make inquiries and recommendations with regard to the Company's expenditure.

MR. SPENCER made another balloon ascent at Calcutta on Saturday. He was accompanied by Mr. Niven, manager of the Gas Company, Mr. H. Chowdri, Professor of Physics, and Mr. Kapp, photographer. Several photos were taken, and scientific meteorological researches made by Messrs. Niven and Chowdri. The balloon was up about one hour.

On the 17th inst. a tragedy took place on board the emigrant ship *Ganges*, bound to Calcutta from Demerara. Whilst she was in Saugor Roads the chief compounder murdered his assistant by stabbing him when asleep, and then committed suicide by taking a dose of poison.

THE Maharajah of Travancore left Benares for Gya on the 18th inst. He goes to Patna for one day, leaving for Calcutta on the evening of the 21st. He remains there six days, then visits Lucknow, Ajodhia, and Delhi. During his stay at Benares his Highness was the guest of the Maharajah of Vizianagram. Before leaving he gave a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Aitchison Orphanage, founded in 1879 by Pandit Jaya Shankar, and maintained by subscriptions principally from Native Chiefs in the Punjab.

THE pleasure of the Maharajah of Kuch Behar's shooting party has been dissipated by a sad event in the death of Mr. Davies, the Superintendent of the *Phulkhana* or elephant stables, who died of heart disease in his bed on Tuesday night. The deceased was a man much respected in the camp and by those who knew him. As far as making bags goes, there has been no check to the success of the camp. Three tigers were killed on the 18th inst., and another on the 20th. Lady Florence Stratfield and Captain Brazier Creagh left the camp on Friday.

On the 19th inst. the Dum-Dum murder case came before Mr. Justice Norris at the Sessions, a special jury being empanelled. The two soldiers—Thomas O'Hara and William Bellow—were charged with murdering a Native named Sheikh Sulamon on Nov. 6. O'Hara is the man accused of firing the shot which killed the Native, Bellow standing by and making no attempt to stop him. The principal evidence is that of two other soldiers who turned Queen's evidence. One of them, named Gouldsbrough, gave evidence similar to that reported in the Magistrate's Court, from which it appeared that O'Hara pushed Sheikh Sulamon into a tank and then deliberately shot him. The case was concluded at Calcutta on the 21st inst. Bellow was acquitted, but O'Hara was sentenced to death. The jury deliberated for forty-five minutes, and were unanimous.

It is stated that an application will be made to the Calcutta High Court for revision of sentence in the case of the soldier, O'Hara, who was condemned to death for the murder of a Native at Dum-Dum. Considerable discussion is being carried on in the columns of the local papers on the case, arguments being advanced against implicit belief being placed in the testimony of the informer, Gouldsbrough, while it is also urged there was no intention to kill on the part of the man, whoever he might have been, who fired the shot.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB OF TONK is, states the *Englishman*, building a hospital, which will be specially adapted for *pardanashin* women, at a cost of some ten thousand rupees. It will be called the "Walter Hospital," after Colonel Walter, the Agent to the Governor-General, who lately laid the foundation-stone, and a lady doctor under the Countess of Dufferin Fund will probably be engaged by the State. The Nawab made a long and interesting speech on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone, in which he strongly advocated the adoption of Lady Dufferin's scheme by Native States. The Kotah Durbar has also, we learn, recently applied for the services of a lady doctor.

#### BOMBAY.

(Feb. 28.)

THE Bank of Bombay on Monday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 12 per cent.

THE REV. A. G. CANE, M.A., Chaplain of Satara, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, from March 25.

CAPTAIN W. P. WALSHE has been invited to stand for one of the four seats on the Standing Committee of the Corporation which are about to be vacated in rotation in April next.

MR. ABBAS BEG, B.A., a judge in H.H. the Nawab of Junjeera's State, has been appointed by his Excellency the

Governor in Council a statutory civil servant for this Presidency.

KHAN BAHADUR M. C. MURZBAN is the only candidate for the post of the President of the Municipal Corporation for the ensuing year, Dr. Cowasjee and Mr. Javerilal having withdrawn themselves from the field.

On the 20th inst. the Right Hon. Mr. Charles H. Childers, M.P., accompanied by Mrs. Childers, who have been on a tour to Calcutta and other places in India, returned to Bombay. *via* the Rajputana Malwa line, arrived in Grant-road at 11 A.M. They immediately left in a Government House carriage and pair, and drove to Government House, Malabar Point. Later in the day they started for Hyderabad. During their brief sojourn at Hyderabad they will be the guests of H.H. the Nizam.

The resignation by the Hon. Mr. McHinch of the Presidency of the Kurrachee Municipality is, says the *Sind Gazette*, a matter of general regret, not only to the Municipality itself but to the community at large, to whom the wise and prudent conduct of civic affairs has been a subject of general satisfaction since Mr. McHinch took office.

#### MADRAS.

(Feb. 26.)

LORD CONNEMARA had a return of Ganjam fever on Wednesday last, and was unable on that account to attend the meeting of Council in the Fort. He had recovered on Thursday, and proposed to move from Guindy to Government House, Mount Road.

ONE MR. W. D. Hart, who styles himself as an American traveller, and who has some acquaintance with the Bombay Police Courts, was sentenced on the 19th inst. to pay a fine of Rs. 100 for selling indecent photographs. The accused said he had sold the same in other countries, and no objection was taken; he therefore sold them in Madras. The photographs found in his possession were ordered to be destroyed.

SIR OLIVER ST JOHN has returned to Bangalore from a lengthened tour in the coffee districts of Mysore and Coorg. The number of European planters in the former state is very large, and is rapidly increasing. Occupying as they do the anomalous position of a considerable English community in a remote part of a Native State, they are deserving of the particular care of the Resident. The *Pioneer* is glad to hear that the government of his Highness the Maharaja has proved worthy of the trust reposed in it at the rendition, and that the planters have no more to complain of than they would if they lived under British rule. In one respect indeed they are more fortunate, for the system of roads throughout Mysore is nearer perfection than anything in British India—a marked contrast to Coorg, where the communications are detestable.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(Feb. 26.)

THE Delhi-Kalka Railway Company are prepared to make a hill line to Simla; the gauge will be 2ft. 6in., and the steepest gradient 1 in 25. The cost is estimated at 55 lakhs.

MAJOR ECCLES, of the Rifle Brigade, died from typhoid fever on Friday last at Bareilly. The deceased officer was very popular, and commanded the universal respect and esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was devoted to his service and his professions. He was also an ardent sportsman, and his familiar form will often be missed from the cricket field.

A MEERUT telegram reports that small-pox is rather on the increase there than otherwise, and the doctors are pushing on vaccination measures rapidly. The want of rain is sorely felt; the crops are stunted nearly everywhere, and the westerly breeze that has been blowing of late is drying them up. The residents in the city are almost in a state of panic owing to the numerous robberies and attempts at robbery that have taken place lately.

LORD DUNLO has left Calcutta on a visit to Benares and the North-West Provinces. From thence he will proceed to Bombay *en route* to Australia.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—Indian Gold Mining Shares on Saturday were a little dull, but the only change worth mentioning was a relapse of 1-16 in those of the Mysore Company. Mysore Shares were last quoted 6½ to 6 7-16 *xd.*, Nundydroog 2 1-16 to 2 3-16, Indian Consolidated 2s. 6d. to 3s., Balaghat-Mysore fully paid (£1) 11s. to 12s., Ooregum Ordinary 2½ to 2½, ditto Preference 2½ to 2½, Devala-Moyar 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d., Nine Reefs New (17s. paid) 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 12s. to 12s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., South-East Mysore 2s. to 2s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., Gold Fields of Mysore 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. 6d. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d.

## India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 13.

### INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

On the motion to go into Committee on this Bill,

LORD HEESCHELL said he desired to call attention to the omission from the Bill of a provision which was in the Bill as it received the approval of the Government of India. The object of this section was to relieve the local councils from the operation of a clause in the Act of 1861, which prevented those councils from repealing, amending, or in any way interfering with any legislation of the Central Council prior to the passing of the Act or to the formation of any councils subsequently established. In this way the provincial councils since formed were fettered by limitations which did not apply in the case of the Council of Bombay, because it had existed longer than the others. For example, the council for the North-West Provinces could not deal with such matters of local regulation as the straying and trespassing of cattle. Little advantage would be gained by increasing the number of members of the councils if their power was to be restricted in matters which came within their legitimate function. It was in the highest degree expedient that the councils should be induced to take up as much local work as possible; and he therefore appealed to the Government to consider whether the omitted clause might not be reinserted.

Viscount CROSS said the clause referred to was in the original Bill, but he thought it desirable to communicate with the Viceroy and his Council with reference to it, and the result of the correspondence was that he would assent to the reinsertion of the clause. The more he considered the matter the more he was convinced that it would be wise to set up councils in other parts of India, with a view to further decentralization; and having that opinion, he thought it necessary to communicate with the Viceroy before finally approving a clause which would apply to councils existing and to those that might hereafter be formed.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY said he was glad to hear what the Secretary of State said as to the formation of councils for other parts of India.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill.

On Clause 1,

The Earl of NORTHBROOK recapitulated what had been said on the second reading as to the expediency and possibility of enabling representative public bodies to recommend persons to be nominated members of the central and provincial councils. Whilst guarding himself against the expression of any opinion as to the representation of the interests of separate classes by such recommendations, and recognising that the representation of the ryots and cultivators of the soil must still be provided for mainly by the members of the Government, he proposed the following addition to the clause as a means of giving effect to the opinions expressed in the second reading debate:—

“Provided that the Governor-General in Council may from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, make regulations as to the conditions under which such nominations, or any of them, shall be made by the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors respectively, and prescribe the manner in which such regulations shall be carried into effect.”

Viscount CROSS said the noble earl's recapitulation of what had passed on a former occasion absolved him from explaining his acceptance of the amendment. It had always been his intention, if the Bill became law, to follow the example of Sir Charles Wood and to send with the Act a despatch pointing out that it was important that members of the councils should be selected, not only with a view to their giving the best advice, but also with some regard to obtaining some kind of representation of the people. The noble earl had said it was possible there might be legal difficulty in carrying out the idea unless there was something in the Act to show how it could be done, but nothing was further from his mind than to leave the legal difficulty open, and he had not the slightest objection to the insertion of words in the Bill to indicate what was intended. A further advantage would result from the insertion of such words, and it was that they would give some satisfaction to the people of India—a point that was not always thought of. Besides, it was better they should be in the Act than that they should be merely embodied in a despatch by the Secretary of State, who was liable to be changed at any time.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY said he was glad the amendment was accepted by the Secretary of State, and it gave him the greater satisfaction because it was a step towards the adoption of the elective principle, and it was essential in India that

there should be a thorough representation of minorities. He trusted that the members to be nominated under this clause would prove to be valuable additions to the councils.

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause, as amended, was added to the Bill.

On Clause 2,

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY moved the following addition to the clause:—

"Provided also that rules made under this Act shall not prohibit questions being asked relating to complaints respecting alleged acts of maladministration within British territory."

Viscount Cross said that if the amendment were passed it would not limit the discretion of the members of the Government to decline to give any answers that might be injurious to the public service.

The amendment was withdrawn; and the clause was agreed to.

On the motion of Lord HERSCHELL, a clause was inserted after Clause 4 to empower the provincial councils, with the sanction of the Governor-General, to deal with local matters, notwithstanding the Act of 1861.

The remaining clauses were agreed to, and the Bill passed through Committee.

#### DINNER TO MR. H. S. KING, M.P.

A large number of guests were on Friday night entertained at dinner at the Hôtel Métropole by Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., and the European members of the Uncovenanted Service and the Civil Engineers of India to meet Mr. Henry S. King, M.P., and other distinguished friends of the service. The company numbered about 200, and included Lord Teynham, Sir Whitaker Ellis, M.P., Mr. J. G. Swift M'Neill, M.P., Mr. Hugh Watt, M.P., Mr. J. Seymour Keay, M.P., Mr. George Howell, M.P., Mr. H. S. Kimber, M.P., Mr. E. Brodie Hoare, M.P., Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., Mr. Cremer, M.P., Colonel E. T. Gourley, M.P., Mr. T. Sutherland, M.P., Colonel E. Hill, C.B., M.P., Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., Sir Guyer Hunter, M.P., General Sir Lewis Pelly, M.P., Sir John Coode, Sir George B. Bruce, Sir Henry Mance, Sir Theodore Hope, Sir W. W. Hunter, Sir Guildford Molesworth, Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Clarke, Major-General Merriman, Colonel A. M. Brookfield, Captain Stiffe, Captain J. R. Parkinson, Messrs. W. H. Preece, J. Cowasji Jehangir, S. Digby, G. Yule, W. Digby, J. H. Matthews, S. P. Low, J. L. Tickell, Dr. S. Kapadia, J. W. Chisholm, J. H. Hart, J. P. Davidson, Edward Jenkins, A. Binnie, H. A. Greig, G. O'Donnell, J. N. Banerji, &c. Lord Aberdare wrote, regretting his inability to attend, and added: "Your case seems to me a very strong one, and the excuse which sometimes justifies delay—viz., adverse finances—cannot be pleaded here. I trust so good a cause will not want powerful and persistent advocates." A telegram was also read from the Irish brethren of Uncovenanted Civil Service.—The toast of "The Queen-Empress" was received with enthusiasm.—Mr. Edward Jenkins (vice-chairman) proposed "The Houses of Parliament," coupled with the names of Lord Teynham, Sir W. Guyer Hunter, Mr. T. Sutherland, and Mr. Swift M'Neill, who responded.—Mr. H. S. King, M.P., proposed "The Cause." He said that after a long and painful process he had mastered the various grievances of the gentlemen represented that night, and how to get a remedy, and the result of this study was that he had become convinced of the existence of real and legitimate cause of complaint. They were, however, difficult, and in many respects serious problems to solve. In India there was universal sympathy with their cause, and among the Military and Covenanted Services there was a widespread feeling that the hardships under which they laboured should be speedily removed. They all agreed that the Uncovenanted Servants were suffering grievous wrong, and it was thoroughly recognised by the Government of India that they should receive more just and generous treatment; if not, incalculable mischief would be done to Indian administration by the festering discontent of 1,500 European servants in India—(cheers). The Chairman, in response, said that he had received the following letter from Sir John Gorst, Under Secretary for India:—"My dear Lethbridge, Lord Cross wishes me to tell you that, having regard for the many representations which have been made to him by Members of Parliament, that it would be satisfactory to them if the alleged grievance of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants were inquired into by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, and to repeated suggestions from the Government of India that an investigation of this kind should take place—it is the intention of the Government to move for such a Committee after Easter. I presume that under these circumstances you will not think it necessary to proceed with your motion on the 25th."—(cheers). He (the chairman) had replied that Lord Cross's decision would be received with the utmost gratification not only by the civil servants concerned, but also by a large number of Members of Parliament on both sides of the House, and by many others interested in the welfare of our Indian

Empire. On their behalf he expressed their warm sense of the courtesy and consideration accorded to their representations by Lord Cross, Sir J. Gorst, and the Government in general, and of the fairness shown in submitting these representations, with all the facts, to the impartial tribunal of a Select Committee of the House of Commons. Of course he should at once withdraw his notice of motion—(cheers). The decision of the Government would necessitate a change of tactics, and he regarded the battle as nearly won.—Sir J. Coode gave "The Civil and Military Services of India," which was acknowledged by Sir W. W. Hunter, Sir Andrew Clarke, and Sir Lewis Pelly.—"The Guests" was proposed by Mr. A. B. Binnie, and replied to by Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., Sir G. B. Bruce, Mr. S. P. Low, and Mr. J. Cowasji Jehangir. The toast of "The Chairman," by Mr. George O'Donnell, concluded the list.

#### OBITUARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. MACKENZIE, C.B., lieut.-colonel on retired full pay, late 78th Highlanders, died at The Manse, Avoch, on the 5th inst. General Mackenzie joined the Army February 7th, 1840; became lieutenant, April 8th, 1842; captain, March 15th, 1853; major, July 20th, 1858; lieut.-colonel, July 13th, 1867; colonel, July 13th, 1872; and retired upon full pay, with the hon. rank of major-general, March 27th, 1873. He served with the 78th Highlanders in the Persian War in 1857, including the expedition to Borazjoon, the night attack and battle of Kooshab, and bombardment of Mohumrah, receiving the medal with clasp. He served in Bengal with Havelock's column from its first taking the field in July, 1857, including the actions of Futteh-pore, Pandoo Nuddee, Cawnpore, Onao, Buseerut Gunge (in command of the regiment on August 5th), and Bithoor (severely wounded). He took part with Grant's column in the attack on the Alumbagh (severely wounded, and horse killed); with Ontram's force at the Alumbagh, and was in command of the left advance post with 150 men and four guns during the last attack on March 16th, 1858 (mentioned in despatches); and also in the operations ending in the final capture of Lucknow. He served in the Rohilkund Campaign in 1858, and was present at the capture of Bareilly (medal with two clasps, brevet of major, and a years' service for Lucknow).

MAJOR-GENERAL J. B. BELLASIS, on the Retired List of the Indian Army, died on the 11th inst. at his residence at New Brighton, Cheshire, aged seventy-three years.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. W. HITCHINS, colonel on the Retired List, late Royal (Madras) Engineers, died at East Lodge, Brighton, on the 9th inst., aged sixty-seven years.

COLONEL J. E. WETHERALL, on the Retired List, late Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died at Rodney House, Clevedon, on the 6th inst., aged fifty-one years. He joined the 3rd Madras European Fusiliers as ensign, Sept. 10th, 1856; became lieutenant, Dec. 11th, 1857; was transferred to the 108th Foot on its formation—was adjutant from Oct. 15th, 1866, to Sept. 3, 1867—became captain, Sept. 4th, 1867; major, July 1st, 1881; lieutenant-colonel, May 9th, 1883; colonel, May 9th, 1887; and retired last month on the pension of his rank. He was adjutant Deolali Depot, Sept. 1st, 1870, to Oct. 4th, 1875; and of Auxiliary Forces from Dec. 21st, 1877, to Dec. 21st, 1882. He served in the Indian Mutiny of 1858-59—battle of Banda (medal with clasp).

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. M. D. HILL, Bengal Infantry, late 20th Punjab Infantry, died at Dehra on Jan. 30th. He was the eldest son of the late Lieut.-General G. M. Hill, Bengal S.C., and entered the Indian Army in 1862. He served in the Abyssinian Expedition (medal), the Hazara Campaign of 1868, including operation of the Black Mountain (medal and clasp), the Jowaki Expedition in 1877-78 (clasp), the Afghan War of 1879-80 with the Kuram Force, including capture of Ali Musjid (medal and clasp), the Mahsood Wuzeree Expedition of 1881, and the Egyptian Expedition of 1882 (medal and star).

MAJOR T. S. BURT, F.R.S., late H.E.I.C.'s Engineers, died at Cotmandene, Dorking, on the 8th inst., aged 84 years.

CAPTAIN R. D. ANSTRUTHER, late 106th Foot, Governor of Pentonville Prison, died on the 9th inst. He had been out of health for some months, and on Sunday he had an apoplectic seizure, from which he never rallied. Captain Anstruther served in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, and was present at the capture of Tantia Topce. He retired from the Army about fifteen years ago, and served under the Home Office in Her Majesty's Prison Department at Perth, Manchester, and latterly as Governor of Pentonville.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT will visit the Umaria and Warora coalfields in April, thence proceeding to Bombay, probably going over the Kattywar Railway system.



## SOME VERY HUMBLE CITIZENS.

## THE LOAFER.

(Correspondent of the Times of India.)

"Sir, can you let me have four annas to buy bread with?"

I turned round. A haggard, dissipated-looking man was at my side, and from his manner of dress and general appearance I knew he was a "loafer." He had on a battered pith hat that a sweeper would have scorned to wear, a pair of shoes which he tied up with pieces of twine to keep on his feet, a dirty white coat with three buttons missing, and the remnants of a pair of tweed trousers. To those in India who know what the term "loafer" means it is quite sufficient to say that the man was one, when I wish to convey what he was. To those who have not been in this country, and who do not know what it means, I am afraid that I cannot quite explain. At Home when a man has spent his last penny, is turned out of his lodgings, and is utterly destitute, he becomes a tramp, if he is a quiet man, and is arrested. If he is not a quiet man he breaks open a house or does something desperate, and is arrested just the same. There is no doubt the tramps are not good people to have in a country; still there are some people who pity them, even if they do not help them. In India, when a man becomes a loafer he sinks to the lowest level that any one in that country can possibly sink to. Out here, never mind how poor a European he receives a certain amount of respect from even respectable Natives; but a loafer is despised by the lowest class of Natives. A Mahomedan *budmash* will slap a European loafer familiarly on the back, and when addressing him will make use of the term which ought properly to convey the idea that the persons talking are nearly related, but which does not. If anything can, that ought to convey the utter degradation of the loafer.

I looked at the loafer who addressed me and recognised him. He was not a loafer when I first knew him. Drink made him one. What made him drink concerns no one. He began drinking heavily with liquor whisky, went on with cheap brandy, and ended with country liquor. Some of his friends tried to stop him in the first two stages; but when they found he imbibed the evil-smelling stuff of the grog-shops they discontinued their efforts, for when a European arrives at that stage nothing can save him. He was a brilliant man before he took to drink, and would have made a name for himself—so Government gave him a compassionate allowance which was just sufficient to allow him to get blind drunk for eight days in a month, without leaving him any money for food after it.

When I turned round he recognised me too, and started: he then began to shamble away as hastily as he could. I went after him, and stopped him by putting my hand on his arm, and he wept; we were near a small bridge at the time, and he sat on the parapet wall and sobbed spasmodically, and placed his right hand over his eyes.

"I am very sorry," I began.

"Stop, for God's sake," he cried, "anything but that. I want nothing from you, leave me alone."

I soothed him as gently as I could, and at last got him to listen to me.

"What can I do for you?" I said.

"Buy me a loaf of bread; buy it for me, don't give me the money."

I understood, and was going away to a baker's shop near by, when he touched my arm. "I will take that bread," he said, "if you promise to take back the money when I receive my allowance."

I nodded.

He greedily took the bread and ate it without breaking the loaf, exactly as I have seen a wolf tearing a little Native child near a hut on a gramfield in Central India.

"Come to me on the first of next month and take the money," he said; "promise me," and I promised.

I could not go on the first, but I went on the second to the address he gave me. He lived in a room of a Native chawl. A tin lamp, a charpoy, and an old great coat constituted the furniture.

I saw the loafer sitting on the edge of the miserable little deal cot with coir ropes. On the ground before him was a bottle of country liquor, and a broken teacup, and in a corner of the room sat the boy attendant of the grog-shop waiting to replenish the bottle when emptied. The loafer's eyes were blood-shot and his face was bloated, and I knew he had been drinking. He looked at me dully and feebly, and recognised me with an effort.

"Sit down and make yourself comfortable," he said with a laugh that was not good to hear, as he made room for me by his side. He said nothing for some time, but took three or four glasses of liquor in quick succession. He then said: "I know I am going to die soon, and this is how I know it. When I first took to drinking I used to have visions, grand visions. Gradually the liquor used to make me dull and sodden, I felt. Last night when I went to bed drunk I had a

vision for the first time for many years. I dreamt I was dead. My spirit hovered round the body till the Municipality took it away, and buried it; and then the spirit went into the body, and we were both taken far away up into the sky. We landed on a planet much like this one, only infinitely more beautiful and larger, and went into a magnificent place like an enormous Cathedral where some Celestial Beings came up to me and one of them said, 'that is a ruined life.' Another Being, addressing the first, said: 'Shall I take him away,' and he said, 'Yes,' and this spirit took me kindly by the arm and led me away to a very, very large building that seemed to be a building, and yet was not, except that it had rooms, but it had no roof on it. My conductor took me to one room where a sad-eyed man was sitting. His head was on his arms, but when he raised his head he looked pityingly on me; and my conductor said 'let him take a hair from your head,' and the sad-eyed man took a hair from my head, and began to weave it into a mat composed of golden, brown, and black hair, and as he did so he wept, and I wept too, and a great repentance came over me, such as no man knows in this world. It gnawed my heart, and I could have dashed my brains out; but I found that I was immortal, and nothing hurt me, but my great regret, a regret which used to come over me like that here when I used to wish to tear my flesh off; but I got drunk, and it passed away. There it would not pass, but grew stronger, and the sad-eyed man looked pityingly on me, and told me it was my punishment. And around me I saw murderers, and liars, and hypocrites all undergoing their punishment. I marvelled greatly when I saw some whom I had known in this world being punished for what no one thought them guilty of. My conductor said that bad men were as much ashamed of showing their goodness as good men were ashamed of showing their badness, and I understood."

A dreamy expression was in the loafer's eyes as he spoke, but he now roused himself from his reverie, and feverishly helped himself to more liquor. He then continued excitedly: "And I saw a man and woman undergoing torment, and I pointed to them and said 'give me revenge,' and my conductor said 'You are revenged. The Ruiners of Men undergo extreme torment.'"

The loafer's eyes blazed, and he worked his hands as though tearing out a man's heart, and I knew then that the loafer had *delirium tremens*.

And the loafer died, and the Municipality buried him, and everyone said it was a good job too. He was only a drunken beast and a disgrace to his country; but these people did not know his previous history.

The man I have described may be regarded as an amateur rather than a professional loafer. Men like him "loaf" only when they have drunk all their money, but the professional man never has any money except what he gets by begging, and never has a roof to shelter him. I know four splendid specimens of this class, who always hunt in company. Their mode of procedure is very simple. They hang about the streets till they see any one, whom they imagine to be a likely person. Three of the band then lean up against a wall, or sit across a gutter, or on the ground, and smoke *biddies*, while the fourth accosts the "likely" person, and tells him that he has a starving wife and children, whereat a faint flicker of a smile lights up the faces of the smokers. If he gets any money, the four adjourn to the nearest grog shop and drink. If they get no money they go on hanging about till they do, and smoke more *biddies* and sit across more gutters. At night they sleep in "dharamsalas" and on benches in the public gardens; or if they have any money they gamble with Mahomedan "loochas." When the monsoons come on, they give themselves up to the police and go to the Government workhouse.

I gave one of them a coat once and some tobacco, and an old wooden pipe, and he appeared to be melted, and said:—"I wish to goodness I could set to work. I would then earn money, and could buy any amount of tobacco and brandy, have a place to sleep in at night; but believe me I cannot do it, although I have tried. I am not lazy, because at present I work harder and tell more lies for four annas than you do for your month's pay." This was not complimentary, but it was true. He further stated that he had this overpowering inclination to "loaf" when a child, and when at school he always played truant. I suppose all this was meant as an excuse for his mode of life, and perhaps the man was as little to blame for this as the man who shows symptoms of lunacy inherited from his father. W.

THE annual meeting of the General Family Pension Fund was held in Calcutta on Friday last, Mr. H. A. Remfry, presiding. He stated that the funds invested had increased to 18½ lakhs, Rs. 1,46,000 having been added during the year. A resolution was passed, making an abatement of 30 per cent. on subscriptions of twenty years' standing, and Messrs. Remfry and Rushton were re-elected directors.



DR. SOULE'S

## HOP BITTERS.

THE GREAT APPETIZER

AND

BEST TONIC ON EARTH

FOR THE CURE OF

INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, &amp; GENERAL DEBILITY

NOTHING EQUALS IT.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE VENDORS

HARMAN &amp; CO.,

Civil and Military Tailors,

INDIAN AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,

12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

Branches: CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

HARMAN & CO. make a speciality of Outfits for Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, as well as of the various Departments under the Government of India; also of Clothing and Underwear for Civilians; and from their long experience, of over Half-a-Century, of the requirements of Tropical Climates, they are prepared to supply suitable articles of the best quality at the lowest possible prices. ESTIMATES FOR OUTFITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON APPLICATION.

HARMAN & CO., 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.  
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1830.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN AND Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

## TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year.. ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1890.

## INDIAN INVESTMENTS.—IV.

IN recurring to this subject we can do so with the conviction that the moral of our argument has, during the last month or two, been seriously enforced by the excessive "shrinkage"—amounting in the aggregate to millions sterling—that has made itself felt by those holding Transvaal or South African stocks, debentures amongst the South American Republics, or even in the less speculative railway and other trusts in the United States. We are quite aware that only a small proportion of these now suffering holders in the funds and stocks of foreign and non-British States could, even with the fullest light, be expected to place capital in India. But we are not ambitious in looking for any sudden or large response to the advice that we offer purely on public grounds. If only ten, nay, peradventure, five per cent. of the present investors in alien States and outlandish stocks were to turn their attention to the field of investment in British India—and for that matter some of the Native States also—the effect even on the wide commercial interests of that empire would be appreciable, while the results to individuals, as compared with those poor risky "omnibus" ventures through City channels, would be safe, steady, and substantial.

To come to closer quarters; the tangible basis of our comparison must lie between the average and ordinary return in floating capital in this country, and that which is, or may be, yielded by judicious selection of Indian investments. It is quite safe to assert as a general proposition—especially since Consols have been Goschenised—that capital in India is worth twice as much as it is here. An illustration of this is afforded by what has been witnessed in the City during the last few weeks, and the concurrent, though by no means consequent movements in the Indian money-market. It was regarded as quite an extraordinary circumstance when the Bank rate here was put up to six and seven per cent for a week or two; but the Bank of Bengal's rate was ten per cent. in the first half of February, and that of the Bombay Bank was eleven, and touched twelve. This, be it noted, was for loans on the direct security of Government of India stock; and there is a further comparison which emphasises the advantage to capital in India. Those bank rates in India might be regarded as the minimum, but the Bank rate here was the maximum—that is, while borrowers in India in the open market, that is, "in the bazaar," would have to give more than at the banks, there were always here lenders only too glad to take 1 or 2 per cent. under the Bank rate; and, as our readers know, this outside competition of lenders speedily brought down the Bank charges to the normal 3 or 4 per cent. We are aware that this department of the market for floating capital, the money market proper, does not so much affect the class of private investors whose interests we have mainly in view; but it forms the basis, the starting point of the general field for the employment of surplus funds and private savings in India. And when similar comparison is followed up into the wider field of mercantile enterprise and joint-stock undertakings, or between those that have the United Kingdom as their domicile, and those of British

India, the difference in favour of the latter is even greater in proportion.

It is true we must, in this matter, avoid exaggerations such as that indulged in the other day by Mr. Samuel Smith as champion of the Lancashire cotton manufacturers, when he rose in his place to denounce the new heresy of the "eight hours day." The honourable member, in his eagerness to show how great the rate of profit is in India as compared with this country, declared that "there are several mills in that country which pay a dividend of 30 and 40 per cent., while the average rate of profits of mills in Lancashire is not more than 3 per cent." The worthy, and usually philanthropic member for Flintshire could not have been taken seriously on this occasion, or there would have been cries of "Name, name," from some of the "bloated capitalists" around him eager to have a hand in these "several mills" yielding dividends which transcend those of the glorified breweries of our day. Probably that mention of averages as applied to the Lancashire factories suggested that a similar test applied to Indian undertakings would make havoc of the thirty to forty per cent. screwed out, as Mr. Smith asserted, of the quarter paid "hands" and their eighty hours per week. Here, in passing, we may remark that these assertions as to the *zulum* practised on the Indian cotton operative are as much exaggerated as the citation of abnormal dividends paid by "several mills" in India. For our sober business object we are quite willing to abide the test of averages; though we hope to show that it is open to our clients to make selection of the better-paying concerns, and avoid risky or decaying undertakings. As cotton mills have been mentioned, let us look at them first. In Bengal and the North West Provinces, where spinning and weaving are carried on under disadvantage as compared with Bombay, we note several instances where the dividends, as reported in the ordinary price lists, range from five to ten per cent. Then there is in the market price of the stock a margin for the English investor, as the shares of the five per cent. concerns can be obtained at much under par, thereby at once affording allowance for cost of remitting the dividends home. On this substantial part of our argument—the favourable rate of the stocks—we shall have more to say afterwards. As to jute presses and mills, also other concerns more directly connected with Bengal trade, there are several that pay from 6 to 12 per cent., or which, because of the low market value of the stocks, afford an equivalent or greater return. With regard to the more special field for investments, on the Bengal side, the great tea-planting industry, there is more variety, both as to the dividends and prices of stock, thereby affording more scope as to selection. There are several of which the dividends range from six and seven to ten and more per cent., and a few have paid from fifteen to twenty. With the older established, such as the original Assam, the £20 shares of which stand at Rs. 600, the high market price proves their solid value. It will be said these high local prices of stocks will deter English investors; but our preliminary reply to this—which we shall amplify later on—is that there are times, seasons, and methods whereby the vigilant investor can get in at rates under the usual market figures.

Coming to the Bombay side, where the cotton mill industry is well established, and where it is rapidly emancipating itself from the agents' commission and other abuses, there is ample field for selection, and substantial ground for advancing values in well-selected investments. The first in the list, the Ahmedabad, shows a half-yearly dividend of nine per cent., the price of the Rs. 1,000 shares

being quoted at Rs. 1,300. Then the Alfred (Broach) gives a half-year's dividend of fifteen per cent.; and the Rs. 500 shares can be bought under that figure—which leaves a wide margin of return. The well-managed Central India paid last half-year Rs. 55 on its Rs. 500 shares; but these fetch Rs. 800, indicating, no doubt, some solid reserved fund. The well-known Empress, established and managed by Lancashire men, paid ten per cent., and its Rs. 500 shares are over Rs. 600; but this does not take account of the considerable bonuses received by the original shareholders in the repeated issues of additional shares at par. On the other hand, in the case of several mills in Western India, such as the Hyderabad, the Kandeish, and the Bellary, which pay dividends of from five to eight per cent., their Rs. 1,000 shares can be bought from Rs. 500 to Rs. 700, thus offering a good margin for new investors. The Madras United, managed by Bombay men, has paid dividends at the rate of twenty per cent., but its Rs. 1,000 shares stand at nearly Rs. 2,000; though vigilant purchasers can at certain seasons obtain them at much less, as in many other similar cases of high-priced stocks. Besides the Anglo-Indian Banks—the position of which is sufficiently well-known here—there are numerous miscellaneous undertakings in India that invite English purchasers, either because of the favourable dividends they yield—from six to twelve per cent. and upwards—or by reason of the discount at which their stocks can frequently be obtained. Amongst these are the brewery concerns in northern India, general stores such as the Komp and Treacher companies in Bombay, the Gillon of Lahore, Scott-Thomson of Calcutta, and some of the coal and steam navigation companies; also such prosperous concerns as Thacker's bookselling and scientific instrument store in Bombay, and in the same city the Oriental Life Office, and the Loan Company of the same title. Possibly we may return to this branch of the subject, though it is not needful, or even desirable, to go too much into detail in this series of articles. We must not omit to mention the debentures of several companies, of which, on the Calcutta side, there is generally a good assortment to choose from—the fixed rate of interest ranging from 6 to 8 per cent., the stocks being obtainable at par, or little over. There remain the objections and difficulties to be considered—the bugbear of exchange, and the methods of selection and purchase. These we shall try to deal with in some future issue.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 22.)

HALLETT, Mr. J. R., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal C.S. from Feb. 12.

MACDONNELL, Mr. A. P., C.S.I., secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has obtained furlough for one year.

LYALL, Mr. C. J., C.I.E., is appointed to officiate as secretary to the Government in the Home Department, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I.

BIRCH—The services of Colonel W. B. Birch, Bengal S.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

CARRUTHERS—The services of Lieut. R. A. Carruthers, Bengal C.S., 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers, are placed at the dis-

posal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an officiating assistant commandant in the military police in Upper Burma.

**FULLERTON**—The services of Mr. F. A. Fullerton, assistant district superintendent of police, Cachar, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

**FLEMING**, Lieut. J. M., officiating deputy superintendent, 4th grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

### MILITARY.

**PENNINGTON**, Captain R. L. A., Northumberland Fusiliers, is appointed to be a deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, vice Major J. A. Barlow, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

**LAMB**, Captain J., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy assistant adjutant-general, Sikkim Field Force, is appointed to be district staff officer, 2nd class, vice Captain G. H. W. O'Sullivan, vacated on proceeding to England for a course of instruction at Chatham.

**HARMAN**, Lieut. R., Oxfordshire Light Infantry, officiating wing officer 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

### FURLOUGHS.

**HOPKINSON**, Colonel W., General List, Infantry, cantonment magistrate, 1st class, Bengal (p.a.), for 240 days.

**HILDEBRAND**, Major G., R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, Military Works Department (u.p.a.), for 182 days.

**GIBBS**, Captain M. I., Bengal Staff Corps, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate for one year; pension service, 19th year, commenced Feb. 9.

**SEDGWICK**, Lieut.-Colonel W., R.E., officiating deputy consulting engineer for railways, Madras, is appointed to officiate as deputy consulting engineer for railways, Central Division.

**MCRAE**, Lieut.-Colonel A. R. T., General List (Bombay), commandant Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted ninety days' privilege leave, from April 1.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Feb. 13.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**BELL**, 2nd Lieut. J. B., West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer 32nd Pioneers, on probation.

**PERKINS**, 2nd Lieut. J. C. C., Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, on probation.

**DICKINS**, Lieut. S. W. S., to be adjutant 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, vice Lieut. G. C. Stockwell, whose tenure of appointment is about to expire, dated Feb. 18.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following transfers:—

**BAX**, Colonel W. I., district staff officer, 1st class, from the Peshawar to the Sirhind district.

**RIDGEWAY**, Major R. K., V.C., district staff officer, 1st class, from the Allahabad to the Presidency district.

**IRWIN**, Major L. B., district staff officer, 2nd class, from the Rawal Pindi to the Allahabad district.

The following postings are made:—

**LAWRENCE**, Major R. C. B., district staff officer, first class, to the Allahabad district.

**CARTER**, Captain F. C., district staff officer, second class, to the Rawal Pindi district.

### FURLOUGHS.

**WYNTER**, Major W. R., 2nd Dragoon Guards, for 12 months, on private affairs.

**CUST**, Major M., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, for nine months, on medical certificate.

**ANNESLY**, Lieut. F. D. J., 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

**SCOTT**, Second Lieut. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.

**GOLIGHTLY**, Captain R. E., D.S.O., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for six months, on medical certificate.

**SIDNEY**, Captain the Hon. P., 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, for 12 months, on private affairs.

**FITZGERALD**, Surgeon O., Medical Staff, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

**HOPKINS**, Lieut. H. F. N., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, for eight months, on medical certificate.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 12.)

**WILKINS**, Mr. C. A., district and sessions judge, Bhaugulpore, on leave, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of district and sessions judges, vice Mr. J. R. Hallatt.

**BAYLEY**, Mr. C. S., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is promoted, sub pro tem., to the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, vice Mr. F. A. Slack, on deputation, but will continue to be seconded.

**HARRIS**, Mr. E. B., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mozufferpore, is promoted, sub pro tem., to the 1st grade of joint magistrate and deputy collector, vice Mr. C. S. Bayley, on deputation.

**BRIGHTON**, Mr. T. D., district and sessions judge, Dacca, is allowed furlough for seven months.

**STALEY**, Mr. S., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Dacca, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. T. D. Brighton.

The following officers are appointed to be assistant magistrates and collectors:—

**MAUDE**, Mr. W., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Tajpore Durbhunga, is posted temporarily to the Chota Nagpore Division.

**MADDOX**, Mr. S. L., assistant magistrate and collector, Patna, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Tajpore Sub-Division of the Durbhunga District.

**ALLEN**, Mr. W. F. S., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Hazaribagh, is transferred to the District of Lohardugga.

**WARD**, Mr. R. L., assistant superintendent of police in charge of the District Police of Bogra, is transferred to Pubna, and appointed to have charge of the District Police of that District.

**GOULDSBURY**, Mr. C. E., district superintendent of police, Purneah, is transferred to Julpiguri.

**OWEN**, Mr. H. M., assistant superintendent of the Bhaugulpore Central Jail, is allowed leave for six months.

**HALWARD**, Mr. N. L., M.A., is appointed to be a member of the Bengal Educational Service, and is posted as professor in the Dacca College.

**JAMES**, Mr. H. R., M.A., is appointed to be a member of the Bengal Educational Service, and is posted as professor in the Patna College.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Feb. 20.)

**CASSON**, Mr. H. A., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Jullundur to the Kohat District.

**COOXSON**, Mr. H. C., officiating under-secretary to Government, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Mooltan, relieving Mr. W. Chevis, who remains attached to the district as assistant commissioner.

**MACONACHIE**, Mr. J. R., deputy commissioner, Gurgaon, is granted twelve months' furlough to Europe.

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Feb. 22.)

**BLANCHFIELD**, Mr. J. M., sub-assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from the Ganges to the Kumaun Division of the central circle.

**AIKMAN**, Mr. R. S., district and sessions judge, Mainpuri, is transferred to Farukhabad, vice Mr. M. S. Howell, transferred.

**MUIR**, Mr. J. W., district and sessions judge, Benares, is transferred to Mainpuri, vice Mr. R. S. Aikman, transferred.

**GORDON**, Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 4th grade, is granted nineteen months' furlough.

**WEBB**, Mr. A. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted seven months' furlough.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Feb. 22.)

**THOMPSON**—With the previous sanction of the Government of India, Mr. R. C. Thompson is appointed a sub-assistant conservator of forests, on probation, and is posted to the Chanda Forest division.

**BRAY**, Rev. W. H., Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, chaplain of Jubbulpore, is granted leave on medical certificate for nine months.

**MONTGOMERIE**, Mr. C. W. E., C.S., assistant commissioner, Hoshangabad, is transferred to Jubbulpore.

**CRUMP**, Mr. H. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore, on being relieved by Mr. Montgomerie, is transferred to Hoshangabad.

### BRITISH BURMA.

(Burma Gazette, Feb. 1.)

**BUTLER**, Major J., deputy commissioner, on his return from furlough, is posted to the charge of the Bhamo district, as a temporary measure, during the deputation on special duty of Mr. G. W. Shaw, C.S.

**LEVESON**, Mr. H. G. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Thayetmyo to the headquarters of the Pyinmana district.

**PENNYCUICK**—The Chief Commissioner re-appoints Mr. A. Penny-cuick, whose term of office has expired, to be a commissioner for the Port of Rangoon.

**TRITTON**, Lieut. C., 2nd in command, Lower Chindwin Military Police Battalion, is appointed to officiate as commandant of the battalion during the absence, on privilege leave, of Lieut. H. Hodges.

**HODGES**, Lieut. H., commandant of the Lower Chindwin Military Police, is granted privilege leave for three months.

**DAVIDSON**, Mr. J. W., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Mergui to the headquarters of the Mandalay district.

**FOSTER**, Dr. C. E., is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Shwebo district and its police, vice Surgeon A. L. Patch, I.M.S.

**MR. JAMES L. MACKAY**, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., has been elected President of the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, and **MR. N. N. PETRIE**, of Messrs. Vale, King and Co., Vice-President.



## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 18.)

- SMITH, Lieut. J. H., is appointed to be cantonment magistrate, St. Thomas's Mount and Pallavaram.
- MANSON, Mr. G. R., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., is granted furlough for eighteen months.
- BELL, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., is granted privilege leave for three months.

## MILITARY.

- MAXWELL, Captain G. W., Staff Corps, 26th Madras Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, 14th year, commenced Oct. 11, 1889.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 27.)

- O'DONNELL, Captain G. B., assistant political agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted furlough, on private affairs, for one year.
- BAKER, Mr. M. B., judge and sessions judge of Nasik, is allowed privilege leave for three months from April 9.
- HEXTON—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. S. Hexton to act as conservator of forests, Sind circle, during the absence of Colonel J. G. MacRae.
- MACKENZIE, Mr. T. D., C.S., acting commissioner of customs, salt, opium, and abkari, is allowed furlough for twenty months.
- WALKER, Mr. T., C.S., assistant collector, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.
- RICHEY, Hon. J. B., C.S.I., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from March 19.
- ROBERTSON—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr. B. Robertson, C.S., at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department from April 1.

## MILITARY.

- STEVENSON, Major F., Staff Corps, district staff officer, 2nd class, Poona district, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty; pension service, twenty-first year, commenced Feb. 8.
- CARRUTHERS, Lieut.-Colonel J. T., Staff Corps, commandant 16th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty; pension service, twenty-seventh year, commenced Feb. 2.
- BENNETT, Deputy Commissary and Hon. Captain H. A., Commissariat Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate.
- MACMAHON, Captain G. F. W., Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major from Feb. 19, subject to H.M.'s approval.
- KETTLEWELL, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel T., Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonels' allowance from Feb. 20.
- SOLLY-FLOOD, Major-General F. R., C.B., British Infantry, commanding Poona district, is granted leave to sea, on medical certificate, for 123 days.
- BENN, Lieut. R. A. E., 2nd Battalion King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.), is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.
- SAULEZ, 2nd-Lieut. E., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, officiating wing officer 8th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.
- COBBOLD—The services of the Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold, chaplain of Karachi, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Feb. 21.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

- BENN, Lieut. R. A. E., 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire L.I., a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as squadron officer, on probation, 5th Bombay Cavalry (Sind Horse).

## FURLONGS.

- KENNARD, Lieut. A. M., No. 53 Field Battery R.A., to England, for six months, on private affairs.
- CHAPMAN, Second Lieut. L. J., No. 3 Battery, Southern Division, R.A., to England, for six months, on medical certificate.
- FFYFE, Lieut. B. O., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, to England, for six months, on private affairs.
- POLLEN, Major J., C.S., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, to remain in Europe, in extension, from Dec. 20, 1889, to Dec. 20, 1890, on private affairs.
- KILKELLY, Surgeon C. R., to England, for six months, on private affairs.

## INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 13.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Captain M. I. Gibbs, S.C.; Captain G. Davidson, R.E.; Captain H. F. Chesney, R.E.; Major F. H. R. Drummond, S.C.; Captain H. J. Bolton, S.C.; Captain H. H. F. Fagan, S.C.; Major M. K. Martin, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Captain W. H. D. Rich, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Colonel S. B. Miles, S.C.; Captain G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R.E.; Captain C. I. Fry, S.C.; Captain J. C. Francis, S.C.; Captain R. F. M. Johnstone, S.C., Lieut. J. M. Ransom, S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—F. St. G. Smith, G. G. Hiley.

*Madras Estab.*—J. F. Wetherill (Cov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—T. Wray, F. A. Spence.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Colonel R. Eardley-Wilmot, Inf., six months; Major T. G. Thomson, S.C., six months.

*Madras Estab.*—Captain G. B. Stevens, S.C., six months; Lieut. C. E. H. Connell, S.C., six months; Surgeon R. Robertson, six months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Colonel C. H. Cole, S.C., till July 8; Colonel G. C. Sartorius, C.B., S.C., seven months; Lieut. J. A. Houson-Crauford, S.C., six months; Surgeon S. E. Prall, six months.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—F. Reilly, six months' extraordinary leave; L. G. Smith, furlough commuted to leave on m.c. for eighteen months; Captain R. V. Garrett, B.S.C., four months' m.c.; D. F. Martin, one year's furlough, in continuation of two years' special leave; W. Crawford, six months' furlough; T. L. L. Jenkins (Cov.), six months' extraordinary leave; J. B. Chirnside, four months' furlough.

*Bombay Estab.*—W. J. Holland, seven weeks' extraordinary leave.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surgeon-Major W. Conry, Major G. E. Money, S.C.; Colonel G. W. Willock, Cav.; Lieut.-Colonel A. D. Strettell, S.C.; Major R. C. B. Lawrence, K.D.G., District Staff; Lieut. J. T. Evatt, S.C.; Lieut. T. H. Smith, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major L. F. Heath, S.C.; Lieut. R. Southey, S.C.

*Indian Marine.*—Captain T. H. Butterworth.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Colonel J. Biddulph, B.S.C.; G. G. White.

*Bombay Estab.*—F. Austin.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## HOME.

## BIRTHS.

- ABRAHAM—March 13, at Lichfield, the wife of the Rev. C. F. Abraham, of a daughter.
- DALLAS—March 5, at Bellefield, Limerick, the wife of Captain Dallas, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
- FORSYTH—March 4, at Netherleigh, Leamington, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Forsyth, of a daughter.
- GRAHAM—March 12, at Lansdowne-road, Kennington-park, W., the of Lieut. Stuart Bruce Graham, M.S.C., of a son.
- MANSSEL—March 12, at the Oaks, Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Major Mansel, Military Secretary to Sir John Ross, K.C.B., of a daughter.
- YOUNG—March 13, at 13, Melville-street, Edinburgh, the wife of Col. G. Young, 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

- ASHE—HAMILTON—March 11, at St. Andrew's, Ashley-place, William Percy Ashe, of Chislehurst, Kent, son of J. W. Leach Ashe, to Frances Rachel, widow of the late Captain Walter Robert Hamilton, 4th Bengal Cavalry, daughter of the late Robert Abercrombie, B.C.S.
- HUNTER—DOWLING—March 8, at St. Jude's Church, South Kensington, Colonel Charles P. Hunter, late Bengal Staff Corps, to Ellen Charlotte, widow of the late Colonel Dowling, of Barnwood Court Gloucestershire.
- SOUTHEY—PITTS—March 5, at St. James's, West Teignmouth, Devon, Robert Southey, Lieutenant Bombay Staff Corps, son of the late Colonel William Southey, M.S.C., to Mary Lore Pitts, eldest daughter of James Pitt Pitts, Esq., of The Woodlands, Teignmouth, Devon.
- WARDLAW—PAGE—PELLY—PAGE—March 6, at St. Mary's Church, Carlisle, John Colin Wardlaw, Captain 1st Battalion The Border Regiment, eldest son of the late Major James Wardlaw, 24th B.N.L., to Mabel Constance, second daughter of the late William Bousfield Page, St. Ann's, Carlisle; and John Stannus Pelly, Captain 2nd Battalion The Border Regiment, only son of Charles Raymond Pelly, late H.M.I.C.S., Johnstown House, county Dublin, to Lilian Louise, youngest daughter of the late William Bousfield Page.

## DEATHS.

BURT—March 8, at Cotmanstone, Dorking, Thomas Seymour Burt, F.R.S., late a Major in the H.E.I.Co.'s Engineers, aged 85.  
 HITCHINS—March 9, at East Lodge, Brighton, Major-General Henry White Hitchins, Royal Engineers (retired), aged 67.  
 MACKENZIE—March 5, at The Mance, Avoch, N.B., Major-General Alexander Mackenzie, C.B. (late 78th Highlanders).  
 OLDHAM—March 9, at Crief, N.B., Lillah Houldsworth, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Oldham, late Royal Engineers (Bombay).  
 VINDIN—March 6, at Margate, Frances Elizabeth Anna, the wife of J. Stanley Vindin, and eldest daughter of the late General Edmund Wintle, Bengal Army.

## INDIAN.

## BIRTHS.

BUDDEN—Feb. 18, at Bareilly, the wife of H. O. Budden, Educational Department, of a daughter.  
 CURRIE—Feb. 9, at Shahjehanpore, the wife of W. J. F. Currie, Opium Department, of a daughter.  
 FRANKLAND—Feb. 18, at Madras, the wife (née Eliza Claridge) of H. Frankland, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D., of a son.  
 HILL—Jan. 24, at Chubb, South America, the wife of William Hill (late Dibrugarh, Assam), Manager Chubut Central Railway, of a son.  
 STOKES—Feb. 16, at Rutland-gate, Madras, the wife of Mr. Gabriel Stokes, of a daughter.  
 TYERS—Feb. 20, at Mohpani, C.P., the wife of J. E. Tyers, A.M.I.M.E., of a son.  
 WINCKLEY—March 6, at Fort William, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. Charles Richard Thorold Winckley, M.A., Garrison Chaplain (Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment), of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

DICKSON—NEWTON—Feb. 17, at Lahore, William Pringle Dickson, son of the late J. B. Dickson, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal, to Elizabeth Catherine, youngest daughter of the late R. Newton, of Wrexham, near Bristol.  
 HURST—HALKSWORTH—Feb. 15, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Robert Burnett Hurst, to Angelique, only daughter of the late Capt. W. M. Halksworth, R.N.R., and only granddaughter of the late Wm. Halksworth, Colonial Office, Downing-street, London.  
 JARRETT—DE DOMBALL—Feb. 20, at the Cathedral, Allahabad, Colonel H. C. T. Jarrett, V.C., to Nina, third daughter of Theophile de Domball.  
 LYON—BEVERLEY—Feb. 17, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Percy Comyn Lyon, Bengal Civil Service, to Adeline Eliza, second daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beverley.  
 WILLIAMS—FOLGER—Feb. 18, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Lieut. Eustace Scott Williams, the Duke of Cornwall's L.I., to Ethel Denison Folger, youngest daughter of the late William Denison Folger, of New York, U.S.A., and Calcutta.

## DEATHS.

ANTHONY—Feb. 19, at Calcutta, Sampson Anthony, Superintendent of Accounts, Comptroller-General's Office, aged 40.  
 ECCLES—Feb. 21, at Bareilly, Charles Vernon Eccles, Major, 1st Battalion the Rifle Brigade, aged 46.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A CLASS of officers and men of the Bikanir Camel Corps is to undergo a course of training with the 19th Bombay Infantry.

SEVERAL of the minor Afghan chiefs have determined to copy the uniforms of our Native Army for themselves and their regular troops.

THE rumour that there is to be a change of places between General Perkins and General White when the former comes into his division—General Perkins going to Quetta and General White coming down to Lucknow—has become so general that it is worth while saying positively that it has no foundation.

EVERY preparation is being made at Rawalpindi to equip the first Army Corps by the end of March. The Rawalpindi Arsenal Department has received strict orders to secure an extensive stock of tents, &c.

THE Presidency Volunteers have been inspected by General Auchinleck. He expressed satisfaction at the way the corps had recently garrisoned Fort William. Lieutenant Spooner was presented with a medal as the best shot in the Presidency.

COLONEL ANDERSON, Secretary of the Mobilisation Committee, arrived at Rawalpindi on the 18th Feb., and left for Umballa the following evening. Colonel Anderson was detained in Peshawar for over a fortnight through illness, but is now in a fair way to recovery.

THE experience in garrison duties which the Calcutta Volunteers have just gone through is of a kind, says the *Pioneer*, which we should like to see gained by every large volunteer corps in the country. They were given charge of Fort William for several days, engaged for the moment in manoeuvres on the Hughli, and had to discharge all the various duties usually

fulfilled by the regular troops. The latter were absent, engaged in mimic warfare on the Hughli, and a high compliment was paid to the volunteers in thus entrusting them with the guarding of the fort. The great defect in the training of the only European Reserve which exists in India is that the men are seldom exercised in the work which would really fall to them were their services required in case of emergency. They are taught to shoot well and to drill in such a manner as will fit them to take part in a march-past; but they are seldom put through a course of outpost duty, or told off to garrison the positions which would probably be assigned to them in time of internal disturbance. And yet great opportunities offer for making their instruction practical in every way. In the railway corps, for instance, detachments might from time to time be sent to hold bridge-heads, to occupy defensive positions in or about stations, or to improvise entrenchments. These railway battalions contain a leaven of old soldiers, who have learned their work in the regular army, and who would know in a measure what was required of them. If their interest were excited in this special kind of training, they could set a good example to their fellows, and in course of time along all the great railways each man would realise what his value was as a fighting unit. In the large towns, where there are corps numbering several hundred men, the volunteers should be taught their duties on similar lines, particular attention being paid to mustering at certain fixed points in case of alarm. Troops of Light Horse should know the country thoroughly for several miles around their headquarters, a point upon which General Auchinleck laid great stress when inspecting the Calcutta troops the other day. All this has doubtless been insisted upon again and again by military experts who have interested themselves in Indian volunteering; but the fact remains that, except straight shooting and the simple elements of drill, both of the highest importance in their way, but little is done to carry out these ideas. Commandants and company officers can do a good deal to make the instruction of their men as practical as possible, but unless the co-operation of those holding responsible positions in the regular army is secured their efforts will scarcely be successful. The experiment just tried in Calcutta has been satisfactory in every way, and may well be quoted in support of the contention that Volunteers would appreciate any scheme under which their efficiency as practical soldiers would be increased.

THE night attack by the Calcutta Naval Volunteers on the Fulta defence works, guarding the Hughli at an important point, seems to have proved that the passage of a hostile fleet up the river would be next to impossible. The 9-inch guns are so trained that their fire in broad daylight would be most destructive to hostile vessels, which would probably seek to run the gauntlet under cover of darkness. But with the electric light the defenders can easily detect the approach to sweep the river with fire from their heavy artillery and machine guns. On the night of the 16th instant the Naval Volunteers realised how difficult of a task an enemy would have in forcing a passage. Granted that they escaped the shot and shell they had to steer their vessel exactly over the spots where submarine mines would be laid, and eventually they ran aground. Considering that among these Volunteers are pilots who have an intimate knowledge of the river it is evident that a strange flotilla could scarcely escape going aground if they succeeded in avoiding the mines. The navigation of the Hooghly is, in short, so difficult that if the buoys and landmarks were removed the most experienced pilot would find it almost impossible to thread his way through the dangerous channels. There need, therefore, be no apprehension that Calcutta will ever fall by a *coup de main*, let the enemy approaching from the sea be the most enterprising imaginable.

## PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

## OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave		Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
	P'tm'th.	Other Ports.				
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	—	20 Mar.
Serapis ...	—	—	14 Mar.	18 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.

## HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portm'th.
Malabar .....	—	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr.
Crocodile .....	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis .....	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

CALCUTTA.—March 7, Manora (s), London.  
MADRAS.—March 11, Clan Grant (s), Liverpool.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 6, C. ty of Dublin (s), Bombay; 14, Oriental (s), Bombay.  
BOMBAY.—March 13, Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Hong Kong; 14, Clan Cameron (s).  
CALCUTTA.—March 11, Clan Matheson (s), London.  
MADRAS.—March 11, India (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, March 20; from Naples, March 29.  
For Naples: Hon. W. W. and Mrs. Vernon, Mr. J. and two Misses Morgan, Miss Greig, Miss Onslow, Colonel and Mrs. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Robertson, Miss Jeffries.  
For Ismailia: Mr. F. C. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Williams.  
For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Houston, Mrs. Osborne, Miss Proudfoot, Miss Rogers, Mr. Laubenberg, Mr. Ponthieu.  
For Calcutta: Mr. W. Tough, Mr. Smart, Mr. Dobree.  
S.s. *Victoria*, from London, March 21; from Brindisi, March 31.  
For Kurrachee: From Brindisi: Mr. W. Sandbach, Col. Strettel.  
For Malta: Mr. J. Kenyon, Mr. Collis, Capt. Warden, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Middletcn, Messrs. H. and A. Chapman, Mr. Barron, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Sinclair de Thoren, Lieut. A. G. Cubitt.  
For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and infant, Mr. J. J. Sexton, Mr. Cobban, Mr. W. Ballard, Mr. A. P. Grenfell, Miss Haslewood, Surg. J. H. Daly, Mr. Kennedy, Lieut. C. A. Christian. From Brindisi: Major A. W. Noyes, Mr. J. A. Marshall, Col. and Mrs. Biddulph, Mr. H. Corkery, Sir William Stewart, Mr. Evans.  
For Brindisi: Mrs. Hocking and two friends, Mr. J. Macmillan and friend, Dr. J. A. Bruce, Mr. H. Curtis, Miss Neill.  
For Port Said: Mr. Dockray.  
For Gibraltar: Mr. Macfarlane.  
For Alexandria: Col. and Mrs. Gore-Booth, Mrs. Edmond and family, Mr. Hewgill. From Brindisi: Major Money.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, March 27; from Brindisi, April 6.  
For Bombay: Mrs. R. F. Clothier, Mr. and Mrs. J. Crowther, Rev. A. G. Day, Mr. and Mrs. T. Spratt, Miss Carr, Mr. W. C. MacDowell. From Brindisi: Mr. Mein, Mr. Maclean, Col. R. A. Sargeant, Mr. A. Lawson, Surg.-Major R. Caldecott, Surgeon-Major W. Conry, Lieut. C. L. M. Rich, Rev. H. G. Grey. From Ismailia: Major Money.  
For Malta: Mrs. Nairne. From Brindisi: Mr. Mein, Hon. C. Macaulay, Miss M. Holland, Mr. R. Beech.  
For Gibraltar: Mr. Parker, Mr. Salvin, Miss Stead.  
For Ismailia: Mr. H. B. Chatteris.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, April 3; from Naples, April 12.  
For Colombo: Rev. E. A. Dibben and friend. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Oswald.  
For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Grey, Mr. A. H. Burton.  
For Calcutta: Mr. G. Pearson.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, April 3; from Brindisi, April 14.  
For Bombay: Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hayle, Surg. C. L. Williams, Surg. T. C. White, Surg. T. W. Shaw, Surg. H. B. Melville, Surg. A. L. Duke, Surg. H. F. Cleveland, Surg. J. B. Smith. From Brindisi: Col. and Mrs. R. Hope.  
For Gibraltar: Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. W. Wilkinshaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wood.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, April 11; from Brindisi, April 21.  
For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Corder and family, Mr. M. C. Leckie, Miss Vidal, Mrs. Parker and family, Colonel and Mrs. Willoughby, Mr. Moore. From Brindisi: Mr. J. M. Holmes.  
For Gibraltar: Nurse Law, Mr. Learezecke, Miss Wyun, Mr. G. B. Nicholl.  
For Ismailia: Mr. and Miss Kinloch.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, April 17; from Naples, April 26.  
For Calcutta: Mrs. J. H. Bathgate.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, April 18; from Brindisi, April 28.  
For Colombo: Sir A. E. and Lady Havelock, Miss Havelock, Capt. Pirie.  
For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Medley, Mr. Wetherill.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, April 24; from Brindisi, May 5.  
For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. Bruce.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail March 27.

For Colombo: Mrs. A. Murray, Mrs. Miss and Mr. Bredin.  
For Calcutta: Mrs. J. Reid and infant, Mr. Arthur Luard.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Colconda*, to sail April 10.

For Colombo: Mr. G. Brereton, Mrs. A. Murray, Mr. W. B. D. Beatty, Mr. C. W. Gray.  
For Calcutta: Major J. A. C. Wedderburn.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail April 24.

For Madras: Mrs. Richards.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail May 8.

For Aden: Capt. and Mrs. J. Mosse.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail April 12.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Foreyth and four children, Mr. H. Lennard Miss Archer, Lieut. C. Griffiths.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, from Madras, April 15.

For London: Surgeon - Major Bidie's family, Mrs. Clarke, two children and nurse, Mrs. Harris and two children, Rev. Mr. Hobart's child and ayah, Mrs. Bain and two children, Rev. A. C. and Mrs. Taylor, children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Hare.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rome*, Capt. A. W. Adamson, at Bombay, Feb. 24.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Humphries, Mr. D. Hodson, Mr. A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Maidment and child, Miss Kelly, Mr. G. J. M. Gregory, Mr. Haggerton, Miss Wells, Mrs. N. Chamberlain and infant, Mr. J. W. Sidey, Miss Haldane, Mr. Babington, Mr. C. E. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett and two daughters, Major J. A. Ferguson, Miss Kitchen, two Misses Graham, Mr. F. H. Barrow, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. T. Mosley, Mrs. Priestley, Mrs. Bateson, Mr. and Mrs. Terry, Miss Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Tainsh, Mr. J. W. Stewart, Mrs. Iredell and infant, Mr. Edmiston, Mr. Worthington, Mr. Armstrong, Mrs. and Miss Rankin.

From Brindisi: Mr. F. H. Humphries, Mr. Suyenobu, Mr. Urquhart, Col. Macnaughton, Col. T. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Rev. W. E. Scott, Mr. C. Brown, Col. Branson, Miss Wilson, Mr. H. W. Lewis, Mr. J. D. Clark, Mr. Manekji, Mrs. Woollam, Mr. James Hill, Mr. R. Eadie, Col. W. T. Stuart, Mr. C. E. Buckland, Mr. G. Rivalland, Mr. H. F. Laughton.

From Gibraltar: Rev. D. S. A. Remedios.

From Port Said: Mr. C. Swinton.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rosetta*, Capt. G. W. Brady, at Marseilles, March 4.

From Calcutta: Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Duxbury, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Topping, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Teunant, Mr. Dotson, Mr. Heilgers, Mr. Luneberg. From London: Mrs. G. W. Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ward and family, Mr. Stansbury, Mr. O. B. Griffiths, Mr. C. Kindersley, Dr. G. Laffar, Mr. T. H. Tyson, Mr. L. Read, Mr. G. Pring, Mr. J. E. Hall, Mr. Manning, Col. G. Alexander, Miss Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Crocker, Gen. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Britelle, Mr. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gough, Mr. Gregory, Mr. H. Wilson, Miss Hervey.

From Madras: Col. T. K. and Mrs. Guthrie, Miss Ainslie. For London: Dr. S. C. Sarkies, Mr. R. de H. St. Stephens, Mrs. F. Middlecoat and family, Mr. T. Miller.

From Bombay: Mr. J. F. Wetherell, Rev. T. Evens, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Moss, Mr. S. Samerell, Mr. and Mrs. Liddiard, Miss Gundry, Lady Metcalfe and maid, Miss Munro, Mr. W. M. Barbour, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. McGown, Miss Barclay, Mr. J. B. Frizac, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. Topping, Mr. Goedson, Mr. Birkinyre, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Curtis, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Milner, Mr. and Mrs. Luke, Mr. W. H. Chase.

From Ismailia: Gen. and Mrs. Walker, Col. Townsend, Dr. and Miss Greenlees, Mr. Wiggon, Dr. Hewetson, Mr. and Mrs. Rourks, Mr. F. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Forster, Mrs. Calvert, Mrs. Johnstone, Miss Menzies, Mr. Tully, Mr. Lloyd.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R., at Brindisi, March 8.

From Bombay: Rev. C. Nazareth, Mr. Galbraith, Canon and Mrs. Wilberforce, Miss Wilberforce, Mr. M. Politis, Mr. C. B. Lynch, Rev. J. and Mrs. Muller, Hon. S. Lyttelton, Mr. Joseph Dyer, Mr. W. H. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall, Lord Radstock, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bayne, Mr. E. Foy, Colonel R. Thynne, Mr. D. Easton, Mr. T. Robertson, Mr. J. Armfield, Mr. A. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis. For London: Miss Ternan, Mr. Stuty, Captain H. S. Massey, Miss Hill, Mr. Geo. Cropper, Mr. and Mrs. N. Gibbs and two children, Mr. Wesfield, Mr. L. A. Butcher, Mrs. Clough and infant, Mrs. Slaughter and infant, Col. L. Jameson, Mr. S. H. Terry, Mr. Sande, Mr. J. Walton, Miss R. Greenfield, Mr. H. Bracegirdle, Capt. Haselwood, Mr. C. Beckford, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, Mr. G. H. Goldney.

From Calcutta: Mr. Luneburg, Mr. J. Dobson.

From Ismailia: Messrs. G. and W. Rey, Hon. A. Somerset, Mr. Hodge, three Messrs. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. E. George, three Misses Brock, Miss Rowe, Mr. Haigh, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Walker, Comte de St. Phalle, Major and Mrs. Brigg, Mr. W. Waring, Mr. Leach, Mr. Hocking. For London: Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, Mr. Smyth, Mr. Mee, Mr. Hutton, Rev. D. Preston, Sergt.-Major Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Kitson, Mr. Milton.

From Port Said: Mr. Arnold, Mr. Watney. For London: Sir F. and Lady Hughes, Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Grey.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Feb. 28.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. R. Waddington, Miss Ellis, Rev. and Mrs. Crewdson, Mr. Scott, Mr. William Southey, Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Mr. R. Wilson, Mr. C. A. McDowell, Mr. T. C. Worsley, Mrs. Moir and Friend, Dr. Hardwick, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Scorrishbrick, Lieut. Com. G. West, U.S.N., Mr. H. R. Mehta, Mr. Booth.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Gilbert and child, Lord and Lady Cremorne, Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. D. Allen and Mrs. Rickie and child, Mrs. McTurner and child, Mr. H. D. Cartwright, Mr. Haiman, Mr. Ashman, Mr. Seguer, Mrs. Bigg Wither, Mr. R. M. Vajifdar.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. P. Thoms, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Swinton, Mr. Valentine, Capt. Sayce, Mr. J. H. Peebles, Mr. W. Chevia, Mr. W. C. Rand, Mr. A. Henn, Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich, Mr. L. J. Robertson, Miss Trott.

For Aden: Mr. Dadabhoi M. Dallal.

For Ismailia: Mr. Skinner, Miss Belle Skinner, Mr. R. C. Rand.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, March 7.

For London: Mrs. Ross Scott, Miss Imerson, Right Hon. H. and Mrs. Childers, Mr. T. K. and Miss Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mereik and child, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, Mr. C. Kindersley, Rev. R. Kennedy, Miss Francis Sharp, Miss Harris, Mrs. A. G. Cane and child, Mr. W. Thom, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Roberts and two infants, Master Hawker, Mrs. Greaves, two children and infant, Miss Mathews, Mr. John Brewer, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. J. H. Hornsby, Mr. H. G. Bowen, Mr. Hobday, Mr. William Smith, Mr. J. Dunca, Mr. H. H. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Merton, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. G. H. Lewis, Mr. Grahame Watson, Rev. D. Herdman, Mrs. Copland, Mr. Caruthers, Mr. H. Ross, Mrs. Beamon's child, Mrs. Arbutnot, Mr. Thos. Macpherson, Mrs. Newall Tuck and two children, Rev. T. Beck, Miss Eardley, Mr. Rawlings, Mr. C. M. Pearse, Mr. Forbes, Mr. H. Grove, Mr. Sweet, Col. W. S. Peat, Mr. Mackenzie.

For Brindisi: Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Maling Grant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carlile, Mr. and Mrs. Scaramanga, Mr. H. Calthorpe, Mr. H. Miller, Countess of Strathmore, two Ladies Lyon, Mr. Jesup, Mr. M. M. MacDonald, Mr. L. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilts, Col. and Mrs. D. Henning, Miss Langworthy, Mrs. Durst, Major and Mrs. Humfrey, Mr. V. Schlagel, Mr. and Mrs. S. Britain, Mrs. and Miss Chardon, Miss Pearson, Miss Hargreaves, Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Milne, Rev. Charles Gore, Mr. Henry O. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Frizelle, Miss Frizelle, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wace, Mr. C. H. Seely, Mr. A. O. Hume, Mr. Inaadali Khan, Mr. H. M. Wilson, Capt. Syce, R.N., Rev. H. Whitehead, Mr. K. Tapling, M.P., Mr. H. W. Sparkes, Mr. Henry, Mr. Duff Bruce, Mr. Charriot, Mr. Elliott, Mrs. Patch, Mr. C. P. Fox, Lieut. Fullerton, Mrs. Prinsep, Mrs. Gatacre, Rev. Mr. Potter and son and two daughters.

For Suez: Miss Kedston, Miss Duncan, Mr. Haven, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Calvocareei.

For Marseilles: Mr. H. S. Davies.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, March 14.

For Marseilles: Col. W. R. Bunbury, Mr. Orrell, Col. Bayley.

For Brindisi: Mr. Cecil Higgin, Col. R. Thynne, Col. Hon. H. Eaton, Mr. Baldwin Latham, Mr. Von Platen.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. Stewart, R.N.R., from London, March 14; from Brindisi, March 24.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. T. Bolton, Capt. H. F. Waldron, Mr. A. C. Elliott, Mrs. Rose, Miss Rind, Capt. F. G. L. Mainwaring, Mr. W. H. Oakes, Capt. Nicholls, Mrs. Adamson and child, Mr. H. F. Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton, Rev. E. T. Beatty, Mrs. S. J. Thomson, two infants and maid, Commander R. L. Groome, Mr. K. D. Lyall, Lieut. C. Grotorex, Mr. W. A. Ellis, Mr. G. J. Clow, Mr. Geo. Welsh, Mr. J. Stacey, Dr. Barrie, Mr. Thos. Bruce. From Brindisi: Mr. J. S. Sturrock, Mrs. and Miss Woodburn, Miss R. Partridge, Mr. D. Morris, Miss Pitcher, Mr. A. R. Sutherland, Mr. A. H. Lowndes, Mr. J. S. Filkin, Mr. Petrocochino, Miss B. Ferrar, Mr. W. Wordsworth, Rev. A. Godney. From Ismailia: Mr. New.

For Madras: (via Bombay): Mr. J. P. Sneyd, Mr. Bouchier, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Jones, Mr. Champion. From Brindisi: Col. C. J. O. Chambers.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Bence Jones.

For Ismailia: Mr. G. and Miss Addie, Mr. Smyth.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Hook.

For Port Said: Miss E. Secuale.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Reva*, from London, March 13.

For Colombo: Mrs. Dingwall and infant, Mr. F. Vine, Miss M. Grant, Colour Sergt.-Major and Mrs. T. J. Mason and child.

For Madras: Mrs. Wratishaw and child, Mrs. Jenkinson, Miss Jenkinson, Master Jenkinson, Mr. R. Floyd, Mr. T. Tancock, Mr. T. Percy, Miss M. Stuart.

For Calcutta: Lieut. B. Upperton, Mr. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Mr. G. Ogilvie, Mr. Joseph McMaster, Mr. J. H. Addenbrooke, Mr. Duffey, Mr. H. Maclean, Miss Muirhead, Mr. L. E. Oppier.

For Aden: Mr. N. G. Greensmith.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, from Liverpool, March 12.

For Kurrachee: Lieut. M. Fitzgerald, Mrs. O'Meara, Mrs. A. Spencer, Miss Deane, Major G. Harden, Mrs. Clothier and three children, Miss J. Henderson.

For Bombay: Major W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., Captain and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. G. Rotton, Col. and Mrs. J. M. Sym, Miss Sym, Miss A. Johnstone, Miss O'Kearny, Dr. D. R. Ross, Mr. Ernest Stubbs.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, from Madras, Feb. 18.

For London: Mr. F. W. Gray, Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Conklin, child and servant.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, from Madras, March 2.

For London: Mr. Angwin, Mr. W. B. Raddoch, Mr. Hy. Deacon.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Matheson*, from Madras, March 17.

For London: Mrs. and Miss Downie, Mr. Scott's two children, Mrs. Grigg, family and nurse, Mrs. Clarke and family.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Rome*, Capt. A. W. Adamson, from Bombay, March 18.

For London: Rev. E. Guildford, Mr. Goodfellow, child and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Bean, three children and infant, Mr. H. P. Hodson and child, Mrs. and Miss Hay Newman, Miss E. Goodwin, Mrs. Mathews, Major and Mrs. Rosseter, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught's two children, Sir F. and Lady Forbes Adam, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barton, Miss Mennie, Mrs. T. Bliss, Col. and Mrs. John Jopp, R.A., Mr. A. Edwardes, Mrs. Lyle, Major and Mrs. Kirkwood and two children, Mrs. W. Lock and child, Mrs. Johnston and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barden, Mrs. W. L. Moore.

For Marseilles: Mr. Savage, Mrs. Candy, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Robert H. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hulton, Mr. H. T. Brown, Mr. Rudston Brown, Mr. G. H. Morrison, Mr. G. B. Croft-Lyons, Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. W. Brodshaw, Miss Brodshaw, Mr. and Miss Rogerson, Mrs. Eardley Norton, Mrs. Moncrieffe and two children, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hardcastle Sykes, Miss Sykes, Mrs. Henley, Mrs. Franklin, Col. and Mrs. E. T. Luck, Mrs. Cuffe, Mr. R. Carstairs, Major and Mrs. Broadbent, Mr. Graham Watson, Mrs. Baines, Mr. G. N. Beach, Mrs. R. Decy Spedding, Miss West, Miss Langworthy, Mr. and Mrs. Waterlow, Capt. Hon. O. Sydney, Mrs. Nugent, Mr. C. D. Simpson, Mr. W. H. Laski.

Per s.s. *Sulej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, March 21.

For London: Mrs. Crawley-Boevey and child, Mr. and Mrs. Alston and infant, Mrs. Yeoman and child, Miss K. Adams, Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Newton, three Misses Newton and Mr. Willie Newton, Mr. J. Kelso, Rev. Thomas Tracey, Miss S. Casdeewood, H.H. the Thakore Sahab of Gondal, H.H. the Maharani of Gondal, two children and infant, Mr. R. McCullough, Masters George and Wilfred Coudrey.

For Brindisi: Col. A. F. Loughton, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gray, Miss J. H. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen and child, Mr. De Courcy, Capt. Hon. R. T. Lawley, Miss M. Witt, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Lawson Smith, Hon. R. Steele, Mrs. Coudrey, Sir Lepel and Lady Griffin, Mr. W. S. Grieve.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, March 28.

For Marseilles: Rev. and Mrs. G. T. Washburn, Rev. J. P. Ellwood, Miss Clarke, Miss Legros, Mrs. Strong, Mr. Laski.

For London: Miss Pearson.

Per s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. C. Fraser, from Bombay, April 4.

For London: Mr. E. C. Baker, Miss Baker, Miss Chavasse, Mr. Porter, Mrs. Herbert Wright, Mr. Arthur Jones, Mrs. Amy Jones, Mrs. and Miss Harwood and infant, Mrs. Ward, Mr. A. Priestley, Mrs. M. G. Gerard, Rev. J. G. Potter and three children, Mrs. Rix, Mrs. Laurie and child, Master and Miss Feintman, Rev. and Mrs. D. Hutton, Miss Hutton, Mr. W. Bruce, Miss Bremer, Miss Macdougall, Mrs. Tebbis, Miss White, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Herbert Hayfield, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Miss Barron.

For Brindisi: Col. A. G. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Yorke-Smith, Mr. F. Sessions, Miss Nainby, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White, Mrs. Baines, Sir Charles and Lady Gough, Col. H. Hammond, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Major and Mrs. Bisset and infant, Mr. W. S. Greave, Mr. C. W. Odling, Mrs. Yate, Mr. Shah Naimuddin Ahmed, Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Mr. B. G. Geidt, Mr. and Mrs. Kersall, Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Mr. M. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Llewellyn, Miss Dyson.

For Port Said: Mr. Laroche, Mr. Larasin.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Whitworth.

For Ismailia: Mr. D. F. DeVitre.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, April 11.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Patch.

THE question of the continuance of free rations and batta at the rate of 50 per cent. on pay to all public followers in Upper Burma, except those engaged on special rates of pay, having been under further consideration, the Government of India have decided that existing orders shall be modified so as only to allow free rations and batta at the rate of 25 per cent. on pay to public followers hereafter proceeding to Burma, as in the case of transport mule-drivers sent to Burma in relief of establishments formerly serving there.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—February 22.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 98½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	100½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	103	to	—
Oceania Spinning Bonds ...	104	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	6 pr. ct.	98½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct.	99½
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr. ct.	13
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	170

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	—	—
Apollis ...	2,200	nil.	250
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	93
Colaba ...	1,880	25	339
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	—
East India ...	1,000	130	1,250
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,100
French ...	all	50	625
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	415
Kharagum ...	450	40	—
Mercantile ...	125	7½	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	425
Munmar M. ...	all	25	190
New Berar ...	500	45	510
New Indian ...	125	11	85
Prince of Wales ...	400	40	320
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,150
Std ...	750	50	480
Volkart ...	all	60	570

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	100
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	450
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	20	200
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	75
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	—	—
Bhowanuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	500	25	620
Central India ...	500	45	865
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	40	450
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhuu Mills ...	1,000	50	900
Empress Co. ...	all	25	480
Farjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	475
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	110
Hindustan ...	1,000	30	735
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	715
Imperial Cotton ...	500	35	480
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	875
James Greaves ...	500	25	550
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewras Baloo ...	1,000	45	810
Khandesh ...	1,000	50	870
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	40	540
Leopold ...	100	5	150
Madras United ...	1,000	100	1,900
Mahalaxmee ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Pettit ...	all	50	1,125
Mazong ...	250	5	100
Morarij Goculdass ...	1,000	75	1,565
Nalgam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	600
Oriental ...	625	10	385
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	60
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,285
Soondardas ...	1,000	30	350
Southern India ...	500	15	140
Southern Mahratta ...	200	12½	265
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	350
Western India ...	1,000	25	480

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con- solidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr. ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	190-5-6	—	465

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	82
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	8,050
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	800	70
Kemp & Co. ...	175	850
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,215
Thacker and Co. ...	25	110

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

## CALCUTTA.—February 24.

P.c.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Ra.	98	6	to	98	8
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890) ...	102	0	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	104	0	to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	102	0	to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	102	0	to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	102	4	to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	102	8	to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	99	12	to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to
Allahabad ...	100	103 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	164 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	990 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	136 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	106 to
National of India ...	£12½	165 to 170
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	110 to 112
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	73 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	—	—
Asiatic Jute ...	—	—
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	182 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	100 to 101
Bengal Coal ...	100	1,750 to
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	17s. 6d.	13 to
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	32 to
Bengal Mills ...	£10	170 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	78 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	400 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	64 to 65
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	94 to 95
Burrakur Coal ...	100	185 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	106 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	126 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	121 to
Chipmure Hydraulic Press ...	100	90 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	134 to 135
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	60 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	180 to 185
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	75 to 76
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100	203 to 205
Gouropore ...	100	130 to 131
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	82 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	100 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	126 to 127
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	85 to 84
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	150 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	75 to 77
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	230 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	138 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	145 to 150
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	100 to
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100	188 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	36 to
Raneesgude Coal Association ...	100	86 to
Riverside Press ...	100	79 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	250 to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	100 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	71 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	104 to

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amuckie ...	100
Acruitpore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehing (Assam) ...	90
Dehra Dun ...	100
Deesai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhunstri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	100	52 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	200 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	25 to —
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	42 to 43
Hoolmarce (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Hoolmarce (Assam) ...	100	75 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to —
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	12 to 13
Kangra Valley ...	100	per
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	60 to 69
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	80 to 85
Do. contributory ...	200	60 to 65
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	230 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	45 to 46
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Loobah ...	100	130 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	79 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	Liquidation
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 12
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	123 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	110 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	Nominal.
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to —
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	53	4-5 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	86 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to —
Springaide (Darjiling) ...	127	72 to 73
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	127	Liquidation
Teendarrea (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	103	133 to 103
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	190 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to —

## LONDON.—March 17.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd ...	100½ to 100½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	107½ to 108
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	— to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	106 to 108
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	104 to 106
6 Do. 1885-96 ...	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	190	122 to 125
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	133 to 136
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	124 to 126
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	130	101 to 104
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	130	132 to 134

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	94 to 96
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	5½ to 5½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	183 to 185
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23½ to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less ½) ...	—	27½ to 28½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	111 to 118
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	166 to 168
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	146 to 148
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	139 to 141
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	132 to 134
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	— to —
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	110 to 112
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	100	24½ to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1953 ...	5	28 to 29
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	180 to 182
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	113 to 115
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	118 to 120
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	111 to 113

## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the  
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

### CIVIL.

*(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)*

- Aitken, G. C., 24 mos., Berars Educ., Nov. 10, '89.  
Allen, J. J., Ben. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 10, '89.  
Allen, W. G., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 18, '89.  
Ancell, F., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., Feb. 25, '89.  
Anderson, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos. 14  
dys., Feb. 15, '89.  
Andrew, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., '89.  
Aparba Chandra Datta, Ind. Survey.  
Arundell, E. W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '89.  
Ashhurst, F. H., N.W.P. & O., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89.  
Ashby, Capt. J. S., Bo. S.C., Asst. Resident Adm., 12  
mos., Oct. 17, '89.  
Atkinson, R. P., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
Austin, F., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 5, '89.
- Baker, E., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 9, '89.  
Barnardo, G. C. F., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 20 mos. and 13  
dys., Sept. 25, '89.  
Barnes, F. C., Ben. Supt. of Stamps, 18 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
Barrow, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos.,  
Aug. 31, '89.  
Barry, W. B., Cov., N.W.P. Judl. 24 mos., Mar. 27, '88.  
Barton, R., Ben. Secretariat, 12 mos., Aug. 6, '89.  
Bayley, C. S., Ben. Cov., 17 mos., May 28, '89.  
Bayne, C. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 21 ms., Feb. 21, '90.  
Beatty, C. A. B., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 3, '89.  
Bell, J., Ben. Custom House, 6 mos., Oct. 11, '89.  
Bensley, B. C., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 25, '89.  
Beresford, G. C., Bom. P.W.D., 18 mos., Nov. 10, '88.  
Berry, M. G., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 5, '89.  
Bickerton, C. H. C., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Dec. 9, '88.  
Bickerton, Col. J., Ben. Political, 17 mos., Mar. 28, '89.  
Bishop, I. M. M., Punj. Police, 17 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Blennerhassett, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., 9 mos., Oct. 1, '89.  
Blood, Surg.-Maj. J.  
Blunt, Capt. E., Ben. Educ., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '90.  
Boileau, Lt.-Col. L. F., R.E., Ben. Cov., Rajputana  
P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 7, '89.  
Bolton, T., Survey of India, 24 mos., Apr. 9, '88.  
Boulton, W. A., Bom. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 16, '88.  
Braddon, J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 20, '89.  
Braidwood, J. M., N.W.P. & O. Forest, 12 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Brereton, C. H., Bo. Rwy., 15 mos.  
Brereton, W. R. J., N.W.P. & O., Forest Dep., 12 mos.,  
Nov. 18, '89.  
Broadfoot, R. D., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms.,  
May 8, '89.  
Brown, J. C., Ben. Cov., Pun. Comm., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
Bunbury, C. E. F., Pun. Comm., Ben. Cov., 13 mos., Jan.  
23, '89.  
Burrows, L. R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.,  
Apr. 5, '89.  
Burton, Condr. R., Ben. Secretariat, 12 mos., Apr. 6, '89.  
Butcher, H., Ben. P.W.D., 31 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
- Campbell, Capt. A. W. D., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 21 mos.  
2 dys., June 4, '89.  
Campbell, D. J. A., Ben. Cov., Burma Dy. Commr., 24 mos.  
Nov. 22, '88.  
Cantopher, B. W., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 11, '89.  
Carruthers, Surg. St. H. C., 12 mos.  
Carter, G. M. S., Asst. Commr., Burma, 18 mos., Nov. 15,  
'84.  
Casey, A. E. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 44 ms., Apr. 16, '86.  
Channing, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 ms., May 5, '89.  
Charles, F. L., Bo. Cov., 24 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Cherry, J. W., Ma. Forests, 18 mos., Feb. 8, '89.  
Chirside, J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Dec. 7, '89.  
Christie, W. B., Ben. P.W.D., 16 mos., May 25, '89.  
Clarke, H. S., N.W.P. Police, 19 mos., Mar. 20, '89.  
Clark, W. O., Ben. Cov., Punj. Commr., 20 mos., Mar.  
20, '89.  
Claxton, E., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos.  
Cleburne, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., June 21, '89.  
Clenning, G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 19, '89.  
Cleote, B. N. C., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
Close, A. H. G., Punj. Police, 14 mos., Apr. 23, '89.  
Coaker, Major W. H., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov.  
4, '89.  
Collingwood, C., Ben. Pilot, 24 mos., Mar. 1, '90.  
Colquhoun, A. R., Burma Commn., 12 mos., Aug. 13, '89.  
Constable, C., Ben. Marine, 19 mos., May 10, '89.  
Constable, Capt. W. V., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos.,  
May 3, '89.  
Corder, A. T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 16, '89.  
Corkery, H., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 3, '89.  
Courtney, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 40 mos. 21  
dys., Sept. 30, '87.  
Cradock, H. E., Ben. Police, 9 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Crawford, W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 30, '89.  
Crofts, Surg. J., Agency Surg. Kotah and Thallawar, 24  
mos. June 12, '88.  
Cronin, Lt. J. J., B.S.C., Burma Commn., 18 mos., May  
16, '89.  
Cunningham, Lieut.-Col. C., Bo. P.W., Acct. Dept., 19  
mos. Dec. 13, '88.
- Dalton, G. J. B. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 23 mos. 20  
dys., Mar. 6, '89.  
Dallzel, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 30 mos., June 28, '87.  
Davar, F. S., B. Medl., 24 ms., Apr. 22, '88.  
Davidson, J. P., Mad. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 24, '88.  
Davis, A. H., N.W.P. & O. Police, 17 mos. 6 dys., Dec. 3, '88.  
De Brath, S., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., June 25, '89.  
De la Courneuve, S. H. T., Burma Commn., 20 mos.,  
June 24, '89.  
De Marsac, F. R., Ind. Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '89.
- Dennys, Surg. G. W. P., Pun. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '89.  
Dodd, A. J., Ben. Marine, 18 mos., May 10, '89.  
Drew, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '89.  
Drury, G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 30 mos., Mar. 8, '88.  
Duff, A. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 22 ms., July 24, '88.  
Duffin, C., Ind. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 22, '89.  
Durand, Sir H. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Sec. Foreign Dep.,  
12 mos., Nov. 22, '89.  
Dymott, Surg. D. F., Mad. Medl., 18 mos., May 18, '89.
- Eales, C. L. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos.,  
Apr. 2, '89.  
Ebdon, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct.  
1, '89.  
Edwards, F. L., Ben. Police, 17 mos., Apr. 6, '89.  
Eicke, F. W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
Elliott, F. A. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Sur., 21 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Engledue, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 36 mos.,  
Mar. 16, '88.  
Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. Dept., 26 mos., Mar. 23, '88.  
Ewing, R., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '89.
- Fausset, R. F. G., Ben. Police, 10 mos.  
Fisher, W. R., Ben. Forest Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Fleming, Lieut. J. M., B.S.C., Ben. Sur., 18 mos.  
Fletcher, W. M., Bo. Survey, 12 ms., Oct. 20, '89.  
Floyd, W. C. L., P.W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Apr. 4, '88.  
Foord, A. W., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
Forbes, G. S., Mad. Cov., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '89.  
Fordyce, C. G. D., Ben. Forest, 24 mos., Nov. 15, '88.  
Fowler, M. S., Ben. Forest Dept., 15 mos., May 10, '89.  
Fraser, J. S. D., Burma Commn., 22 mos., Oct. 5, '89.  
Frost, C. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos. 15 dys.,  
May 17, '89.
- Gardiner, J. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Aug.  
21, '89.  
Garrett, Capt. R. V., B.S.C., Hyderabad Ass. Com., 16  
mos., July 9, '89.  
Gayer, A. H., Burma Police, 12 mos., Nov. 16, '89.  
Geoghegan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '88.  
Good, W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 23 mos., Dec. 7, '89.  
Gordon, L., C.P. Commn., 18 mos., May 3, '83.  
Gordon, W. E. R., Cap. M.S.C., Ben. Pol., 18 mos., Jan.  
20, '89.  
Grant, A., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 10, '88.  
Grant, Alex., Pun. P.W.D., 30 mos., Dec. 5, '88.  
Grant, E., Calcutta Mint, 18 mos., Mar. 30, '89.  
Grant, F. P.W.D., Punj. 30 mos., Oct. 27, '87.  
Gray, J., Bom. Mint, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '89.  
Greenlees, A., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., Dec. 15, '88.  
Guthrie, Col. T. K., M.S.C., M. Pol., 6 m s., Feb. 10, '90.
- Hamilton, C. P., Finl. Dept., 18 ms., May 8, '89.  
Hamilton, W. R., Bo. Judl., 9 ms., Oct. 10, '89.  
Hand, E., Ben. Tel. Dept., 14 mos., Apr. 21, '89.  
Hancock, G. F., Maj. P.W.D., 21 ms., Apr. 14, '89.  
Harriott, G. M., P.W.D., 24 mos.  
Harrison, F. A., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 5 mos., Dec. 5, '89.  
Harvey, Lieut.-Col. E., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 349 dys., Nov.  
29, '89.  
Hastings, Capt. W., Political Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 25, '88.  
Hart, W. Ben. S.C.  
Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cov., 14 mos., Mar. 10, '83.  
Haydon, Maj. W. H., R.E., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos. 191 dys.  
Nov. 17, '88.  
Hayes, A. M., Mad. P.W.D. 15 mos., Feb. 1, '89.  
Hedderley, Maj. C. B., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos.,  
Dec. 1, '89.  
Henderson, Surg. C. C. P. Medl., 24 mos., Aug. 28, '88.  
Henry, E. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.,  
May 10, '89.  
Henslowe, C. W. E., Burma Rev., 2 yrs., Jan. 23, '88.  
Herbage, A., Indo-Europ. Tel. Dept., 21 ms., Apr. 15, '89.  
Herbert, Capt. C., B.S.C., Col. Ass., India, 18 mos., Sept.  
10, '89.  
Herbert, D. W., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Hewetson, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Feb.  
6, '89.  
Hicks, A., Punj. P.W.D., 36 mos., Mar. 6, '87.  
Hildebrand, A. H., C.I.E., Burma Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.,  
May 9, '89.  
Hiley, G. G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 29, '90.  
Hill, A. P., Tel. Dept., 13 mos., May 2, '89.  
Hill, Lt.-Col. J., R.E., India Survey, 50 mos., May 18, '88.  
Hilton, J. E., Ben. P.W.D., 21 m s., May 15, '89.  
Hobart, R. T., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs. Police, 24 mos.,  
Mar. 30, '89.  
Hogson, Lieut. G. B., India Survey, 24 mos., Mar. 8, '89.  
Holland, W. J., Ben. Police, 72 mos., Oct. 18, '89.  
Holt, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 21 mos., Aug. 15, '89.  
Hood, R., Mad. Police, 18 mos., Feb. 3, '89.  
Hough, A., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., Dec. 28, '88.  
Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., N. W. Provs. P.W.D., 24 mos.,  
Apr. 1, '88.  
Howard, W. S., Bo. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 58 mos., May 18, '87.  
Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs. P.W.D., 43 mos., Apr. 9, '87.  
Hunter, D. O., Punj. Police, 18 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
Hynes, G. J., Ben. P.O.
- Inglis, T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 12, '89
- Jacob, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 ms., Feb. 7, '90.  
Jameson, A. S., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 25, '89.  
Jenkins, T. L. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 291 mos.,  
May 10, '88.  
Jones, C. A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos.  
Jones, G. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 23, '81.  
Jones, O. R., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
Johnson, H. L., Ben. Cov., Assam Rev. & Gen., 19 mos.,  
July 31, '88.  
Jordon, G. C., Rangoon Dy. Com. Office, 12 mos., Aug.  
2, '89.
- Kaye, E. St. G., Burma Police, 18 mos., Feb. 14, '89.  
Keddie, J., Bur. P.W.D., 9 mos., Oct. 30, '89.  
Kelleher, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 ms., Mar. 15, '89.  
Kennedy, R. G., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., May 9, '89.  
Keuyon, E. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 16 mos., July 10, '89.  
Kilvert, F., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Aug. 6, '89.  
King, L. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., July  
24, '88.
- King, R. W. P., 12 mos., Dec. 6, '89.  
Kirkbridge, J., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '89.  
Knight, R., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Sept.  
11, '89.  
Knowles, H. B., Berars Comm., 12 ms., May 28, '89.  
Knox, H. C., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
Knox, H. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos.,  
Nov. 28, '88.
- Lala Parkash Chand, Ben. Secret., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '89.  
Lamb, G. F., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Feb. 22, '89.  
Lamb, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 12  
mos., Nov. 10, '89.  
Landon, C. P., Ben. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 18, '89.  
Lane, W., Bo. Judl., 9 mos., Sept. 3, '89.  
Laugharne, Maj. M., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 13 mos., to  
Aug. 10, '90.  
Leckie, M. C., Bo. Rev., 12 mos., May 3, '89.  
Lee, Surg.-Maj. H. A., Mad. Medl., 16 mos., May 18, '89.  
Leggatt, W. C. F., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Dec. 6, '89.  
Lewis, W. C., Ma. P.W.D.  
Lincke, J. E. P., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 4, '88.  
Lister, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 23 mos., '88.  
Logan, T. T., Mad. Educ., 19 mos. & 5 dys., '88.  
Loog, J. S. L., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 8, '89.  
Longe, Capt. F. B., R.E., India Sur., 23 mos., Nov. 16, '88.  
Lukis, Surg. C. P., N.W.P. & O. Medl., 12 mos. 275 dys.,  
Apr. 3, '89.  
Lyall, K. D., N.W.P. and O. Police, 24 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
- Macaulay, C. P. L., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Finl. Dept.,  
12 mos., May 10, '89.  
MacDonnell, Surg.-Maj. J. O. M., Ben. Medl., 12 mos.,  
Jan. 29, '90.  
MacGeorge, G. W., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Macnamara, Surg. J. W. U., Ben. Medl., 24 ms., Nov. 2, '89.  
Maconchy, G. C., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 20, '89.  
Macpherson, D. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos.,  
24 dys., May 10, '89.  
Mainwaring, H., Bo. Forest Dep., 12 mos., Nov. 5, '89.  
Malet, A. A. G., Mad. P. W. D., 15 mos., Sept. 10, '89.  
Manning, E. O., Ben. Mar., 6 mos., Feb. 1, '90.  
Manser, Surg. R., Bom. Medl., 20 mos. 10 dys., Feb. 12, '89.  
Marsh, H., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 22 mos., Dec. 7, '89.  
Martin, D. F., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 3 yrs., Mar. 11, '88.  
Martyr, P. H., Burma Comm., 3 yrs., Apr. 11, '88.  
McConaghey, M. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. and O. Commr.,  
12 mos., Jan. 23, '90.  
McDermott, B. K. S., Burma Comm., 12 mos., July 6, '89.  
McNally, Surg.-Maj. C. J. M., Medl., 6 mos., Feb. 10, '90.  
Menner, R. K., Bo. P.W.D., 17 ms., May 19, '89.  
Meres, W. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
Mills, J. C., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '89.  
Mills, G., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., July 21, '89.  
Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 25 mos., Apr. 15, '88.  
Monckton, M. J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., July 10, '88.  
Monk, H. L., P. W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Mar. 12, '88.  
Monro, H., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '89.  
Morris, D., Ben. P.W.D., 6 ms., Oct. 18, '89.  
Morsley, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos. 18 dys.,  
Mar. 20, '89.  
Mounsey, C. H., Mad. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.,  
May 18, '89.  
Mulligan, W. G. T., Central Prov. Commn., 12 ms.  
Muntz, W. E., Ben. P. W. D., 12 mos., July 7, '89.
- Naylor, J. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Nov. 30, '88.  
Newnham, W. A., 12 mos.  
Nicholson, F. A., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 13 ms., Nov. 25, '89.  
Nixon, Surg. G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Medl., 12 mos. 182  
dys., Apr. 7, '89.
- Oates, L. W., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 10, '88.  
O'Beirne, H., Ben. Cov., C. Provs. Comm., 6 mos., Nov.  
8, '89.  
O'Brien, P. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Nov.  
18, '88.  
Olghert, H. S., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., Dec. 26, '88.  
Oxenham, R. G., Bom. Educ., 94 mos., Feb. 8, '89.
- Patne, F. J., Ben. Pilot, 24 mos., July 16, '89.  
Patin, H. F., Ben. Police, 12 ms., Oct. 18, '89.  
Pank, Surg. P. D., Ben. Medl., 13 mos., Apr. 23, '89.  
Pantling, R., Ben. Agric., 12 mos., Nov. 12, '89.  
Parakh, Surg.-Maj. D. N., Bo. Medl., 8 mos., Jan. 10,  
'90.  
Parsons, Lt. C. G., B.S.C., Punj. Commn., 12 mos.,  
Nov. 8, '89.  
Partridge, W. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Secretat., 12  
mos. Nov. 1, '89.  
Patten, T. A., Indo-Europ. Tel. Dept., 24 ms., Apr. 16, '89.  
Peacock, F. H., Pun. Judl., 12 mos., Jan. 16, '90.  
Pears, S. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 4, '89.  
Pearson, G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 14, '89.  
Pedley, W. C., Bom. P.W.D., 89 mos., 18 May, '88.  
Pemberton, Surg. R., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., Jan. 10, '90.  
Pereira, E. S. D., Ben. Police, 9 mos., Dec. 3, '89.  
Perry, Surg. F. F., Ben. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 2, '89.  
Peters, J., Ben. Rwy. Dept., 6 mos., Dec. 7, '89.  
Pettersson, F. E., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 3, '82.  
Phillips, H. A. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.,  
Nov. 22, '89.  
Pinhey, R. W. S., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Apr. 14, '89.  
Polson, Dr. J., Sind Commn., 9 mos., May 18, '89.  
Pyndar, Surg. J. L., Mad. Medl., 22 mos., July 24, '88.  
Pritchard, C. B., Ben. Cov., Sind Commn., 6 mos.,  
Nov. 8, '89.  
Purser, W. E., Ben. Cov., Pun. C-m., 22 ms., Nov. 14, '88.
- Rameay, Lieut. J., B.S.C., Ben. Pol.  
Rattray, A., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '89.  
Rattray, B., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
Rattray, M., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.  
Ravon, P. E., Burma P.W.D., 20 mos., Dec. 2, '89.  
Rawson, E. C., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.,  
Feb. 13, '90.  
Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.,  
Apr. 30, '89.  
Reilly, H. M., Ben. Police, 24 mos., May 25, '89.  
Reilly, F., Ind. P.W.D., 30 mos., 12 June, '88.  
Reynolds, W. H., Ben. Survey, 7 mos., Jan. 24, '90.  
Ribbentrop, R., Ben. Forest Dept., 19 mos., Aug. 20, '89.  
Ridgway, V., Ben. P.W.D.  
Risley, H. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., to Nov. 20, '90.

Roberts, C., Punj. P.W.D., 26 mos., June 23, '88.  
Robertson, B., Bo. Cov.  
Rooper, P. L., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 15, '89.  
Ross, Surg. D. R., Political Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 10, '88.  
Rowe, F. J., Ben. Educl. Dept., 12 ms., Oct. 15, '89.  
Rowe, J. E., Punjab Comr., 19 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
Ruddock, E. H., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rv. & Gn., 24 ms., Apr. 28, '88.  
Russell, S., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Oct. 23, '89.  
Rust, R., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Apr. 1, '90.  
Ry Orugante Swarama Krishnamma, M. R., Ma. Dist. Munsif, 12 mos., July 2, '89.

Sarkies, Surg. S. C., M. Medl., 12 mos., Feb. 10, '90.  
Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E. Ben. P.W.D., 43 mos., Mar. 4, '87.  
Scott, A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '89.  
Scott, D. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '87.  
Scott, J., Foreign Secretariat, 12 mos., Dec. 12, '89.  
Scott, S. P. C., Mad. Police, 40 mos., Mar. 4, '87.  
Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 40 mos., Mar. 4, '87.  
Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 33 mos., Feb. 7, '86.  
Shaw, W. R., Ben. P.W.D., 13 ms., May 19, '89.  
Sim, H. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Jan. 18, '89.

Single, J. G., B. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
Smith, C. A., Mad. P. W. D., 14 mos., Aug. 24, '89.  
Smith, C. S., Mad. C-mr. of Forest, 24 mos., July 14, '88.  
Smith, H. W., Ben. Tel., 24 mos., June 6, '88.  
Smith, J., Ben. Marine, 18 mos., Mar. 29, '89.  
Smith, L. G., Ben. Comr. of Forests, 18 mos., Apr. 28, '89.  
Smith, H. S., Ben. Cov.  
Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., India P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 15, '88.  
Snadden, W. G., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 17, '89.  
Spankie, Capt. J. P. W., B.S.C., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Apr. 3, '89.

Spencer, F. A., Ro. Judl., 10 mos., Feb. 1, '90.  
Spencer, G. B., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 8, '90.  
Spratt, T., Punjab P.W.D., 6 mos., Nov. 1, '89.  
Stevenson, G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., 2 dys., June 22, '89.  
Stevenscn, R. E., Burma Commn.  
Steward, A. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Polit. Dep., 18 mos., Dec. 5, '89.

Stewart, T. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Surv., 12 ms., June 4, '89.  
Strickland, H. J., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 14 ms., Mar. 22, '89.  
Stuart, H. R., C.F. Police, 21 mos., Oct. 25, '88.  
Stuart, W. B., Burma Police, 15 mos., June 13, '89.  
Summers, T., Bo. P.W.D., 27 mos., Mar. 21, '88.  
Sweet, H. F. D., Mad. Forests, 30 mos., Mar. 2, '88.  
Syad Alay Mahomed, Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 6 mos., Sept. 3, '89.

Taylor, W. B., P.W. Dept., Ben., to Jan. 31, '90.  
Taylor, C., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '82.  
Taylor, H. R. B., Ma. Rev. Survey.  
Tickell, C., Punjab P.W.D., 6 mos., Nov. 15, '89.  
Thom, R., Bombay Salt, 12 mos.  
Thompson H., Burma Police, 15 mos., July 6, '88.  
Thomson, R. G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Commr., 5 mos. 8 dys., Oct. 4, '89.  
Thomson, R. J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 3, '88.  
Thomson, Surg. S. J., N.W.P. & O., 14 mos., Mar. 29, '89.  
Thornburn, J., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 8, '89.  
Thornburn, W. M., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos. 8 dys., Aug. 24, '89.  
Thornhill, G. T., Rev. and Gen. Ma., 12 m's., July 9, '89.  
Thornton, L. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Sect., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
Tickell, J. L., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 2 mos., Apr. 27, '88.  
Toogood, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos.  
Trevor, A. S., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '89.  
Tucker, H. St. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Commr., 24 mos., Apr. 26, '89.  
Tufnell, C. F., P.W.D., Punjab, 30 mos., Nov. 5, '87.  
Tupp, A. C., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Acct. Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 29, '89.  
Turner, H. G., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 17, '89.

Vernon, H. C. E., N. W. P. & D., P. W. D., 36 mos., Mar. 16, '87.  
Vincent, F. D. A., Ma. Forests, 34 mos., May 18, '87.  
Vivian, W., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos.  
Vowell, C. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 9 mos., Jan. 19, '90.

Wahab, Captain R. A., R.E., Ben. Cov., Ind. Survey, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '89.  
Walker, Surg.-Maj. G. L., Ben. Medl., 20 ms., Apr. 9, '89.  
Walsh, E. H., Ben. Cov.  
Walsh, J., Bo. Customs, 6 mos., Nov. 6, '89.  
Warden, F. H., Bo. Police, 4 mos.  
Warth, Dr. H. F. S., Ben. Educl., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Webb, Surg. W. W., M.B., Ben. Medl. 24 mos., July 31, '89.

Weidemann, G. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 19 mos., Mar. 15, '89.  
Weir, C. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 2, '89.

Wells, J. R., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Aug. 31, '89.  
West, W. O. B., Ben. Pilot Ser., 24 mos., Jan. 5, '89.  
Westcott, J. P., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
Whish, C. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 20 mos., Dec. 9, '88.  
White, G. G., C.P. and P.W.D., 24 mos., May 24, '88.  
Whiteford, Maj. W. W. B., R.E., Punj. P.W.D., 2 years, Sept. 16, '88.

Whitwell Surg. R. H., Ben. Medl., 18 mos., Jan. 1, '89.  
Whitwams, W., Ind. Tel. Dep., 6 mos., Nov. 22, '89.  
Wilson, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 48 mos., Nov. 13, '86.  
Wingate, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 7, '90.  
Wolley-Dod, F., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 8, '89.  
Wood, S. G., Ben. Accts. Dept., 24 mos., Jan. 24, '89.  
Wood, T. W., Burma Police, 12 mos., June 19, '89.  
Woodside, J., N.W.P. & O., Forest, 12 mos., Nov. 18, '89.  
Woodward, H. S., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '89.  
Woodward, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Apr. 1, '88.  
Wordsworth, W., Bo. Educl., 29 mos., Oct. 10, '87.  
Wyatt, J. C., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '89.  
Wybrow, G. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos.

### CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Bartlett, Rev. P. R. H., 12 mos., May 28, '89, Bo.  
Bray, Rev. W. H., 9 mos., Feb. 7, '90, B.  
Burnett, R. F., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Carruthers, Rev. G. T., 23 ms. 22 dys., Nov. 7, '89, Ben.  
Clark, Rev. W., Bo., 24 mos., Oct. 7, '87.  
Cumine, Rev. R. H., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Duke, Rev. W. A., Bengal, 2 yrs., Apr. 1, '88.  
Durham, Rev. R. H., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

English, Rev. J., 12 mos., May 3, '89, Ma.

Gibson, Rev. E., 24 mos., Dec. 28, '89, Ma.  
Gothard, Rev. G., 18 mos., May 28, '89, Bo.  
Griffith, Rev. W. H., 24 mos., Mar. 29, '89, Ben.

Hamilton, Rev. W. A., 21 mos., Dec. 7, '89, B.  
Henderson, Rev. J., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '90, Bo.

Jermyn, Rev. E., 24 mos., July 9, '81, Ben.  
Johnston, Ven. Archdeacon C. F. H., 12 mos., Aug. 6, '89, Bo.

Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 19 mos. 4 dys., Apr. 29, '88.  
Kinsman, Rev. V. W., 12 mos., Dec. 6, '89, B.  
Kitchen, Rev. W., 18 mos., Feb. 6, '89, Ben.

Lamert, Rev. M., Bengal, 2 yrs., May 4, '88.  
Le Febvre, Rev. P. H., 24 mos., Jan. 25, '89, Bo.  
Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Ben., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '88.

Midwinter, Rev. H. N., 21 mos., Jan. 20, '88, Bo.  
Montgomery, Rev. F. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.  
Murray, Rev. S., 15 mos., May 7, '89, Ma.

O'Connor, Rev. H. K., 26 mos., June 8, '87, Ben.  
Olyat, Rev. W., 39 mos., Apr. 3, '87, Ben.  
Orton, Rev. F., Bengal, 1 yr. 4 mos., Apr. 23, '88.

Quinlan, Rev. A. W. B., Ben., 24 mos., Sept. 6, '87.

Sharp, Rev. J., 24 mos., May 10, '89, Ma.  
Stone, Rev. A. E., 24 mos., Nov. 5, '89, Ben.

Taylor, Rev. J., 12 mos., May 18, '89, Ben.  
Tollemache, Rev. C. R., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '88, Ben.

Warnford, Rev. T. L. J., 24 mos., June 13, '89, Ben.  
Willocks, Rev. J. O. F., 24 mos., Sept. 27, '88, Ben.  
Williams, Rev. A. A., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '88, Ma.  
Wright, Rev. C. H. L., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89, Ma.

Just Published, demy 8vo. 1fs.

## THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACTS,

I. AND XVIII. OF 1872,

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION ON THE PRINCIPLES OF  
JUDICIAL EVIDENCE, AND COMMENTARIES;

ALSO

## THE INDIAN OATHS ACT,

X. OF 1872,

And other ACTS AND APPENDICES.

BY

WILLIAM GRIFFITH, B.A., &c.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.  
And CALCUTTA.

Royal 8vo. 6 vols. Price £3 3s.

## A DICTIONARY

OF THE

## ECONOMIC PRODUCTS OF INDIA.

BY

GEORGE WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S.

Professor, Bengal Educational Department.

Assisted by Numerous Contributors.

Published under the Authority of the Government of India.

LONDON W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

THE

## PARENTS' CABINET

OF

## AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.

BY

MARTHA HILL and Friends.

A NEW EDITION EDITED BY  
CONSTANCE HILL.

With Numerous Illustrations. In Six Volumes.  
(Each complete in itself), price 3s. 6d. per volume, or  
£1 1s. the set.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S

## RECENT MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

NEW EDITION. Revised and enlarged so as to include  
Questions on the Artillery Drill Book.  
Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

**TACTICAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**  
on the **INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY**  
**DRILL BOOKS, 1889.** By Captain H. R.  
GALL (late 5th Fusiliers).

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

**POSITION ARTILLERY.** Its History, Employ-  
ment, Equipment, Volunteer Organisation, Drills,  
&c. By Captain H. C. C. D. SIMPSON, R.A. New  
Edition.

Demy 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

**RAPID FIELD-SKETCHING and RECON-  
NAISSANCE.** By Capt. WILLOUGHBY VERNER.  
With Plans and Plates.

Crown 8vo. 5s.

**The MILITARY CAREER.** A Guide to Young  
Officers, Army Candidates, and Parents. By Lieut-  
General Sir W. BELLAIRS, K.C.M.G., C.B.

"A practical handbook, which may help parents to  
answer the urgent question, what to do with their  
boys."—ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

"There is a good deal of useful information combined  
with much sound advice in Sir W. Bellairs's book. . .  
Parents will find in it how commissions are to be  
obtained, the examinations necessary to be passed and  
their scope, the cost of outfit, and the amount of private  
allowance that is advisable . . . and detailed state-  
ments of all the articles which are necessary for a com-  
plete but not extravagant outfit. . . The author's  
estimates are perfectly reasonable, and can be safely  
followed."—BROAD ARROW.

"Sir William Bellairs has omitted nothing likely to  
be of service either to the young man himself or to his  
parents or guardians."—MORNING POST.

Demy 8vo. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

**MODERN TACTICS.** By Captain H. R. GALL  
(late 5th Fusiliers).

"Captain Gall's book will be of great value to military  
students going up for examinations. His style is lucid  
and simple, and the questions which are appended to  
each section of the subject are very well chosen."—  
ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

"The style is clear and simple, and the explanations,  
helped as they are by numerous plans, will no doubt be  
easily grasped by those for whom they are written."—  
MORNING POST.

Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**THE YOUNG SOLDIER IN INDIA: His**  
Life and Prospects. A Plain Account of a Soldier's  
Life in India, for would-be Recruits and Young  
Soldiers. By H. S.

**CONTENTS.**—Voyage Out—Barrack Life—Life in Camp  
and Field—Prospects—Climate—Surroundings  
—Native Customs.

"It is satisfactory to read such a good account of a  
soldier's life from one who has experienced it under less  
favourable circumstances than exist at present."—  
MORNING POST.

Cabinet Edition. In 6 vols. each 6s. Vol. VI. now ready.

**HISTORY OF THE SEPOY WAR.** By Sir  
J. W. KAYE. And

**HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.**  
By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. New Edition  
(in which the original Third Volume of Sir John  
Kaye's Work is left out). Revised and Edited by  
Col. G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I.

The sixth volume consists in great part of new matter,  
narrating the occurrences at some of the principal  
stations, other than those originally dealt with, during  
1857-58. It also contains a new and comprehensive  
Index.

2 vols. crown 8vo. each 6s.

**LIVES OF INDIAN OFFICERS.** By Sir  
J. W. KAYE. (Originally published in 8 vols.) With  
Frontispiece. Each volume is complete in itself.

New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY,**  
and of the Disturbances which accompanied it  
among the Civil population. By T. R. E. HOLMES.

One vol. crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**THE DECISIVE BATTLES OF INDIA,**  
from 1746 to 1849 inclusive. By Colonel G. B.  
MALLESON, C.S.I. With a Portrait of the Author,  
a Map, and Three Plans.

"This work, which has already been before the public  
in a less condensed form, is the best text-book upon the  
subject of the conquest of India that we have perused,  
and may be safely commended to every student who  
wishes to acquire a full knowledge of that great his-  
torical fact from a writer who, in his own words, 'will  
tell the whole truth without respect of persons.'"—  
BROAD ARROW.

One vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

**FOUR FAMOUS SOLDIERS: Sir**  
**Charles Napier, Hodson of Hodson's**  
**Horse, Sir William Napier, Sir Herbert**  
**Edwardes.** By T. R. E. HOLMES, Author of  
"History of the Indian Mutiny."

"The lives of Charles and Napier are worth  
careful study. The essay on Sir Charles Napier is pub-  
lished for the first time, and gives a capital picture of  
the indomitable old soldier."—ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

LONDON W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.]

# W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S MAGAZINES.

MARCH.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

2s. 6d.

## CONTENTS.

- AFRICA SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR. By ANGLO-AFRICAN.  
SERVANTS AND DOMESTIC SERVICE. By Major GAMBER-PARRY.  
CAN THERE BE A SCIENCE OF CHARACTER? By W. L. COURTNEY, M.A.  
WAT TYLER AND HIS CAUSE. By HENRY EVERSHED.  
SOME IRISH TRAITS OF THOUGHT AND SPEECH. By HUGH HILL.  
DARWINISM REVISED. By ALBERT J. MOTT, F.G.S.  
TALLEYRAND IN ENGLAND. By Lord COLCHESTER.  
THE MOTHER OF THE STROZZI. By EDITH MARGOT.  
THE CENTENARY OF WHITE'S "SELBORNE." By ARTHUR GAYE.  
TITHES, CONSIDERED BY A TITHE-PAYER. By E. LEIGH PEMBERTON.  
POLITICS AT HOME AND ABROAD.  
CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE ILLUSTRATED NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE.

2s. 6d.

## CONTENTS.

- EPOCHS OF THE BRITISH ARMY. III.—The Revolution.  
GREAT COMMANDERS OF MODERN TIMES. III.—Frederick the Great.  
NAVAL WARFARE.—IX. By Rear-Admiral P. H. COLOMB.  
THE CINQUE PORTS. I.—Sandwich. Illustrated by J. HOLLAND TRINGHAM.  
TWO FRENCH ADMIRALS. I.—Admiral Roussin. By Captain T. SHERLOCK-GOOD, R.N.  
FUTURE INFANTRY TACTICS. By H. C. W.  
THE TUDOR EXHIBITION. By IRVING MONTAGU.  
VOLUNTEER NOTES.  
TACTICAL USE OF MOUNTED INFANTRY. By Captain H. R. GALL.  
JOTTINGS FROM THE FOREIGN PRESS.  
NAVAL NOTES.  
SPORTING NOTES.  
LIST OF MILITARY INVENTIONS DURING THE FOREGOING MONTH.  
AT THE PLAY.  
SUMMARY OF ARTICLES IN FOREIGN SERVICE MAGAZINES.

## COLBURN'S UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

One Shilling.

## CONTENTS.

- ARE SLAVE RAIDS PREVENTIBLE? By General W. N. BUTCHINSON, Colonel Duke of Wellington's Regiment.  
SOME REMARKS ON OUR NEW MILITARY RIFLE. By "VERAX."  
AN INDIAN WATERLOO. By F. DIXON.  
THE PHILOSOPHY OF SUCCESS. By "J. CURTIS MARTIN."  
A NEW NAVAL POWER. By "A NAVAL JOURNALIST."  
WATER! A STORY OF THE MUTINY. By Captain W. S. BURRELL.  
A REMINISCENCE OF THE FUNERAL OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA. By Mrs. J. SALE LLOYD.  
KITTY O'CONNELL'S LOVERS. By PHILIP VINING.  
JOHN COMPANY'S SERVICE FIFTY YEARS AGO. By Major ROBERT D. GIBNEY.  
THE FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF WATERLOO. By Capt. W. J. ROBERTSON, R.H.A.  
A VICTIM OF HYTHE. By L. G. TREVOR.  
CORRESPONDENCE.  
EDITORIAL NOTES.  
THEATRICAL NOTES.  
REVIEWS AND NOTICES.  
STATIONS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

London: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO.

13, Waterloo Place, S.W.

# BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

## THE INDIA LIST: v and Military.

Issued by permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Published on the 1st of January and July of each Year. Demy 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.; leather, 12s. 6d.

## THE ROYAL KALENDAR and Court and City Register for England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies, for the Year 1890. Fcap. 8vo. 7s. with Index, 5s. without Index.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE DIRECTORY, 1890. Containing a List of all the Public Departments; the Officials doing duty therein; and a Detailed Statement of their Services, with an Appendix. Published Annually. Edited by J. MORRIS CATTON. Demy 8vo. cloth, 6s.

## ARMY AND NAVY CALENDAR for the Financial Year 1889-90. Being a Compendium of General Information relating to the Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteers, and containing Maps, Plans, Tabulated Statements, Abstracts, &c. Demy 8vo. 2s. 6d.

## COOPER'S HILL ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE CALENDAR. Published (by Authority) in January each Year. Demy 8vo. cloth, 5s.

## CIVIL SERVICE CALENDAR. Containing Official Regulations and Instructions for Candidates, Sets of Examination Papers, with Answers, Solutions, Specimen Essays, &c., forming a Complete Handbook and Guide to the Civil Service. Edited by WILLIAM BUSSELL. Issued Yearly. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s.

## DIARY FOR 1890 OF THE "SANITARY RECORD." Containing Calendar, handily arranged with a space for the record of each day's appointments—Abstracts of the Statute Law on Sanitary Subjects, Acts of Parliament Affecting Sanitary Interests, Law as to Infectious Diseases, Instructions for Medical Officers of Health, Hints for Sanitary Inspectors, &c. Royal 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d. Free to Subscribers to the "Sanitary Record."

## A GAZETTEER OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA. By J. THORNTON. Revised and Edited by Sir ROGER LETHBRIDGE, C.I.E., and ARTHUR N. WOLLASTON, C.I.E. Demy 8vo. 28s.

## THE DAIRY ANNUAL. A Reference Book for Dairy Farmers and Dairymen. Edited by JAMES LONG, late Professor of Dairy Farming at the Royal Agricultural College. With short and clear Details, Figures, and Formulae, both for the Farmer and Dairymen, and a Diary and Forms of Account. Fcap. 8vo. Pocket-book Form, 2s. 6d.

## THE POULTRY AND PIGEON ANNUAL. A Notebook for Breeders and Exhibitors. By JAMES LONG, Author of "Poultry for Prizes and Profit," &c. Containing a List of Poultry and Pigeon Societies, Exhibitions, and Judges; Description of the Standard Points of each Breed; Data showing the Cost and Feeding Value of Foods, Weights of Birds, Value of Manure, Instructions for Exhibiting and Preparing for Market, &c. With a Diary and Forms of Account. Fcap. 8vo. Pocket-book Form, 2s. 6d.

In Preparation.

## HAYDN'S BOOK OF DIGNITIES. Revised and Enlarged by HORACE OCKERBY. Demy 8vo. cloth, 28s.

LONDON:

W. H. ALLEN and CO.,  
13, WATERLOO PLACE,  
PALL MALL, S.W.

# W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S LIST OF NEW AND FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

## STATESMEN SERIES.

Cr. 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

Edited by LLOYD J. SANDERS.

LORD DERBY. By T. E. KEBBEL.

FOX. By H. O. WAKEMAN.

Demy 8vo. cloth, with an Atlas of Illustrations, £1 10s.

## THE CULTIVATED ORANGES AND LEMONS, &c., OF INDIA & CEYLON. With Researches into their Origin and the Derivation of their Names, and other Useful Information. By G. BONAVIA, M.D.

Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

## FOUR LECTURES ON ECONOMIC MORALS. By W. J. RICHMOND. With Preface by Rev. H. Scott Holland Canon of St. Paul's.

New volume of a Series of Sketches for Settlers in the Colonies, America, &c., fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

## BEYOND THE ARGENTINE. Letters from Brazil. By MAY FRANCES.

Crown 8vo. 6s. with Numerous Maps, Charts, Illustrations of Buys, Beacons, &c.

## MEMORIALS OF THE GOODWIN SANDS and their Surroundings, Legendary and Historical. By G. BYNG GATTIE.

Cabinet Edition. Vol. VI. Completing the Work with Index. Crown 8vo., 6s.

## KAYE and MALLESON'S HISTORY OF the INDIAN MUTINY OF 1857-8. Edited by Colonel MALLESON, C.S.I.

To be completed by January, 1891, in 6 vols. royal 8vo. half-calf, price £3 3s. a set. Vols. I. and II. now ready.

## A DICTIONARY OF THE ECONOMIC PRODUCTS OF INDIA. By GEORGE WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S. Assisted by numerous Contributors.

New Edition. Square 8vo. cloth, with a Coloured Plate, 5s.

## SAKOONTALA; or, THE LOST RING. An Indian Drama, Translated into English Prose and Verse from the Sanskrit of Kalidasa. By Sir MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS.

Fcap. 4to. 2s. 6d., in cloth, 3s. 6d.

## "THE PASSION-PLAY AT OBER-AMMERGAU." With the whole Drama translated into English, and the Songs of the Chorus in German and English. Containing a Map of the Neighbourhood, Plan of the Theatre. Hints as to Routes, Lodgings, &c., &c. By the Author of "Life of Charles Lowder."

NEARLY READY.

Crown 8vo.

## POLO IN INDIA. By Capt. G. J. YOUNGHUSBAND, Author of "Eighteen Hundred miles on a Burmese Tat."

## SUPPLEMENT TO STUDENT'S PLANE TRIGONOMETRY. By THOMAS RONEY.

2 vols. demy 8vo. with Portrait, Maps, and Plans.

## GENERAL GORDON'S DIARY OF THE TAI-PING REBELLION. Edited, with a Introduction, by A. EGDMOST HARE.

Crown 8vo. with 10 Illustrations and 3 Maps.

## THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY. By G. DORRIS.

Demy 8vo. fully illustrated.

## BY TRACK AND TRAIL IN CANADA. By ED. ROPER.

Demy 8vo.

## STRAY FEATHERS. By CHARLES DIXON. Illustrated by C. Whymper.

Crown 8vo.

## TALES OF THE SUN; or, Folk Lore of Southern India. Collected by Mrs. HOW KINGSFOTE and PANDIT NATESA SASTRI.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13 WATERLOO PLACE





# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show him!! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human pair?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**  
*You can change the Trickling Stream, but not the Raging Torrent.*

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," to check disease at the onset!! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstance its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?

"I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life."—J. C. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

SOL BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E. (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)**

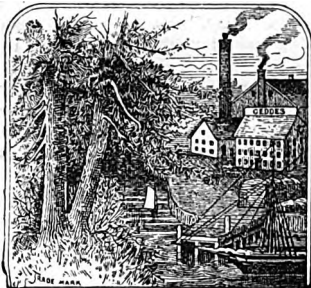
## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, their action is as simple as a tomato, whole meal bread or porridge (with scalded milk); you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced Life they are everything you could wish. Read Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other distressing diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each Bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

## ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

**DR. SPENCER'S  
ASTHMA CURE**



### ASTHMA CURED,

No matter how long standing, or how severe, by DR. SPENCER'S ASTHMA CURE; Price 4/6 and 10/- of Chemists; or free by Parcels Post from us.

Our illustrated book, "ASTHMA, ITS TREATMENT AND CURE," by E. Edwin Spencer, M.A., M.D., &c., &c., will be sent post free by us.

MRS. FLORENCE STONE, Montague Villa, Queen's Road, High Wycombe, says:—

"I have received great benefit from taking Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. For many months I have had an attack come on four nights out of seven, and lately in the day time as well; but since taking your medicine I have only had one slight attack in a month."

MRS. MARY PRICE, Gronant, near Holywell, says:—

"I had suffered for four years with Asthma. I have been now nine months without any attack. I have been cured by Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. I can never praise it enough."

\* **THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
249, High Holborn, London.

\* In no way connected with any other person or firm.

**PILES** "PILANTRA," Pile Cure. Immediate relief and a permanent cure guaranteed. Sample Free. Address—THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 249, High Holborn, London.



**W. ENGLISH,  
ARMY & NAVY  
OUTFITTER,**

Nos. 3, 4, 10, & 11,

**ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, PALM MALL, S.W.**

Established 1860.

**SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.**

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for any Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.

Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement

on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

**67, HAYMARKET.**

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

**EPPS'S**

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**COCOA**

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER, 70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, 15, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.—March 17, 1890.

## EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,

PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA:

**155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.  
No. 1,950.]

LONDON, MARCH 24, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.

### CONTENTS.

—0—

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	267
NOTES OF THE WEEK ... ..	268
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ... ..	269
AVOLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
Money Lending by Unconvenanted Civil Servants	270
Our Frontier Progress	270
Elevators for India	271
The Viceroy of Bengal	271
Hindus and Mahomedans	271
Staff Corps and Staff College	272
Recruits for the Indian Army	272
Bengal, &c.	273
INDIA IN PARLIAMENT ... ..	274
LEADING ARTICLES—	
The Army in India—The European	276
OFFICIAL GAZETTE—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c.	277
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c.	278
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c.	278
INDIA OFFICE	279
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	279
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	279
OBITUARY	280
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE	280
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE	281
Programme of Movements of Her Majesty's Indian Troopships	283
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE	284
ADVERTISEMENTS	235

**A LADY, leaving LONDON for BOMBAY in OCTOBER, via KURRACHEE,** by British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer, will be glad to take charge of a few Children, over 12 years of age, or a few young Ladies, on the voyage, in return for half a first-class passage.—Address, "MATER," care of Messrs. William Watson and Co., 27, Leadenhall Street, London.

**OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.**—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY, every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA, ALEXANDRIA, and NAPLES, every alternate week.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.  
City of Agra ... .. W. M. Grieve .. Monday, April 7  
City of Venice ... .. H. Y. Moffat ... Thursday, Apr. 17

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.  
City of Edinburgh ... W. H. Barham ... Monday, Mar. 31  
Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE and WORKMAN, 36, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS AND Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, Kurrachee and Bombay.  
\*Chyebassa ... .. Mar. 27 Huzara ... .. Apr. 8  
\*Golconda ... .. Apr. 10 Kerbeli ... .. May 10  
\*India ... .. Apr. 24 Kangra ... .. June 7  
\*Manora ... .. May 8 Henzada ... .. July 5

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.  
\*Ethiopia ... .. April 14 \*Madura ... .. June 9  
\*Africa ... .. May 12

\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or lock-outs.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES and Co., 13, Austin Friars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL and Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO and RUBATINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is recommended.

s.s. RAFFAEL RUBATTINO, 5,500 tons, April 10.

s.s. PO, 3,200 tons May 1.

Passengers should embark the previous day.

Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street, London

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**BOMBAY via TRIESTE and BRINDISI.—NOTICE to PASSENGERS.**—Only Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

April 3 ... .. Imperator ... 4,070 tons.  
May 3 ... .. Imperatrix ... 4,070 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,

127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.

Clan Buchanan ... .. April 2  
Clan Mackenzie ... .. April 12

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, via Suez Canal.

Strathesk ... .. April 12  
Clan Cameron ... .. April 26

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUTR AND Co.; or to CAYZER, IRVINE and Co., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street, Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., 23, Regent Street, S.W.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn), of London and Liverpool.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, AND GENERAL SHIPPING INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENCY AND GLOBE FOREIGN EXPRESS.

**PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND MERCHANDISE FORWARDED. PASSAGES ENGAGED.** Baggage Collected and Shipped, and Insurances effected to all parts of the world.

Full information may be obtained on application at 10, Queen Street, Cheapside; and 23, Regent Street, London; and 10, North John Street, Liverpool.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Authorised, £2,000,000 Subscribed and Paid up, £567,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—5, Fannure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Bushire, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Kobe (Yokohama), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tabreez, Tientsin, Teheran, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, Secretary.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 1853

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, Old Broad Street, LONDON. E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches.

INDIA ... .. Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon

IN CEYLON ... .. Colombo, Kandy, Galle.

IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ... .. Singapore, Penang, Malacca.

IN JAVA ... .. Batavia.

IN CHINA ... .. Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

Bankers ... .. Bank of England.

London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agents business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

**GARDEN & SON,**  
200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**MILITARY & HUNTING  
SADDLERY,**  
HARNESS, ACCOUTREMENTS, &c.  
Patentees of "Safety Saddle Bar," strong,  
simple, and secure, and the "Grip-fast,"  
a secure Stop for Riding and  
Driving Reins.

**ROBT. S. GARDEN,**  
**GUN & SWORD  
MAKER,**  
200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.  
**REVOLVERS OF ALL  
DESCRIPTIONS.**

words made to order, the blades thoroughly  
tested by machine on the Premises.  
SPOUTING CARTRIDGES CAREFULLY LOADED  
AS MAY BE REQUIRED.  
Every Description of Sporting Apparatus.

**CERTAIN AND RAPID CURE.**

**RHEUMATISM,  
LUMBAGO,  
GOUT,  
&c., &c.**

**REYNOLDS'  
SPECIFIC.**

Sold  
in Bottles,  
2/9 each.

By all the Principal  
Chemists throughout the  
World.

**IMMEDIATE RELIEF.**

ESTABLISHED 1851.

**BIRKBECK BANK, SOUTHAMPTON**  
BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.

THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS,  
repayable on demand.

TWO per CENT. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS  
calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not  
drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge,  
the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and  
Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends,  
and Coupons, and the purchase and sale of Stocks,  
Shares, and Annuities.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
post free, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCHROFT, Manager.

**The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual  
Receipts exceed Five Millions.**

**HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS  
PER MONTH,** with immediate possession, and no  
Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK  
BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings,  
Chancery Lane.

**HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE  
SHILLINGS PER MONTH,** with immediate possession,  
either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply  
at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND  
SOCIETY as above.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCHROFT, Manager.

To His Highness the Sultan of Johore.

**A. ABRAHAMS,  
COURT BOOTMAKER,**  
113, HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON,  
LONDON, W.

BOOTS and SHOES made to Order on ANATOMICAL  
PRINCIPLES.

Specially Prepared Leather for Tender Feet.  
Specialities for Hot Climates.

Sizes Registered and Lasts kept for every Customer,  
thus ensuring a Perfect Fit.

**PRETTIEST SIGHT IN LONDON,**  
at HENGLER'S, Argyll Street, Oxford  
Circus, OCEAN WAVE (Mimic Sea),  
and the famous ROUMANIAN BAND,  
both from the Paris Exhibition. Also  
High-class Variety Entertainment  
Every Afternoon at Three, and Even-  
ing at Eight. Half-price 9.30. Pro-  
menades, 1s., entitling to One Sail.  
Reserved seats, 2s. (Two Salls); pri-  
vate boxes, 10s. 6d. Children half-  
price.—Tickets at Cramer's, Regent  
Street. Refreshment Bars, Smoking  
Lounges. AFTERNOON TEA (sepa-  
rate tables).

OCEAN  
WAVE.

**CIVILIANS AND MILITARY  
OFFICERS** proceeding abroad can effect ASSUR-  
ANCES and LOANS in connection therewith on moder-  
ate terms, with the

**STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
by applying at the Offices of the Company.

EDINBURGH (Head Office)—3 and 5, George-street.  
LONDON—88, King William-street, and 3, Pall Mall East  
DUBLIN—66, Upper Sackville-street.

Accumulated Funds, upwards of £7,000,000.  
Annual Revenue, over £930,000.

BONUS YEAR.

The next division of Profits takes place as at Nov. 15,  
1890, and policies taken out now or before that date will  
participate in the division.

**R. ANDERSON & CO.,  
INDIAN, COLONIAL,**

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENTS,

14, CORNHILL, E.C., AND 14, COCKSPUR  
STREET, S.W., LONDON.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in INDIAN,  
COLONIAL, LONDON, PROVINCIAL, and FOREIGN  
NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and PERIODICALS.

ESTIMATES FREE.

Letters in reply to Advertisements received and  
forwarded free of charge except for postage.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE  
CORPORATION.**

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.)

**For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.**

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.  
Branch: 20, PALL MALL.

Accumulated Funds nearly £4,000,000.

The Total Claims paid by this Corporation have  
exceeded THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

**FIRE.**

Policies issued free of expense.  
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be  
paid whether the property be set on fire or not.  
An abatement equal to one year's charge is allowed on  
Policies issued for seven years.

**LIFE.**

MODERN AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF  
ASSURANCE.  
Unimpeachable Security. Large Bonuses. Liberal  
Conditions of Assurance.  
Guaranteed minimum Surrender Values.  
Policies protected against accidental forfeiture.  
Immediate Settlement of Claims.  
No fines or fees charged.

A Prospectus, Annual Report, and Balance Sheet will  
be forwarded on application.

E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary.

**COCKLE'S** FREE FROM  
MERCURY.

**ANTIBILIOUS  
PILLS.**  
FOR  
BILE, LIVER,  
INDIGESTION,  
&c.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGRE-  
DIENTS.

THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.  
THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.  
IN USE EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

4, GREAT ORMOND STREET,  
LONDON.

**N. THIERRY,**  
MILITARY BOOT MAKER  
BEST QUALITY HAND SEWN  
BOOTS AND SHOES  
EASY & ELEGANT  
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN WEST END PRICES

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER  
IN A FEW DAYS.

LONDON: (70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W.  
and 48, GRESHAM ST., E.C

**SPECIALITY—**

The K and CHAMPION SHOOTING BOOTS, WATER  
PROOF THROUGHOUT, 27s. NETT

Illustrated Price Lists Post-Free

An old boot is sufficient guide for size to ensure a good  
fit. 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT to Members of the  
Army and Navy C. S. S. A. and C. S. C. S. Stores.

**SMITH, KAY & CO.,**

Late JEREMIAH SMITH & CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS).

**MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT  
STATIONERS,**

**PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND  
LITHOGRAPHERS.**

ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR.  
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL—  
PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.**

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full par-  
ticulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either  
personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's  
Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical  
treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases  
excepted.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

These FAMOUS PILLS PURIFY the BLOOD,  
and act most soothingly on the LIVER,  
STOMACH, BOWELS, and KIDNEYS—the  
great MAIN SPRINGS of LIFE. They are  
wonderfully efficacious in all ailments in-  
cidental to FEMALES. To the EMIGRANT  
TRAVELLER, SOLDIER, and SAILOR, they  
will be found invaluable in the time of need.



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

## • [BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 7th March; from Allahabad and Madras to the 5th March; and from Calcutta to the 4th March.

THE Forest Act Amendment Bill was passed on Feb. 28th, and the Charitable Endowments Bill was to be dealt with at the meeting of the Council on March 7th. All the legislative work of the Calcutta Session will be disposed of by the end of this month, the last meeting of the Council being held on the 28th.

As the Calcutta Session is so near its close a successor to the Maharaja of Vizianagram in the Legislative Council will not be appointed till next cold weather.

THE despatch by the Government of India on the Excise question, in which Mr. Caine's charges are completely refuted, appears in the last *Gazette of India*. The whole case has been most exhaustively treated. His statements on examination prove to be either wild exaggerations or pure fiction.

IF the Secretary of State approves the scheme of administrative reform in the N.W. Provinces as proposed by the Naini Tal Committee the question will be dealt with by the Government of India during the ensuing hot weather, since some legislation will be required in connection with it.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S party have been out pig-sticking near Jodhpur. Fifteen pigs were killed, the Prince getting four first spears. A fine boar charged the Prince, and got speared in the neck. The spear-head bent quite crooked, and has been kept as a souvenir.

THE Commander-in-Chief was to start on his deferred trip to Assam about the 15th instant, by which date the military estimates for the year will have been fully settled.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces leaves for Mussoorie on or about the 28th, and will shortly after start on his march through Gurhwal.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, accompanied by Sir J. Ware Edgar and Captain Currie, A.D.C., has left Calcutta for Chota Nagpur. His Honour will dispose personally of the appeals brought up by the Kols convicted by the local authorities of certain acts of lawlessness during the recent disputes with their zemindars. This will obviate the matter being carried to the High Court.

THE HON. Mr. J. B. RICHEY, C.S.I., member of the Bombay Council, has resigned the Civil Service.

THE Amir is reported to have expressed an intention, after his tour through the Herat and Kandahar districts, of visiting Chaman to see the railway works there.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STEWART, commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, proceeds shortly on six months' leave to England.

JUSTICES TREVELYAN and Beverley, of the Calcutta High Court, have been granted leave from March 20th and April 11th, respectively, to Sept. 16th.

MR. WESTMACOTT, Excise Commissioner in Bengal, will shortly proceed on three months' leave, Mr. A. Forbes, Magistrate of the twenty-four Pergunnahs, acting for him. Mr. Boxwell, Commissioner of the Patna Division, takes

nine months' furlough, Mr. C. C. Stevens acting for him; while Mr. C. C. Quinn will officiate for Mr. Stevens as Commissioner of Bhagulpore.

MR. J. R. REID has been formally gazetted to the Board of Revenue in the N.W. Provinces from the date of Mr. J. C. Robertson's resignation of the service. Whether he will join the appointment is still uncertain.

MAJOR R. R. PULFORD, R.E., goes to Agra shortly to officiate for eight months as Superintending Engineer, in the place of Colonel F. D. Brown, V.C. Mr. L. B. Simeon, Executive Engineer in the Kumaon Division, acts for Major Pulford in the N.P.W. Public Works Secretariat.

MR. F. L. O'CALLAGHAN, Consulting Engineer for Railways, has returned to Calcutta, having completed his examination of the Mu Valley Railway route in Upper Burma.

MAJOR J. A. MILEY has been appointed Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, vice Colonel Perrean, retired.

It has been decided to establish a Society for the Diffusion of Useful Literature in Western India.

MR. HENVEY, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, has opened a new hospital at Rutlam, built at the expense of the Raja.

A NEW public library is to be opened in Madras.

CAPTAIN RUNDALL, commanding the advance party sent by General Symons to communicate with General Tregear, has succeeded in recovering the heads of Lieut. Stewart and the two English soldiers who were murdered with him by the Shendus in the spring of 1888.

THE English cricketers have beaten a representative Punjab team at Lahore by an innings and forty runs.

A PRIVATE of the 7th Dragoons at Umballa, charged with murdering two Native boys, has been committed to the Sessions on a charge of causing death by negligence.

PRIVATE O'HARA, now under sentence of death for murder, has appealed to the High Court of Calcutta.

GENERAL STRACHEY is to meet a deputation of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce at Cawnpore to discuss the question of railway rates, freights, and facilities.

NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX Native emigrants left Calcutta for the Colonies during January.

THE rate of Exchange for the payment of British troops in India for next year has been fixed at one shilling and fivepence.

ONE object of the Chin-Lushai Expedition is the establishment of an overland route from Bengal to Upper Burma.

BY a gunpowder explosion at Rajpura, in the Patiala State, several lives were lost.

AN epidemic of fever has visited Bombay, increasing the death-rate among Natives.

THE Chin and Lushai Columns met on the 27th ultimo.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to work the Delhi-Kalka Railway by the East Indian Railway Company.

SURGEON-MAJOR E. PALMER, 9th Bengal Lancers, who was in medical charge lately at Muridki Camp, has been for some weeks laid up in Lahore suffering from typhoid fever. He is, however, out of danger.

THE COUNTESS OF STRATHMORE and her daughters, the Ladies Lyon, who are at present on a visit to Jodhpur leave Bombay on the 7th prox. in the P. and O. Co's steamer *Peninsular* for England.

## NOTES.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR has been fortunate, in his office of Financial Minister of India, in having been able to present a Budget which, according to the *Times* Calcutta correspondent, is declared by the public verdict to be the most satisfactory Budget of the last seven or eight years. There has been a satisfactory increase under the important heads of land revenue, salt, excise, stamps, customs, and assessed taxes; opium—that terrible trouble to Indian financiers—has not fallen in price much below last year's estimate, and there has been a reduction in expenditure under the heads of special defences, interest, and the army.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Daily News* does not, however, endorse the opinion of the *Times* correspondent. According to the Gladstonian journal, the local papers in Calcutta in discussing the Budget show some disapproval. They regret the absence of any prospect of finality to the heavy cost of frontier defences. What are the local papers referred to? We have a shrewd guess that they are only the Native papers which, whether printed in the vernacular or in English, would be untrue to themselves if they did not carp at and find fault with any official statement emanating from Government. A Budget which promises the Finance Minister such a surplus as to allow him partially to restore the famine grant, to extend railway and canal construction, and to reduce borrowings, cannot but be a satisfactory one.

Two persons in England will certainly approve of it, at least in one direction. Mr. Cairne, M.P., and Mr. S. Smith, M.P., will rejoice with an exceeding great joy, no doubt, to learn that an addition of one rupee per gallon has been added to the duty on imported spirits, and that a duty has been imposed on Indian-brewed beer equal to that on imported beer. These impositions will bring in, it is calculated, Rs. 100,000 to the Revenue, and this is all they will do; they will not help the cause of temperance or total abstinence one iota, although the worthy M.P.'s named may think so. The Indian brewers are, fortunately, now in so strong a position that they can afford to meet the proposed imposition without difficulty or demur. But it will remain an open question whether the Government of India does wisely in being so ready always to tax a local industry under the pressure of home competitors. It matters not what the local industry be; the question is, Is the policy wise?

It certainly is not encouraging to capitalists who embark money in Indian enterprises to learn that when, after perhaps years of labour and loss, the tide turns to success that moment is seized upon to burden the enterprise with taxation as much in the interests of home and foreign competitors as in that of the State itself. We are not alleging that the profits of the Indian brewers—who, however, be it remembered, have to pay income-tax—will not stand a little extra impost for the benefit of the Indian revenue; but it is no secret that in their case the imposition has been encouraged by the influence of certain parties at home interested in the matter of importing English beer to India with the view of obtaining the military contracts, and ousting, if possible, the country brewed article from the regimental canteens.

THE philanthropists will, however, rejoice at what they will consider by these duties on spirits and beer as a triumph for their cause—that of ameliorating poor India. Fortunately this kind of philanthropist is known, and can be taken at his proper value. Dr. Johnson said that "patriotism was the last refuge of a scoundrel"; Lord Teynham does not go quite so far in his definition of a philanthropist as given by him at the Uncovenanted Service dinner to Mr. King the other evening, but he fairly approached it in saying, "If there is a man against whom I have the strongest prejudice it is the philanthropist. I think he is the most odious of mankind. That is my experience."

ACCORDING to Mr. William Digby's new journal, *India*, Mr. Frederick Pincott has achieved an unique feat in shooting. "Firing at a hawk, he not only brings down that bird, but hits a golden eagle." The meaning of this metaphor is that Mr. Pincott, having written a letter to our Congress contemporary in reply to the *Evening News and Post*, which journal had stated that the Indian Mutiny was caused by the mischievous endeavour to graft Western ideas upon an Eastern people, the editor of *India* considers that Mr. Pincott not only brings the *Post* down to earth, but Lord Salisbury (who had expressed similar opinions to those of the evening journal) also. Mr. Pincott proves both to be wrong, and says, "it is a fact that all the leaders in that so-called Mutiny (*sic*) were people who had suffered wrongs similar to those which have recently been inflicted on the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Kashmir, and the Royal Family of Nepal." These latter "so-called" wrongs, it may be noted, have been inflicted by the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council.

BUT, as the editor of *India* puts it, "Probably if some people knew our fellow-subjects in India as thoroughly as Mr. Pincott knows them, their faith in Indian character would not be such a minus quantity as it is at the present moment."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a contemporary:—"The Russians are evidently not standing idle, so far as the Central Asian preparations are concerned. A correspondent at Odessa announces that 2,000 ammunition carts, baggage waggons, and other military transport vehicles, all of the most improved types, and built in Warsaw, have arrived there for shipment to Batoum. They will thence be forwarded by rail and steamer across the Caspian; but for what part of Central Asia this warlike equipment is destined is not known. A local firm has received an order for a first consignment of fifty pontoon boats of very shallow draught, suitable for landing troops. The destination of these boats also remains a secret. As I have before stated, Russia is steadily pursuing a preparatory policy, unretarded by any pacific aspect which the general political position may temporarily present."

It is reported in military circles that the appointment of Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Horse Guards, vacated by the nomination of Sir W. S. Lockhart to the command of the Punjab Frontier Force, will not be filled up for the present. But rumours which take their rise in the military clubs are not always to be depended upon. A few days ago the report was spread abroad that Lord Wolseley was about to proceed to take up the Irish command, the gossipers forgetting that his lordship's services away from his present post are not likely to be required before October next.

THERE is some anxiety in military circles lest another rumour turns out to be true, viz., that Lord Wolseley will succeed Sir Frederick Roberts. The wish can hardly be said in this case to be father to the thought. Besides, if the office of Commander-in-Chief is to be done away with in England, as recommended by the late Commission, will the office of Commander-in-Chief in India be retained? if the arguments in favour of the abolition of the office at home are sound—as forcible reasons may be found for the abolition of the post in India. At present, however, all that is certain is that no decision has yet been come to with regard to the Indian command.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—Mysore Shares on Saturday rose 1-16, otherwise this interest was unchanged. Mysore Shares were last quoted 6½ to 6¾ xd., Nundydroog 1 15-16 to 2 1-16, Indian Consolidated 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d., Balaghat-Mysore fully paid (£1) 11s. to 12s., Ooregum Ordinary 2 3-16 to 2 5-16, ditto Preference 2½ to 2½, Devala-Moyar 3s. to 3s. 6d., Nine Reefs New (17s. paid) 7s. to 8s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d., Mysore-Wynad (18s. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., South-East Mysore 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., Indian Glenrock 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., Gold Fields of Mysore 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d., New South-East Wynad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. 6d. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

## INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

Sir David Barbour presented his financial statement at a meeting of the Legislative Council on Friday, but no debate took place, it having been arranged that the discussion should be postponed to next Friday. It was generally expected that the Budget would give a favourable view of the financial position, and the result fully bears out anticipations; indeed, the popular verdict so far is that it is the most satisfactory Budget of the last seven or eight years. The principal figures are as follows:—The accounts of 1888-89 close with a surplus of Rx. 37,000, instead of a deficit of Rx. 201,700, as estimated a year ago. The surplus of Rx. 106,300 estimated for the current year has been converted into one of Rx. 2,733,200, while the estimate for the coming year shows a surplus of Rx. 304,900.

Sir D. Barbour's statement begins by explaining the causes of the great increase in the surplus of the current year. The recent improvement in the exchanges, he says, although most welcome to the Government, has not had so much to do with the result as is generally supposed, for it amounted in the whole year to only about one-sixth of a penny per rupee, representing a net gain of about Rx. 200,000. Opium has had much greater influence. There was a poor crop in Bengal last year, and as the total crop is purchased by Government at a fixed price, it followed that there was a saving in expenditure amounting to Rx. 708,800. At the same time, the rise in the price of the opium sold by Government caused an increase in the opium revenue of Rx. 286,400. Last year's bad crop had done no material injury, as the opium reserve was still high and sufficient, but the present selling price was much below last year's average, so the improvement in the opium revenue must be considered merely temporary. There had also been a satisfactory increase under the other principal heads, including land revenue, salt, excise, stamps, customs, and assessed taxes. There had been a reduction in expenditure under the heads of special defences, interest, and the army. The general growth of the revenue might be expected to be maintained in future years; but only a moderate surplus was estimated for next year, because the Government would lose the temporary improvement under opium; because it would no longer receive a special contribution of Rx. 490,000 from the provincial Governments; because there were special demands in connection with the equipment of the army with the magazine rifles, and the cost of twenty-one more batteries of 12-pounder breechloading guns; and because there was an increase in the next interest charges, as well as in the expenditure on special defences.

Sir D. Barbour then goes on to say that, in view of the comparatively favourable prospect, the Government has decided to anticipate the future to some extent and partially restore the famine grant. After giving a short history of that grant or famine insurance fund as it used to be called, and of the circumstances which led to its practical abolition four years ago, he describes the manner in which it is proposed partially to restore it. In the first place, a special contribution of Rx. 490,000 due from the local Governments will not be credited till next month, thus diminishing this year's surplus and increasing that of next year by that amount. In both years a certain amount of expenditure is already shown under the grant for famine relief and insurance, and out of the surplus of the current year a sum of Rx. 433,500 will be utilised to raise the total famine grant to Rx. 600,000, while of the surplus of the coming year a sum of Rx. 524,500 will be utilised to raise that year's famine grant to a like amount. The surplus of the revised estimate of the current year will then stand at Rx. 1,809,700, and that of the Budget estimate of the coming year at Rx. 270,400. The famine grant will be devoted to railway and canal construction, while the surpluses will be available for the reduction of the borrowings.

After concluding his general review of the financial position Sir D. Barbour alludes to the hopeful remarks made by him last year. The progress made in the current year, he maintains, confirms the soundness of the opinions he expressed last March. He states that the Government does not expect to have recourse to borrowing, although no pledge to that effect is given.

The only new taxation consists of an addition of one rupee per gallon to the duty on imported spirits, and the imposition of a duty on Indian brewed beer, equal to that on imported beer. These together are expected to yield about Rx. 130,000. He adds:—

"I said last year that there were signs of improvements; I say now that my forecast is borne out by the facts of the year

which is about to close, and that there are good grounds for expecting further improvement in the coming year; but I fully recognise that we have difficulties of no slight magnitude still to meet, that the finances are exposed to many dangers, and that unforeseen disaster might for a time upset calculations. There is every need for caution and economy, and I should greatly regret if anything I now say or have said in the past conveyed the impression that the Government of India is in a position to embark on a policy of adventure of any description."

The arrival by the last mail of the text of Lord Cross's Indian Councils Bill has added interest to the discussion on that measure which has been going on in the columns of the Indian Press for the last few weeks. The Anglo-Indian journals, as a general rule, approve of the omission of the elective principle, but some of them are not satisfied with the Bill in other respects. Thus the *Pioneer* describes it as a measure which seems conscious of going in the wrong direction and relies on the plea that it goes only a little way.

The *Madras Mail* suggests that a Native member should be added to each Executive Council, and says such step would do more to protect Native interests than any scheme of popular election.

The more extreme Congress organs continue to declaim against the Bill as a sham, while the moderate portion of the Native Press is disposed to approve or at least accept it as an instalment of better things to come. *Reis and Ray-yet*, perhaps the ablest Native journal on this side of India, describes it as a fair measure, and advises Congress to take it in good part.

Sir Madhava Rao has spoken again on the subject. He points out that the experience of Europe has shown that representative government produces much good and much evil; therefore, in introducing it in India responsible British statesmen should exercise great caution that good may be produced and evil excluded. It might be wrong, he goes on, to introduce that system at once merely because Congress asks for it. It is absolutely necessary to take measures cautiously and tentatively. He then proceeds to rebut the charge of political inconsistency brought against him by some Native papers, and states that when he met Mr. Hume in Madras he told him he thought the elective system would be premature in India.

Prince Albert Victor spent last week in visiting various Native States in Kattiawar. He was received with great honour, and there were public rejoicings everywhere. The business of attending State functions was varied by some sporting expeditions, the most interesting of which, that to shoot lions at Junagar, does not appear to have been very successful, owing to the scarcity of game. The next few days will witness the parting festivities at Bombay.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been making a tour of inspection of Chota Nagpore for the purpose of personally inquiring into the recent disturbances among the aboriginal tribes of Kols. The result of the inquiry has appeared in the form of a Government resolution remitting or modifying the sentences which the Deputy-Commissioner of Lohardaga had passed upon a number of Kols who had been convicted of rioting. Sir Stuart Bayley also remarks that the comments made by the Deputy-Commissioner on the conduct of some Roman Catholic missionaries ought not to have appeared in the judgment, as they were in no degree justified by the evidence on record.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Friday Bills to amend the law on the subjects of guardians and wards, railways, and printing presses were passed. The last meeting of the Calcutta session will be held next Friday, after which the Government will remove to Simla. The Viceroy leaves Calcutta on the 30th, and proceeds, *via* Dehra, Mussoorie, and Chakrata, to Simla, where he arrives about the end of April.

The committee lately appointed for the purpose of drawing up rules for the grant of mining and prospecting leases has now completed its sittings. The result of the deliberations has not yet been made public.

The Madras High Court, after hearing the appeal of the Mohunt of Tripati, who was lately convicted of criminal misappropriation of the Temple funds, has affirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence from three years' rigorous to eighteen months' simple imprisonment.

It is announced that O'Hara, the soldier whose conviction on a charge of murdering a Native was recently quashed on a point of law by a full bench of the Calcutta High Court, has been discharged from the Army. The case has caused much excitement here, and it is recognised on all sides that there has been a failure of justice, as a brutal crime will go unpunished; but it is much to be regretted that some Native journals make use of the incident to rake up race animosities, and openly assert that O'Hara owes his escape to the fact of his being a European.

The influenza epidemic appears likely to spread through India as widely and rapidly as through Europe. Some Native

traders from Bombay have carried it to Calcutta. Over one hundred cases are now reported here, and the malady has also appeared in a number of other cities in various parts of the country. It is said to be dying out in Bombay.

BOMBAY, MARCH 23.

Prince Albert Victor returned here yesterday evening, and was received on arrival with the full honours due to his rank.

His Royal Highness was warmly welcomed by the population on his way to Government-house, and the route was gaily decorated throughout. Wednesday will be observed as a public holiday. The city will be illuminated, and great preparations are being made for various festivities.

SIKKIM.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

The Convention between England and China regarding Sikkim was signed by the Viceroy and the Chinese Amban, or Imperial Resident, on Monday. The event was marked by some ceremony. The Amban, with his secretaries and suite, all richly dressed and wearing official insignia, arrived at Government House about four o'clock. The Foreign Secretary to the Indian Government received and conducted them to the Council Chamber. The Viceroy, attended by Messrs. Scoble and Hutchins and by his staff, then came in. The preliminaries of presenting powers and comparing copies of the Convention having been gone through the signatures were attached, the Amban using a brush which he dipped in a dish of Indian ink, held by three attendants. The copies were then formally sealed, and, after a short conversation, the Amban was conducted to his carriage.

He still remains in Calcutta, and is assiduously devoting his time to sight-seeing. He returns to Lhasa, *via* Darjeeling, in a few days.

It is understood that the main effect of the treaty is to confirm the British claims to treat Sikkim as a feudatory State.

BURMA.

RANGOON, MARCH 22.

During their recent tour in Upper Burma Sir Charles Arbuthnot and General Gordon made a careful inspection of the commissariat supplies at every post, opening bags, boxes, and tins at random. All the supplies were found in good order.

Sir C. Crosthwaite has held a durbar of the Southern Shan chiefs at Fort Stedman. He impressed on the Tsawbwas the necessity of paying their tribute punctually.

The Mandalay and Kyaukse districts are disturbed by dacoit bands, under the dacoit Boh Ngakyaw. This leader was recently captured, but after a few hours' confinement was allowed to escape. The Yenangyoung and Mogwe districts are also troubled by dacoits.

The case of Grange, a soldier of the Cheshire Regiment, who was tried nearly two years ago and sentenced to death for murdering two Burmese women, was again before the Courts this week. The Recorder decided that he had no power to grant the application of the Government to re-try the prisoner, the High Court of Calcutta having pronounced the original trial irregular. As the prisoner cannot be tried again the only course seems to be to discharge him. Grange has been kept under sentence of death for over eighteen months.

THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

RANGOON, MARCH 22.

The fine on the Tashons was originally fixed at 10,000 rupees, but Brigadier-General Symons reduced the amount to 5,000 rupees, which the chiefs agreed to pay. It has been ascertained that until the 1st of March the Tashons had decided on resisting our advance. They refrained from doing so on finding that a combined advance was to be made against them from Haka and Fort White. The country north of the Tashon Ywama towards Fort White was found to be fortified with stone and earthen breastworks for a distance of six miles.

During the return of the troops from the Tashon Ywama to Haka a mountain gun fell over a precipice. A gun mule was killed, but the gun was recovered. The Tashon country was found to be thickly populated and studded with villages.

Brigadier-General Symons telegraphs that in his opinion all anxiety regarding the situation is at an end. This view is not generally accepted. It is almost certain that another expedition will be necessary next year to accomplish the subjugation of the Chins. There is much disturbance in the Kale valley from detached parties of Chins; the telegraph wires have been destroyed, and nineteen miles of wire were recently carried away. Very heavy rains are reported from the Chin country.

## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

### MONEY LENDING BY UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

We have already noted the recent extension of the order issued in 1793 which prohibits Covenanted Civil Servants from lending money, directly or indirectly, to any proprietor or farmer of land, or independent talukdar or under-farmer, or rayat or their sureties. By a Government resolution published in 1882, this prohibition was extended to Natives of India appointed to an office ordinarily reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service. Now these rules have been further made applicable to Uncovenanted Civil Servants. Instances have been brought to notice in which uncovenanted gazetted officers have lent large sums of money, at very high, and even usurious, rates of interest, to landholders of the province, and in some cases of the district in which they are serving. Government, of course, thinks it very desirable that this practice should be discontinued at once, and has accordingly directed that the existing rules on the subject which apply to Covenanted Civil Servants and members of the Statutory Civil Service shall be extended to all uncovenanted officers in the subordinate executive and judicial services in India. Such officers are, therefore, now prohibited from lending money at interest, whether directly or through relatives, or rather agents, to landholders, with or without security, within the province in which they are employed. We have every reason to believe that the Uncovenanted Civil Service money-lenders brought to light were Natives, and not Europeans, though possibly the gullible public in England will believe Bengali agitators, who pretend that the recent order has special reference to the prohibition of the latter from ill-treating the former. The statement, for ignorance and malice, is equalled by another that the present Uncovenanted Civil Service movement, headed by Mr. King, has for its object the squeezing of more filthy lucre out of India's overtaxed exchequer to add to already ill-gotten gains. Be this as it may, however, we certainly think the whole subject goes to fairly prove that some Natives are paid too highly for their work. In most countries in the world the official class is a financially poor one, but in India the Native official class appears to be *ex-officio* capitalists.

### OUR FRONTIER PROGRESS.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

Is there not some misnomer in the present circle of engineering works known as the "Frontier Railway Survey?" This has lately been given over by Mr. Ramsay to Mr. J. R. Bell, and includes, we believe, the Mianwali-Kalabagh extension, the Umarnot-Hyderabad Railway, the Campbellpur extension, and the location of a new bridge on the Indus, as well as, when the occasion arises—probably very soon—a railway through the Gomal Pass. The last, however, still belongs to the future, and is the only one of the projects mentioned which is a real "frontier" scheme: whereas Mr. Upcott's charge of the Kabul River Survey is distinctly "frontier." This argument is enhanced by the fact that the "Kabul" part of the strategic frontier will be that on which the Government will bestow their first and best thoughts for some time to come. This has been necessitated, we think, by the tremendous strength of our position at Quetta. Our enemies must know very well what we have done there: and the impregnability (as we believe) of Quetta compels an enemy from the north-west to look at the other end of our frontier for the opening through which to attack us. We must, therefore, bring our Khyber-Kabul defences to something like a level with those of Quetta-Kandahar before we can talk of a real scientific frontier; and after this will come the turn of the Gomal-Ghuzni centre of our line of defence; and of our outlying position beyond Gilgit, by Chitral and Kafiristan. The man who lives to see all these carried out, as the Quetta portion has been, will see India absolutely assured from invasion, or even the threat of invasion, on her north-west frontier. At any rate, we believe that attention bestowed upon these undertakings is vastly more urgent than care for our "second line of defence" on the Indus. To spend much money on the latter seems to imply a doubt of our ability to hold the frontier; and the fortifications of Rawalpindi and Sukkur are thus in their import discouraging. We would not set our opinion against that of those who have the care of the empire and know all the details of fact upon which a strategic determination must be based: but so far as our knowledge goes, we would say:—Spend every rupee that can be spared to secure against all comers the gates of India through the Khyber, the Gomal, and the northern passes from Kashmir. Improve the whole army of Kashmir till it can take its proper place in our first line of defence: conclude an offensive and defensive agreement with Chitral; take Kafiristan (as well, of



course, as Bajaur and Swat) under our protection; recruit from those regions new regiments, or at least tribal levies. Use the tribesmen beyond the Gomal, as we have used the Afridis of the Khyber. Thus we should assure ourselves of the command of the roads to Kabul, Ghazni and Kandahar, with an unbroken fringe of armed frontier territory covering the whole north-western frontier of the Empire from the sea coast at Karachi to the uplands of Tibet. The Government is, we believe, awake to most of the opportunities which we have pointed out, with one important exception. We have seen no sign of a desire to seize the chance offered to us, perhaps for the last time, to save Kafiristan for ourselves. Colonel Durand at Gilgit could with a word, if he were instructed to say it, secure Kafiristan—that mysterious country of unconquered highlanders who claims kinship with ourselves—to the side of the Government of India. This race of hardy and fanatical mountaineers, who have held their own for ages against Muhammadan enemies on all sides, should make splendid material for our army; and might subserve, as the Gorkha regiments do, a most important political end which we need not specify. The inclusion of Kafiristan within the range of our influence would presuppose similar straightforward dealing with Bajaur and Swat; and here, too, the opportunity seems ready made to our hand, in the ambition, ability and desire for British assistance displayed by Umra Khan of Jandol. With a small percentage to him of the magnificent subsidy allowed to Kabul, we could create a friendly and united North-East Afghanistan extending from the Kabul river to Chitral and Kafiristan. With these two regions also bound to our side, we should at last possess a complete and uninterrupted strategic frontier, which no enemy could pierce, and against the possessor of which no enemy could maintain himself in Afghanistan, even supposing that the Afghans sided with him.

#### ELEVATORS FOR INDIA.

(*Englishman.*)

The proposed Grain Cleaning and Elevator Company, of which we have lately made mention, will, according to the representations of its promoters, be a concern of no inconsiderable magnitude and importance. In addition to its business of wheat cleaning and grading it will act as the agent of producers and merchants, and will also "make advances of money against grain held in the elevators, or to ryots on the security of their land and crops," in this last respect assuming the functions of a land bank. It is not likely, however, that the project will, in its present form, reach the stage of practical development. The concessions and guarantees demanded are too considerable to be granted by the Government in their entirety, though the Secretary of State would sanction the granting of some assistance to the company. The reform which it is desired to effect is, after all, a matter which concerns, in the first place, those who would be affected by it, be they producers, middlemen or consumers, but it is encouraging to mark the readiness with which official zeal nowadays promotes what it deems the trade interests of the country. If favourable terms are obtained from the Government the company will at first proceed tentatively—cleaning and grading wheat at a few stations only until the superior quality of the grain thus handled has created a large demand for it, when the sphere of operations would be extended. Should the elevator system be actually introduced into India it could be made successful only if the co-operation of the Home Corn Trade Associations were first secured. If the latter put a penalty on all deliveries of wheat which were unaccompanied by an Elevator Company's certificate of purity the reform would be at once carried out. Whether the advantages of the change would all lie one way is another matter. The promoters of the proposed company claim that one result of the alteration would be the transfer of the trade from the hands of a few experts to whoever chose to deal in wheat under the company's certificates. This, as in America, would probably lead to the business becoming entirely, and perhaps wildly, speculative.

#### THE VICEROY OF BENGAL.

(*Madras Mail.*)

It is a great pity that in these days of extended railway and steamer communications the Viceroy and his chief civil and military advisers do not travel more over the great peninsular for whose prosperity they are responsible. India does not consist of Bengal alone, nor can her military requirements, and the spirit of her sons, be gauged by a superficial acquaintance with Bengal any more than her civil necessities can be ascertained through the enthusiastic proposals of delegates to the National Congress. "*Veni, vidi, vici*," was the pithy report of Cæsar of old when he had won one of his most important campaigns; and if the head of the Indian Government would come with his *entourage*, and see those parts of the country for whose benefit, without any personal familiarity, he is

called upon to decide many complex questions, he would be in a materially better position to judge them aright, and to overcome the difficulties inseparable from the task. If leisure or opportunity forbid his doing this, then the sooner we fall back upon Mr. Bright's proposal, and introduce half-a-dozen, or more, practically independent satrapies, the better. Surely India has suffered enough from having its civil and military headquarters immured at Simla. As it is the Viceroy is becoming more and more the Viceroy of Bengal rather than, as he ought to be, of all India. He lives, moves, and has his being almost exclusively in Bengal, and he learns to think with the *Pioneer*, that Bengal is India.

#### HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

(*Madras Times.*)

That there exists in England a lamentable want of knowledge of India, her people and her affairs, is well known. Of late, the London agency of the "National Congress" has professed to be enlightening the British public, and other similar professions have been made by private individuals. That the "enlightenment" has been one-sided and prejudiced has been suspected by many, and the following specimen taken from a Magazine article recently published in London shows that one instance, at least, can be adduced to prove that suspicions such as we refer to have not been altogether unfounded. A Hindu Barrister-at-Law is responsible for the following misleading statement, professedly a reply to a statement that if the Congress-Wallahs became successful, the Mahomedans would be swamped by the Hindus:—"The so-much-talked-of antagonism between Hindus and Mahomedans exists in the brains of our critics only; those who know anything of India know that Hindus and Mahomedans are, for all practical purposes, one nation; leaving religion aside, in everything else—in social customs and manners, in intellectual tastes and pursuits—there is hardly any material difference between the two; and if, as a French philosopher says, the sentiment of nationality is based upon common oblivions and common recollections, then, indeed, it may be asserted, that Hindus and Mahomedans have nearly forgotten the bitter feuds of past times." That all this is *untrue* is just what is known by those who know something about India. It is all very well to talk of a sentiment of common nationality based upon feelings of amity and tolerance; that English education is a nationalising force may be accepted as true; but as matters stand at present, there are only too obvious signs of antagonism between Hindus and Mahomedans and of divergences in social customs and manners, as well as in intellectual pursuits. In case some doubts should linger in the minds of any of our readers, we may make a few remarks to substantiate the statement we have made.

Our Indian Army is composite, the men being drawn from various nationalities and creeds. The Pathan, the Rajput, the Brahman, the Mahomedan, the Pariah and others are in the ranks, and stand shoulder to shoulder on the parade ground, while on the march, and when engaged in action. The animosity of caste and creed would, under such conditions, seem to have become extinct. It would also appear that among these races there is an identity of interests and pursuits. Yet this appears to be the case only so long as the races are constrained by the stern hand of discipline to act as a united body. The sepoy loves his pay and submits without a murmur to the command of his superiors, so long as they leave his caste free from interference. If one thing more than another is needed to weld men of various nationalities and religions into one "nation" having common oblivions and common recollections, "it may be found in service under a common master, and, in times of war, in the sharing of common danger. The last two conditions may seem powerful enough to coalesce races and to make different peoples forget their jarring interests, creeds, and other traditional antipathies. Yet in the Indian Army the sameness, the oneness, of interests and feelings extends only while the men are on duty. When they are no longer under discipline, the sight is worth seeing by a visionary who dreams that Hindus and Mahomedans have practically become one nation. The social manners and customs of the races are different. Out of the parade ground, the Hindu shuns his Mahomedan comrade, no less than the latter shuns the former. Each goes apart, each cooks for himself, and each associates with his castemen. The Mahomedan will not admit the Hindu into his house, lest the profane gaze of the latter should defile the sanctity of the *Zenana*. Nor will the Hindu admit the Mahomedan into his house, lest the unsanctified presence of the casteless should render his domicile unholy, and his domestic utensils unclean. If there is any school which should teach more widely and more persistently than any other those common oblivions and recollections to which allusion has been made, our Indian army, broadly speaking, is such a school. Yet we have but to study it to see how it fares. And is a common language likely to be more successful? This, it

might be thought, would act powerfully to fuse party with party, and to bring about a new or united nation. But here, too, castes and creeds still assert their sway. They may be undermined, but they are still far from falling. The vernacular of certain classes of Hindus, both in the North and in the South, is Hindustani. Again, certain classes of Mahomedans speak some one of the languages of the Hindus. Yet the Hindus continue Hindus, the Mahomedans are still Mahomedans, in thought, in feeling, in prejudice, and much more in religion.

In the face of such facts it is unwise to assert that Hindus and Mahomedans have nearly forgotten the bitter feuds of past times, and that they are equally proud of the glory of Akbar or Shahjehan. No doubt the Hindu reader of history is familiar with Akbar, though all Hindus are not. Akbar perhaps wished to found a lasting Mahomedan Empire in India, and his policy was to bring about intermarriages between Hindus and Mahomedans. The prospects of success in this direction are as remote now as ever, and this fact alone shows that it must be long ere Hindus and Mahomedans can truly be termed one nation, if indeed that time ever comes. In all parts of India, too, there have been of late disturbances of such a character as to give the lie direct to any statement that ancient feuds have been forgotten, and that the hatchet of war has given place to the calumet of peace. There have been such disturbances in Madras itself, as well as elsewhere in Southern India, and in the North. Isolated instances may not have much importance, yet there are signs that the Government does not regard these particular cases as unworthy of its attention. Whatever may be said to the contrary by men who wish to mislead the British public, the fact remains that an impassable gulf still lies between Mahomedans and Hindus, a gulf that time has not yet contrived to bridge.

#### STAFF CORPS AND STAFF COLLEGE.

(*Pioneer.*)

In a speech made at the Staff College dinner at Simla last year Sir Thomas Baker strongly advised all young officers of the Indian Army to endeavour to pass through the Staff College. As an inducement to them to do so he gave it as his opinion that, in the near future, all the best military appointments in India will be held by those who have passed through the college. Whether this anticipation will ever be realised or not the future must show; but at the present time, when the competition for entrance to the college is decidedly on the increase amongst officers of the Indian Army, it may be of interest to take stock briefly of the advantages and disadvantages of the Staff College course, leaving it to each individual to decide for himself to which side the balance inclines.

The disadvantages may be summed up in two words: extra work and extra expense. The first of these, indeed, we may disregard, for by far the hardest and most unpleasant part of the work has been done by the time that the candidate has gone through the entrance competition, and once success in the examination has been achieved, any man who is unwilling to face the amount of study necessary for passing through the college will find furlough a more congenial and, in his case, probably a more profitable excuse for a visit to England. The real difficulty which stands in the way of the majority of Staff Corps officers is the heavy expense which the course involves. Those who compete at the entrance examinations are, as a rule, young captains who, having vacated the appointment of adjutant on promotion, find themselves thrown back upon regimental duties identical with those of the last joined probationer, and with no more power or responsibility than pertains to that interesting individual. These officers, looking for more congenial employment, turn their eyes naturally towards the General Staff. Being usually without interest at head-quarters, the Staff College appears to be the most direct road to an appointment.

The majority of them are married and a close calculation of ways and means is therefore necessary. The pay drawn by a married captain of the Indian Army while at the College is as follows:—

	Per annum.		
	£	s.	d.
Pay at 10s. 6d. per day ... ..	191	12	6
House rent at 2s. 3d. ... ..	41	1	4
Allowance in lieu of servant ... ..	35	0	0
Coal and candles at 5d. (average)... ..	7	12	1
Total	275	5	11

Forage and stabling for one horse are also provided. A special allowance of £20 per annum has been lately granted in order to make this pay equal to that of a captain of British Infantry. Thus the total sum drawn by a married captain is £295 5s. 11d. per annum.

Now incomes are relative; and in estimating the value of

£300 a year to its recipient, one has to consider what he has got to do with it. In the first place an officer will not be long in discovering that Sandhurst, or to write more accurately Camberley, is an unusually expensive place; that the subscriptions to the various amusements and entertainments at the College are very high; that he is expected to provide himself with a horse, and to purchase a considerable quantity of costly books and instruments. Initial expenditure over, he is one of a Society which has a certain easy and liberal standard of living by which all its members must to a certain extent be guided. It will be clear that his £300 compares very unfavourably with ordinary furlough pay. It may be accepted as the experience of a number of officers that a married man, even with the most rigid economy, will necessarily expend not less than £300 a-year in addition to his pay: and this of course is not what every Indian officer can afford to do. One other drawback may be mentioned here. No one who has once passed into the College should fail to pass out, even with a very moderate amount of work; but there is an element of uncertainty about every examination, and should an Indian officer from any cause fail to qualify either at the close of his first or of his second year's course, he is subject to a very heavy penalty. Under similar circumstances, an officer from a British regiment rejoins his battalion none the worse for his mishap. An Indian officer, on the other hand, forfeits the whole period of absence from his regiment, which period (possibly as much as two years) ceases absolutely to reckon towards promotion or pension.

To turn now to the advantages of the Staff College. After a free passage home the officer who joins the College finds himself settled down for two years in an exceedingly pretty and a very pleasant neighbourhood, within thirty miles of London by rail and within seven miles of Aldershot. This last fact gives him ample opportunity of convincing himself how much better we manage military affairs in India. He is a member of a very pleasant and a very comfortable mess, and, as a rule, the officers studying at the College, the elect from all parts of the army, are as pleasant a set of men as can be met with anywhere in the service or out of it. There are fourteen weeks of regular leave in the year, and a day or two can be had at any time during the terms for the trouble of asking. Unless a man has set his heart on obtaining honours, the work is by no means excessive, except perhaps in the last two months of the course, and on the whole there are probably few more pleasant ways of spending two years in England. But, after all, the real question has not been touched in this balance of considerations. After the money has been spent and the work done, how much nearer is the successful candidate to the wished-for appointment? That is not a question that can possibly admit of an exact reply; but there is a strong feeling in the Indian Army that a little influence is worth any number of Staff College certificates. Time alone can show which is the more correct—the general opinion of the army based on past experience, or Sir Thomas Baker's forecast based, we may suppose, on the avowed intentions of the powers that be.

#### RECRUITS FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

(*Times of India.*)

Some weeks ago, when reviewing the position of the Bombay Army as it stood at the beginning of the present year, we dwelt on the difficulties which Commanding Officers had to contend against in the way of getting good recruits, and expressed our regret that the regulations in regard to the enlistment of "foreigners" had been recently enforced with so much strictness. There was nothing out of the way in our remarks. We merely gave utterance to the experience of almost every Commanding Officer in the army of this Presidency, namely, that the old class of Mahrattas are becoming more and more difficult to get; that Rajputana as a recruiting ground was inadequate to the demands on it; and that, in fact, the situation was beset with difficulties. These remarks of ours have been eagerly seized on by our contemporary the *Pioneer*, and have been made the occasion of various little homilies, the burden of which is always the same, viz., that if the warlike spirit has gone out of the Mahrattas, and they prefer the more solid and certain gains of civil employment to the smaller pay and unsettled life of a soldier; and if it has already become difficult to get recruits in Rajputana, why, then, the obvious remedy is to decrease the Bombay and Madras regiments, and in their place to raise battalions from among the warlike tribes on our Northern Frontier. There is something so simple and easy, so obviously sensible about this plan at first sight, and so entirely in harmony with the military interests exclusively represented by our contemporary, that we do not at all wonder he should urge it so warmly and persistently. Yet a little reflection will show that it has grave drawbacks, and as our contemporary has himself unconsciously given an excellent idea of what those drawbacks are, we will quote his

own words. But first we must state that, in the course of our remarks, we shall not speak solely in the interest of the Bombay army. It is absurd to make the question a Presidency one. The Indian army, as a whole, is a vast political as well as a military machine, and it is by ignoring this simple, but important, fact, that so many mistakes are made. And with this proviso we will quote the statements of our contemporary to which we alluded above, and we shall quote at some length so that there shall be no mistake about the line of argument taken up. After disposing of the Bombay Army he goes on:—"What happened in the case of the Bengal Army was that, as the wave of conquest rolled westwards and north from Lower Bengal, race after race of fighting-men were absorbed: Oudh, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab in turn furnishing splendid material for the ranks. After the great convulsion of the Mutiny, the bulk of the Panday Army disappeared, and the Punjab became the great recruiting ground. Even this has shown signs of being partially exhausted, and attention has been turned to districts across the frontier, where warlike races abound. At the same time extra demands have been made upon the population of Nepal, the five Goorkha battalions in the Himalayas being doubled in strength. The Bengal Army, therefore, has not so far suffered materially from the decline of the martial races whose members once flocked to its colours, for there have always been fresh fields of recruitment open to it. Bombay, unfortunately for itself, has now no prospect of getting new blood into its army."

What the above amounts to is this. We have tamed the people of Oudh and the North-West, so that they no longer make efficient soldiers, and we have partially exhausted the warlike material of the Punjab. The demands on Nepal have seriously tried its capacity for giving us soldiers, but the Bengal Army has not suffered "materially" as yet, because it has frontier tribes to draw on. Yes, but where is this to stop? If our civilisation has tamed the Mahrattas and the Pandies, and is fast taming the Sikhs, it is only a matter of time until its subtle influences permeate to what are now warlike tribes, and make them prefer the pursuits of peace to the hardships of war. The more this country is opened up, the more railways multiply and spread, and the natural resources of the land are developed, the more widespread will be the decay of the warlike spirit everywhere, until at last we shall have no fighting men left at all. This is the logical, the inexorable conclusion to which our contemporary's argument leads, and there is no escape from it. And it is for this reason we urge that the question is an Imperial one, in which we are all equally interested, and not one that can be settled by the summary process of disbanding a few regiments here, and replacing them by a few regiments elsewhere. But is it true in any wide sense that our conquest of India, and its subsequent peaceful occupation by us, has crushed all martial ardour out of whole populations? We are decidedly of opinion that it is not. Europe has reached the extreme of civilisation, and has attained to a pitch of wealth and luxury hitherto unthought of, and Europe is one big standing camp of soldiers, who are only longing for the signal to fly to arms. It is true that, with the exception of England, service in the ranks is compulsory and frequently cordially disliked, but that does not make men fight the worse when the moment arrives. Here in India service is voluntary, and though the whole of our Native army may be termed "mercenary," in the sense that they fight for foreign masters, still our sepoy levies have always shown that they fight for us with as much bravery and good-will as though it was their own cause they were contesting. No, the recruitment of our Indian Army is one of the most pressing questions of the day, and it cannot be met by constantly looking out for new and warlike tribes to swell our ranks. We must rather look to improving the material we have, to getting the very best British officers we can with our native battalions, and to making the service attractive to those stout able-bodied youths, whether Mahratta, Panday, or Sikh, who are now in danger being tempted by the superior inducements and higher pay of civil life to turn their backs on military service.

#### BENGAL.

(March 4.)

THE last meeting of the India Legislative Council in Calcutta will probably take place on the 28th inst.

MR. BUCKLAND, Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, will take over the duties of the Burdwan Commissionership for a short time until a successor is appointed to Mr. Alexander, the present incumbent, who proceeds to England.

THE Chamber of Commerce held their annual meeting on the 28th ult., when Sir A. Wilson reviewed the work done during the past year in a long and able speech. The report and accounts were duly passed. Mr. James Mackay in an eloquent speech testified to the great services during the past ten years of the retiring chairman, Sir A. Wilson,

ACCORDING to a weekly contemporary, the Viceroy is about to try his hand at pigsticking, and was to have left Calcutta on Friday afternoon, accompanied by his two sons, the Earl of Kerry and Lord Charles FitzMaurice, with Lord William Beresford, for Patkabari, where they were to spend Saturday in the sport, and return to Calcutta on the following day.

THE report of Mr. Boxwell, Commissioner of the Patna Division, on the Durbhunga temple case, which is the grievance of the moment with the Native Press, will be presented immediately to the Bengal Government. The Lieutenant-Governor means to pass orders on it without delay.

MR. WESTMACOTT, Excise Commissioner in Bengal, will shortly proceed on three months' leave, Mr. A. Forbes, Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, acting for him. Mr. Boxwell, Commissioner of the Patna Division, takes nine months' furlough, Mr. C. C. Stevens acting for him; while Mr. C. C. Quinn will officiate for Mr. Stevens as Commissioner of Bhagulpore.

MR. HENRY LEE, C.S., the new Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, was popular with the Native community of Midnapore, where he has been acting as Magistrate and Collector for some time. He is one of that small class of Bengal civilians who are supposed to have liberal ideas with regard to the rights and privileges of the Natives of India. His appointment has satisfied many Natives, but not those who were eager to see the office of the chairman of the Corporation opened to non-officials.

THE authorities have commenced a case against some influential men living in a village near Mahunipore, the last scene of a robbery of Rs. 32,000, as report says, that but last night another robbery took place within rifle shot of the railway station, and yet the police are supposed to be scouring the district. It is more than half suspected that some European is supplying ammunition to the outlaw. Rumour says that Jhunda is anxious to come in and consult with the leading criminal lawyer here for his defence if caught, but is afraid of being given up for the reward.

THE Maharaja of Kuch Behar is, says the *Englishman*, certainly to be congratulated on the excellent sport which he has shown to his guests. The latest news informs us that six tigers and eight bison have been accounted for by the party, not including a very large number of pig, deer, and other small game. The sportsmen have just had a long day after rhinoceros, but so far without success, as they were unable to get within shot. In all some eighty elephants have been engaged, from which some idea of the size of the camp can be formed.

#### MADRAS.

(March 5.)

THE *Madras Mail* announces the death of Mr. James Morris, the Port Officer at Mangalore. He was taken ill suddenly with an attack of paralysis on the 19th ult., and never rallied. He was a most energetic officer, and Government has lost in him an excellent servant. He entered the Government service on 24th July, 1884, and after serving at various ports on this coast was transferred to Mangalore in August last year. He leaves a widow and one child.

THE same paper also states that Mr. A. T. Wilkinson, Resident Engineer, Madras Railway, 4th Division, South West Line, Podanur, and Acting Deputy Chief Engineer, died in Madras, after a short illness, from Bright's disease. He was hardworking, and thoroughly conscientious in all his undertakings, and he always had the interests of the Company at heart. He was much esteemed at the various places where he was stationed.

THE general result of Sir Alexander Rendel's close inspection of the Madras Harbour Works is understood to be that he approves of what has been done so far, and acquiesces in the proposal for an eastern instead of a north-eastern entrance.

THE Governor in opening the annual Fine Arts Exhibition here in Senate House defended the Madras School of Arts against the charge sometimes made that it was not much used. The governor also advocated the opening of a public library in Madras.

GOVERNMENT hopes to be able to lay the foundation-stone of the new public library before leaving for the hills. It will be built by Government on the grounds of the present museum, the building being used for a technical institute and library. Towards the latter a native gentleman gave Rs. 20,000 at the time of the Jubilee.

MR. HANNYNGTON, resident of Travancore, is about to retire from the Madras Civil Service.

BRIGADIER GENERAL FARRINGTON, Adjutant-General of Madras, will vacate that appointment on June 4. Colonel Pearson, late of the Suffolk Regiment, or Colonel Gerald Morton, late of the Warwickshire, will probably succeed him.

## BOMBAY.

(March 7.)

THE Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service in the Bombay establishment, with effect from March 19.

THE total amount paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Prince Albert Victor Reception Fund exceeds Rs. 1,990. In addition to this Rs. 12,380 has been promised.

LADY SAKURBAI, wife of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, died at nine o'clock last night at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill. She had been suffering from an affection of the lungs, and was confined to her bed since last Saturday. A woman of the gentlest disposition, unvarying courtesy, and of a pious nature, with a heart beating with boundless generosity, Lady Sakurbai had endeared herself to all who came in contact with her or her family. Universal sympathy will, no doubt, be felt for Sir Dinshaw Petit in his sad bereavement.

THE season reports of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending Feb. 25 are summarised in the following general remarks:—"Rain during the week in Shikarpur and one taluka of Hyderabad; more needed in Karachi and the Upper Sind frontier. Late crops generally in one taluka of Karachi damaged by frost, and in two of Shikarpur by locusts. Crops generally in three talukas of Karachi and exotic cotton in five talukas of Dharwar blighted. Standing crops otherwise good, except late jowari in Ahmednagar, and late crops generally in Poona and Satara, which are middling or below the average. Harvesting of late crops progressing in most districts, and cotton-picking in parts of Gujarat, Bijapur, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Preparations for next season's crops progressing in Sholapur and Bijapur. Fodder scarce in two talukas of Khandesh, one of Nasik, and one of Sholapur. Water scarce in two talukas of Khandesh and three of Nasik."

THE following notification appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—"His Excellency the Governor in Council, considering the lack of interest of the inhabitants of Puntamba, taluka Kopergaon, Ahmednagar District, in municipal administration, is pleased to declare, in exercise of the power conferred on him by section 13 of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884, that the provisions of sections 11 and 12 of the said Act are unsuitable to the said municipal district of Puntamba. And in further exercise of the said power the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the said Municipality of Puntamba shall consist of eight nominated commissioners, to be appointed by the Commissioner, Central Division, of whom two shall be officials and six non-officials."

A SHOCKING fatality occurred at the Reversing Station on the Bhoire Ghaut last week. Mr. Barnes, the station-master, it appears went to sleep with a box of sulphur matches in his pocket. By some mischance the matches ignited and set fire to his clothes. Before the unfortunate man could succeed in putting out the flames he was so severely burnt as to render all recovery impossible. As soon as help could be secured he was taken into Lanowlie, where he died on Sunday night. He was buried on Monday morning. Mr. Barnes was an old servant of the company, and he leaves behind him a wife and family.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

(March 4.)

There is joy in Lucknow over the Artesian well borings which have been in weary operation there for many months, says the *Pioneer*. Water has been struck at a depth of 1,200 feet, though only rising at the rate of about six gallons a minute on its first appearance, which was made on Saturday last. Should the hopeful omen culminate in more substantial success, it might perhaps be worth while to utilise the invaluable knowledge gained in the present rather costly experiment by boring a second well with the plant which it is now known the peculiarities of the soil require.

THE proposal to accelerate the East Indian up mail above Allahabad has, the local paper understands, been finally abandoned. It was found that by running it beyond Allahabad, at the same speed as between Allahabad and Howrah, it would be possible to reach Ghaziabad by about 7.30 A.M. instead of 9.30. But this would have involved the exclusion of third-class passengers above Allahabad, and the advantages to compensate for the loss of this paying traffic were not considerable. So that it may be taken that the present mail arrangements will stand as they are, at any rate through the coming summer.

THE locusts which have visited the Punjab, according to Mr. E. C. Cotes, Entomologist, Indian Museum, Calcutta, belong to the species *Acridium peregrinum*. Starting, it is believed, in Western Rajputana, they have, during the past six months, invaded the whole of North-Western India.

THE promoters of the E.I. Passage Association have pro-

posed to Government, the Lahore paper believes, to undertake some of the trooping. Our contemporary suggested, in view of the frequent accidents to troopers, that Government might save both money and trouble by giving out the annual trooping on contract; and if the E.I. Passage Association could guarantee the necessary accommodation, economy, and safety, their offer would be worthy of as much consideration as others.

## India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 17.

## THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

On the consideration of the report of amendments to the Indian Councils Bill,

Viscount CROSS said: In moving that this report be now received, I wish to say that I telegraphed to the Viceroy Lord Northbrook's amendment, which I accepted the other day, and he wishes me to state that he entirely approves of that amendment.—(hear, hear).

The report of the amendments was agreed to.

## GOVERNMENT DOCKS AT BOMBAY.

Viscount SIDMOUTH asked the Secretary of State for India whether any progress had been made in the construction of Government docks at Bombay since his last statement to the House on that subject, and whether any correspondence with the Bombay Government bearing on the subject could be laid on the table of the House. There could be no doubt that there was pressing necessity for the immediate construction of such docks, owing to the fact that there were no docks available for the repair of large vessels within 2,000 miles of Bombay. He thought that these were very serious considerations, and he believed he could assure his noble friend that all naval men were at one as to the absolute necessity of the work being done. He had, therefore, to move in accordance with his motion for any papers which were available.

Viscount CROSS said this was a matter which had been before the House for some time. It must be borne in mind that the docks were required for Imperial and not Indian for purposes. A correspondence had been going on for some time between the different departments concerned, and the result had not been satisfactory. The Admiralty had sent this answer:—

"The Admiralty are strongly of opinion that a first-class naval dock is required at Bombay, but under the pressure of other claims upon the Government it is not possible at present to allot Imperial funds to cover a share of the cost of the construction of a dock of this nature. It would be inexpedient at the present time to lay any papers on the subject before Parliament."

He might explain that a trust dock was rapidly proceeding, although, perhaps, it would not be so large as was required. He was told this dock would be ready in 1891 if the present rate of progress was maintained. He wished he could say more in reply to the noble lord, but this was as far as he could go.

Viscount SIDMOUTH asked whether the Government would have the power to use the dock if wanted.

Viscount CROSS thought it would be so.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 30.

—:—:—

## THE DUMDUM MURDER CASE.

Mr. KEAY asked whether the attention of the Secretary for India had been called to a telegram from Calcutta in the *Daily News* of the 17th inst. stating that "the discharge of the prisoner in the Dumdum murder case was causing much popular indignation, and was called a miscarriage of justice;" whether the case alluded to was that of a British soldier named Thomas O'Hara, who was tried at the criminal session of the High Court of Calcutta for the wilful murder of a Native named Shaik Soleem, in the cantonment of Dumdum, and who was sentenced to death on February 21 last; whether the presiding judge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Norris, in passing sentence, declared that "he entirely endorsed and accepted the verdict or the jury," and that the prisoner "had been guilty of about as brutal a murder as ever was perpetrated;" and whether he had any information which would explain the alleged discharge of the prisoner.

Sir J. FERGUSSON: The Secretary of State has seen the telegram in the *Daily News* referred to. The Secretary of State has no official information on the subject, but from the telegrams in *The Times* it seems that the case was brought before the High Court of Calcutta for revision in the ordinary way; that it was argued for four days before the Chief Justice



and four other judges; that the Court took time to consider their judgment, and subsequently held that there had been a misdirection of the jury and an improper admission of evidence, and that therefore the conviction must be quashed and the prisoner discharged.

Sir W. PLOWDEN asked whether directions would be given that the man should again be put upon his trial.

Sir J. FERGUSSON: Before that could be considered it would be necessary that the Secretary of State should be in possession of a report of the proceedings.

#### THE DEFENCES OF BOMBAY.

Admiral FIELD asked whether the attention of the Secretary of State for India had been drawn to the remarks made by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught recently at Bombay, as reported in the *Times* of Monday last:—

"The recent naval manœuvres had proved exactly what he had expected—namely, that the Bombay defences with their present armament were absolutely useless, and could not oppose a naval attack. In the absence of Admiral Fremantle's fleet in Zanzibar waters, the naval element of defence was quite useless, because the ships were without crews, and had neither gunners nor firemen to enable them to supply the deficiencies of the land defences."

Sir J. FERGUSSON: The Secretary of State has seen the telegram in the *Times* purporting to be a report of remarks attributed to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Arrangements have been made with the War Office for the supply of new armament, and with the Admiralty, subject to the approval of the Treasury, for manning the floating defences.

#### THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The following telegram from the Viceroy, dated Calcutta, March 21st, has been received at the India Office:—

"Financial statement, delivered in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, by Sir David Barbour, 21st March. Statement shows very satisfactory improvement in the financial position of the Government of India. Accounts, 1888-89, closed with surplus Rs. 37,000. In the revised estimate for 1889-90 the Revenue is taken at Rs. 84,636,000, and the Expenditure at Rs. 82,826,000; surplus Rs. 1,810,000, after providing for famine grant Rs. 1,058,000, being Rs. 600,000 under grant for famine relief and insurance, and Rs. 458,000 on account of loss on protective railways. This very favourable result is explained to be partly due to temporary improvement in opium, partly to general growth of the revenue; only Rs. 200,000 of improvement is owing to increase in the rate of exchange. In the Budget Estimate for 1890-91 the Revenue is taken at Rs. 84,932,000, and the Expenditure at Rs. 84,662,000; surplus Rs. 270,000, after providing for famine grant Rs. 1,032,000, being Rs. 600,000 for famine relief and insurance, and Rs. 432,000 for loss on protective railways. In 1890-91 credit is taken for Rs. 490,000 originally intended to be received from the Local Governments in 1889-90, but this has now been transferred to 1890-91. On the other hand, the Budget Estimate for 1890-91 provides Rs. 892,000 for special defence works, and Rs. 1,361,000 in connection with re-armament, the Chin-Lushai expedition, and preparations for prompt mobilisation in case of need. Opium revenue is taken at Rs. 5,898,000 net. Rate of exchange, 1s. 4-552d., the same as in the Revised Estimate for 1889-90. Additional taxation is imposed on imported spirits, and Indian-brewed beer is subjected to the same duty as imported beer, which together are estimated to produce Rs. 100,000. Improvement in net expenditure in Upper Burma, Rs. 272,000. It is stated, under the usual reserve, that the Secretary of State for India proposes to draw bills for £14,989,000 in 1890-91. The Budget Estimate for 1890-91 provides for capital outlay on railway and irrigation works Rs. 3,750,000, and advances to the extent of Rs. 907,000 for local purposes; but it is anticipated that it will not be necessary to borrow in India in 1890-91. This favourable result is mainly due to the existence of the surpluses in 1889-90 and 1890-91, and to the provision for the reduction of debt in connection with the famine grant. Sir David Barbour states that his warning last year against pessimist views in connection with Indian finance has been justified by the progress during this year, and he anticipates further improvement. At the same time he admits the difficulties and dangers of the future, especially in connection with exchange; and he declares that there is need for economy and prudence, and is altogether opposed to a policy of adventure of any kind."

A TELEGRAM received at Troy House, Monmouth, on Friday morning, states that Lieutenant Edward Somerset, 60th Rifles, has died in Upper Burma, where he has been engaged against the Dacoits. He was the only son of the late General Edward Somerset, and was 24 years of age.

#### INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

"Surgeon Colonel" writes to the *Pioneer*:—The recent closure of furlough to officers of this service tempts me to ask permission to call attention in your columns to the action of the Secretary of State for India, who, by keeping the department below its proper strength, renders it impossible for medical officers to obtain the furlough promised to them as one inducement to the enter the service. The Indian Army List for January, 1890, shows the Bengal Medical Establishment to consist of 356 officers of all ranks, of whom there were:—

In military employment on duty	...	...	133	} 149
In " " on leave	...	...	16	
In civil employment on duty	...	...	183	} 207
In " " on leave	...	...	24	
Total	...	...	356	

The percentage of officers in military employment who are on leave is, therefore, 10·73, of those in civil employment 11·6, and of the whole body 11·2. But we were promised one year's furlough after five years' service, or a percentage of absentees equal to 16·66; and for this to be obtainable, if 133 officers are required for military duty and 183 for civil work of various kinds, the strength of the department should be raised to 380. And it is now, therefore, less by 24 than what it must be if the promises of the Secretary of State are to be kept. At present the number of absentees shows that one year's furlough is only obtainable after an average of about 8½ years' service. It seems absurd that a petty little affair like the Chin-Lushai Expedition, or a scare about an impending war with the mighty kingdom of Portugal, should cause furlough to be denied to the medical officers, both civil and military, of this Presidency; and I fancy I can hear the howl that would be raised if the Staff Corps officers were to have their leave stopped on such grounds: and yet one would think that combatant officers were quite as much required as medical ones even for small expeditions. The next head of the Indian Medical Service might well invite the authorities that be to consider the insufficient strength of his department, and either move the Secretary of State to give him 24 more surgeons, or else withdraw that number from the smaller civil stations and let their places be filled either by uncovenanted officers or by Natives of the assistant surgeon class, who are daily becoming more and more fit for such appointments. He might well do this amongst other things, and try at all events to relieve in some particulars that condition of affairs which obliges nearly every officer of the Indian Medical Service, possessed of feelings of ordinary sensibility, to describe himself as "Mazlum," and by so doing earn the heartfelt thanks of his professional brethren in this country.

#### SECOND CLASS ASPIRATIONS.

A correspondent of the *Pioneer* wants to secure "first-class" society on board P. and O. ships while paying "second-class" fare. He says, poor man, that it is very galling to him to be "debarred from going on the poop deck and confined to a small portion forward." He therefore suggests that "Officers of the Civil and Military Service and their families, who travel second-class P. and O. should be permitted to use the entire deck. Of course the first-class saloon would still be reserved for first-class passengers only." It does not seem to have occurred to him that it would be invidious to reserve the proposed boon for Government servants. Official "caste" is bad enough on shore in India, but there is reason to believe of Europeans who are not servants of the State in this country, that it may be said of them, as the Dublin "don" said of undergraduates, that "These also are God's creatures." The correspondent argues that if the concession he advocates "were granted on an extra charge of say Rs. 50 per head I believe many who now object to travel second-class would be willing to do so." But how about the P. and O. Company? If first-class advantages are to be conceded for second-class fares who will care to pay first-class rates? Railway passengers who take second-class tickets do not dream of entering first-class carriages. If the society that they meet with in the second-class compartments is not altogether to their taste they are consoled for contact with inferior beings by the consciousness of having effected a small economy. Similarly on the ocean's wave the exalted being who pays second-class fare should put his dignity for the time being into his pocket, and try to forget that he is a pillar of the State when in the gorgeous East. He cannot both eat his cake and have it.

LORD HARRIS, who left Cairo on Thursday for India, will stay a few days at Aden, whence he will visit the Somali Coast. His Excellency will arrive in Bombay on the 10th prox.



TRADE MARK  
**"Sykes' Corset"**  
REGISTERED  
*Sykes, Josephine & Co.*  
PARIS LONDON BRIGHTON

**"THE SAVOY."**  
This Corset is guaranteed Paris made. The fit is perfect, being cut in scientific principles, giving a long waist and a well-formed figure. The best Whalebone only is used. A sample pair will be sent by post on receipt of 25s. Write to SYKES, JOSEPHINE & CO., 280, Regent St., W.  
**CAUTION.**—All Corsets manufactured by this firm are stamped with their Trade Mark "Sykes' Corset," without which none are genuine.

**DR. SOULE'S**  
**HOP BITTERS.**  
**THE GREAT APPETIZER**  
AND  
**BEST TONIC ON EARTH**  
FOR THE CURE OF  
**INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, & GENERAL DEBILITY**  
**NOTHING EQUALS IT.**  
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE VENDORS

**HARMAN & CO.,**  
Civil and Military Tailors,  
INDIAN AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,  
**12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.**  
BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

HARMAN & CO. make a speciality of Outfits for Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, as well as of the various Departments under the Government of India; also of Clothing and Underwear for Civilians; and from their long experience, of over Half-a-Century, of the requirements of Tropical Climates, they are prepared to supply suitable articles of the best quality at the lowest possible prices.  
**ESTIMATES FOR OUTFITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON APPLICATION.**

**HARMAN & CO., 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.**  
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1830.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

**TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—**

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year... ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1890.

### THE ARMY IN INDIA.—THE EUROPEAN.

THE Anglo-Indian Press is again calling attention to the unsatisfactory state in which the armies of India in the three Presidencies are as regards the keeping up of regiments to their proper strength. With reference to the European corps the complaint is that the seasoned soldiers, who under the present system are sent home from India yearly, are replaced by half-grown boys, who, we are told, die by hundreds from typhoid fever and other diseases, or help to fill the hospitals and swell the invalid lists. Lord Wolseley, in the remarkable paper which he contributed to *Harper's Magazine* for February, wrote:—"To somewhat alleviate the evils attendant upon the unfortunate system of boy recruits, Parliament, I rejoice to say, has forbidden any to be sent to India who, if under twenty years of age, have not been one year in the army. Had Parliament gone thoroughly into the matter it would, I think, have fixed that period at two years instead of one. Putting aside altogether the inhumanity of sending immature lads to India, common sense tells us how much wiser and more economical it would be to send there none but trained soldiers." This is being wise after the event. The short service system has had no warmer advocate than Lord Wolseley from the beginning of the experiment, but it is only lately, after the experiment has been tried, that he seems to have discovered that it has its defects, so far as replenishing the battalions in India is concerned. His protest now against immature lads being sent out to the tropics is, as an Anglo-Indian contemporary points out, merely the echo of opinions expressed many times by other officers who have had sad experience of the mortality among recruits in Indian cantonments. "But," says the *Pioneer*, "the Adjutant-General does not suggest how annual drafts of grown men are to be supplied, and, so long as the present system continues, it is difficult to see whence they are to come. The linked battalions of a regiment in India must supply the numbers required to replace those who have finished their term of service, and, so long as short service is in vogue, the drafts must be mainly composed of youths. . . . If we are ever called upon to engage in a war beyond the Indian frontier, the absence of seasoned soldiers will be seriously felt. By this is not meant men of twenty years' service of the old pattern, but those who have served half that time with the colours. If Lord Wolseley had dealt with this phase of the question, and given some practical hints either as regards a local European army in India, or special recruiting for a longer term of years than now obtains, his article would have possessed more lasting interest than it will derive from the flutter into which it has thrown the War Office." It is, however, of little concern whether the article might have been made of more permanent interest; the concern is, how is the difficulty it refers to to be met? The suggestion of a local European army for India is one which has been frequently put forward of late years by the Anglo-Indian Press, and one which finds many supporters among military men of Indian experience. It may be granted that there would be little difficulty in obtaining

good recruits for such a force. The old East India Company's military service was always a popular one, and, if equally advantageous terms were now offered as regards pay and prospects, a splendid body of men could be raised here for special service in the Indian presidencies. But, allowing that Parliament gave its sanction to the enrolment of such a body, there is a difficulty which has to be met at the threshold. The men may be enlisted under all due formalities and stipulations for local service in India only, but should England be engaged in any serious contest out of India can it be doubted for a moment that if seasoned troops were urgently required the first call that would be made would be upon this local force? The argument that it was a force embodied by Act of Parliament for service in India only would be met immediately by a special Act authorising Parliament to make the call—a call which, be it also remembered, the men themselves would only be too willing to respond to with the attractions of "active" service before them. The impossibility of getting over this plain initial difficulty at once disposes of the argument in favour of a Local European Army for India only. But there is an alternative which sooner or later the War Office must fall back upon if the European regiments in India are to be maintained in proper number as regards rank and file and efficiency. Let special inducements be offered to men to extend their service with the colours—special inducements in the shape of enhanced pay and pension. Let men from the Reserves go to India in place of the immature youths—plenty would be ready and willing to do so for certain considerations. "But the expense of the thing! Think of that!" will be the first cry of the economists, who in military and naval matters belong to the penny wise and pound foolish school of administrators. This is where the real difficulty will lie—the expense of such an arrangement. And so matters will be allowed to drift until the shock of some disaster awakens the public mind at home to the shortcomings of a system which sacrifices everything to false economy. "It must not be forgotten," says the *Pioneer*, "that 70,000 British troops are cantoned in India, and that upon their efficiency great issues depend," but unfortunately it is this very serious fact which is forgotten, or, to use that expressive Hibernicism, "disremembered" at the War Department in Pall-mall. The English army now in India is, no doubt, in a magnificent state of discipline and preparedness, under its gallant head, Sir Frederick Roberts; but its efficiency is being seriously compromised by the present evil system of annually removing from it seasoned soldiers and replacing them with raw youths who would be unequal to the strain of even one year's active campaigning beyond the frontier. Already there is a difficulty in keeping up the battalions to their authorised complement; but the strength of such battalions should not be measured by mere numbers, but by the quality of the rank and file composing them.

THE Commander-in-Chief has approved of the khaki helmet-cover as at present worn by the Royal Artillery in India being introduced generally for British troops in India when khaki is ordered to be worn. This helmet-cover has an imitation pugri sewn on it, and is intended to be worn over the white pugri. Commanding officers of British corps are directed to take the necessary steps for supplying their men with these covers from regimental funds.

THE Muhammadans of the Punjab, represented by the Anjuman-i-Islamiya of Amritsar, contemplate taking steps to ensure that the anti-Congress views of the Mussulmans of the Punjab shall be placed before the British public and Parliament, in refutation of Mr. Bradlaugh's mistaken ideas, picked up in Bombay, that the Muhammadans are not holding aloof from the Congress.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, March 1.)

ATKINS, Mr. J. DeC., Bombay Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as deputy accountant-general, Bombay, in consequence of the grant of furlough to Mr. J. C. E. Branson.

#### MILITARY.

MILEY, Major J. A., Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, vice Col. M. C. Ferrau, whose tenure of appointment expires on that date.

BADCOCK, Col. A. R., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, commissary general-in-chief, to have the temporary rank of brigade-general while holding that appointment.

BEVILLE, Lieut. C. H., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

BARRY, Lieut. J. F., Madras Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

SANFORD, Col. G. E. L. S., C.B., C.S.I., half-pay, R.E., inspector-general of military works, to have the temporary rank of brigade-general while holding that appointment.

STANDBRIDGE, Major E. B., R.A., ordnance officer, 1st class, officiating superintendent foundry and shell factory, Cossipore, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major R. Wace, R.A., appointed deputy director-general of Ordnance in India.

MANNING, Lieut. W. H., South Wales Borderers, wing officer 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

WINDHAM, Lieut. C. J., Royal Marine Light Infantry, is posted to the Bombay instead of to the Madras Staff Corps, from the date of his arrival in India.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrival in India:—

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

KAUNTZ, 2nd Lieut. C. R., Suffolk Regiment.

RICKETTS, 2nd Lieut. L. H., Welsh Regiment.

HARRINGTON, 2nd Lieut. H. H., Welsh Regiment.

CLERY, 2nd Lieut. C. B. L., Royal Irish Rifles.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

MACNAMARA, Lieut. W. C. F. R., Royal Irish Regiment.

BURRARD, Lieut. C., Royal Artillery.

WOOLRIDGE, 2nd Lieut. W. H., Royal Berkshire Regiment.

PEACOCKE, 2nd Lieut. C. L., Royal Artillery.

POOLE, 2nd Lieut. C. E. H., Welsh Regiment.

CHATTERTON, 2nd Lieut. J. D. L., Shropshire Light Infantry.

#### FURLONGS.

LEWIS, Major E. J. G., Bengal Staff Corps, military accountant, 2nd class, is granted furlough out of India (m.c.) for one year.

HINGSTON, Major C. W. J., Bengal Staff Corps, 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is granted furlough for one year; pension service, 23rd year, commenced Jan. 22.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

HAWES, Colonel A. J. D., D.S.O., Bengal Staff Corps, 4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is granted furlough for one year; pension service, 32nd year, commenced Feb. 12.

POINGDESTRE, Lieut. A., Bengal Staff Corps, Malwa Bhil Corps, is granted furlough for one year; pension service, 9th year, commenced Feb. 7.

HUGHES, Lieut. F. T. C., Bengal Staff Corps, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted furlough for one year; pension service, 5th year, commenced May 5, 1889.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Feb. 20.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SMITH, Lieut. G. R. de H., officiating wing officer 30th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, vice Des Voeux, appointed to the Burma Police.

GOUGH, Lieut. C. H. H., squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be adjutant.

WIKLEY, Lieut. J. M., officiating wing officer 3rd Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 10th Bengal Lancers.

SOADY, Lieut. J. G. FitzM., wing officer 19th Punjab Infantry, to be adjutant.

KIRSON, Captain G. C., district staff officer, 2nd class, is posted to the Lahore District.

PENNINGTON, 2nd Lieut. A. W., Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 9th Bengal Lancers, on probation.

HUGHES, 2nd Lieut. V., Lincolnshire Regiment, (33rd Bengal Infantry), a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation.

TOMKINS, Lieut. W. E., 38th Bengal Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Macandrew, appointed to the 5th Bengal Cavalry.

HUNTER-WESTON, Lieut. A. G., R.E. Bengal Sappers and Miners, to be company officer.

HICKLEY, Lieut. A. C., 1st Battalion 3rd Goorkhas, wing officer 40th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating wing officer.

EAST, Lieut. L. W. P., No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, to be subaltern No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, vice W. Moore-Lane, promoted.

PERKINS, Lieut. A. E. J., 65th Field Battery, to be subaltern, No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, vice T. W. G. Bryau, promoted.

GORTON, Lieut. R. St. G., No. 15, Battery, Western Division, to be subaltern, No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, vice C. D. Scott, promoted.

BRYAN, Capt. T. W. G., Punjab Garrison Battery, to be officiating commandant, vice A. H. C. Birch, officiating commandant, No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. G. H., to be adjutant, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, vice Captain W. G. Wyld, who resigns.

CHAPMAN, Lieut. A. J., to be adjutant 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, vice Captain E. Pearse, who vacates on exceeding nine months' leave to England.

FERGUSON-DAVIE, Lieut. W. J., to be adjutant, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, vice Lieut. D. J. Welsh, who resigns.

LOWIS—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, Colonel R. F. Lowis, Royal (late Bengal) is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, from Feb. 1.

BRADFORD, 2nd Lieut. S. S., South Wales Borderers, attached to the 29th Madras Infantry, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, pending orders from H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

## FURLOUGHS.

WEIR, Major H. G., No. 21 Battery, Southern division, Royal Artillery, for six months, to England, on urgent private affairs.

ROOS, Lieut. G. O., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, for nine months, to England, on private affairs.

SMITH, Lieut. W. D., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, for twelve months, to England, on private affairs.

BOOTE, Lieut. A. W. C., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for twelve months, to England, on private affairs.

GWYNNE, Lieut. J. H., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has leave for seven months, on private affairs.

SWANSON, Lieut. J. G. R., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, has leave for nine months, on private affairs.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 26.)

MACPHERSON, Mr. W. C., officiating magistrate and collector, Purneah, is allowed leave for three months.

COLLIN, Mr. E. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Purneah, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. C. Macpherson.

ALLEN, Mr. D. B., officiating magistrate and collector, Puri, is allowed furlough for nine and a-half months.

DUKE, Mr. F. W., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Puri, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of that district.

POWER, Mr. A. W. B., officiating magistrate and collector, Chumparun, is allowed furlough for seven months.

BLTYH, Mr. W. D., inspector-general of registration, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Chumparun.

GHIDT, Mr. B. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sarun, is allowed furlough for eight months.

POSFORD, Mr. J., officiating district and sessions judge, Tipperah, is allowed furlough for nine months.

DOUGLAS, Mr. S. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Gya, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Tipperah.

WADE, Mr. A. A., magistrate and collector, Bhaugulpore, is allowed furlough for eight months.

WALLER, Mr. R. M., officiating magistrate and collector of Bhaugulpore, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. A. A. Wade.

PARGITER, Mr. F. E., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Rajshahye.

JOHNSTON, Mr. C., assistant magistrate and collector, Kandi, Murshedabad, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the District Cuttack.

BRADBURY, Mr. J. F., officiating district and sessions judge of the 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade vice, Mr. J. R. Hallett, retired.

MAKIE, Mr. A. W., officiating district and sessions judge, Rungpore, is appointed to be a district and sessions judge of the second grade, vice Mr. J. F. Bradbury.

RADICE, Mr. C. A., assistant magistrate and collector, Murshedabad, is transferred to Tipperah.

HAMPTON, Mr. A. R. G., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Mymensingh, is transferred to Serajgunge in Pubna.

GUISE, Mr. R. F., district superintendent of police, Khulna, is transferred to Balasore.

STACK, Mr. O. S., deputy inspector-general of police, is allowed special leave for six months.

GILES, Mr. A. H., district superintendent of police, is appointed to act as a deputy inspector-general of police, during the absence, on special leave, of Mr. O. S. Stack.

HILL, Mr. S. C., principal, Krishnagur College, is appointed to act as inspector of schools, Behar Circle, during the absence, on furlough, of Dr. C. A. Martin.

BILLING, Mr. W., officiating professor, Hughly College, is appointed to act as principal, Krishnagur College, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. S. C. Hill.

HILL, Surgeon-Major H. W., civil surgeon of Manbhum, is allowed leave for three months.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 25.)

DANCE, Mr. G. W., head assistant collector, Malabar, is granted furlough for one year and six months.

FOORD, Mr. A. M., executive engineer, 4th grade, is granted furlough for one year, five months and twenty-six days.

DEWINTON—The appointment of Mr. B. DeWinton, executive engineer, 2nd grade, as deputy chief engineer and under secretary to Government, P.W. Department, vice Captain W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E., is hereby cancelled.

LINDLEY—The services of Captain W. D. Lindley, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, are at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

## MILITARY.

The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment of H.E.'s Personal Staff:—

WILLIAM, Lieut. E. S., Duke of Cornwall's L.I., extra aide-de-camp, to act as aide-de-camp, vice Captain C. Viscount Marham, who has vacated his appointment on proceeding on leave.

FIRTH, Lieut. E. W. A., Bedfordshire Regiment, wing officer 9th Madras Infantry, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps.

HIGGINSON, Colonel T., Staff Corps, commandant 1st Punjab Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, 34th year, commenced Sept. 30.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

HAWKES, Captain G., to be major.

FREDERICK, Lieut. W., to be captain.

STEWART—The services of Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, C.B., A.D.C., Madras Cavalry, commandant Hyderabad Contingent, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

LINDLEY—The services of Captain W. D. Lindley, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 6.)

HUMFREY, Major J., is appointed to be inspector-general of police, vice Colonel F. J. Wise, deceased.

OMMANNEY, Mr. H. T., will continue to act as inspector-general of police during the absence of Major Humfrey.

TALBOT, Mr. W. A., acting deputy conservator of forests, third grade, and divisional forest officer, North Kanara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

WATSON, Mr. H. E., deputy commissioner, Thar and Parkar, is allowed furlough for one year seven months and ten days, from May 13.

## MILITARY.

LAING, Lieut.-Colonel W., General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, from March 2, on a pension of £500 per annum, payable in England, subject to H.M.'s approval.

THOMPSON, Second-Lieut. E. W., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

TALBOT, Second-Lieut. J., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

BARTON, Lieut. A. E., 1st Battalion King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), officiating wing officer 4th Regiment (1st Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

KEMBALL—The services of Lieut. C. A. Kemball, 21st Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

## FURLOUGHS.

STEWART, Surgeon-Major A. K., M.B., Indian Medical Department in



medical charge 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), for one year and one day, on private affairs.  
**PAYNE**, Colonel C. D. P., Staff Corps, commandant 17th Bombay Infantry, for one year, on m.c.; pension service thirty-second year, commenced Feb. 11.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Feb. 28.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**THOMPSON**, 2nd Lieut. E. W., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, on probation.  
**TALBOT**, 2nd Lieut. J., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, on probation.  
**ROSS**, Lieut. R. J., officiating wing officer, on probation, 23rd Regiment (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, is attached to 4th Regiment (1st Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, in the same capacity.  
**BRITTEN**, Lieut. T. X., wing officer and officiating quartermaster 10th Bombay Light Infantry, to be quartermaster (sub pro tem.), vice Lieut. Caulfeild, seconded for service in the Burma Military Police.  
**LOVETT**, Lieut. A. C., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, to be staff officer, Colaba Depot, vice Lieut. W. T. Buck, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry.

## INDIA OFFICE.

### MARCH 20. ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. G. R. Row, S.C.; Lieut. G. M. Harper, R.E.; Captain H. S. Massy, S.C.; Lieut. D. Beames, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel H. V. Hunt, S.C.; Colonel R. B. P. P. Campbell, C.B., S.C.; Captain J. C. B. Craster, S.C.; Colonel L. F. Jamieson, S.C.; Captain T. Digby, R.E.

*Madras Estab.*—Surgeon S. O. Sarkies, Colonel T. K. Guthrie, S.C.; Major G. Hawkes, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major F. D. Raikes, C.I.E., S.C.; Colonel C. D. P. Payne, S.C.; Captain E. C. Spilsbury, R.E.

#### CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—Colonel T. K. Guthrie, M.S.C., Surgeon S. C. Sarkies.

*Bombay Estab.*—G. H. Farran.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. C. L. M. Rich, S.C., three days; Lieut. H. Comins, S.C., two months; Lieut.-Colonel A. D. Strettell, S.C., six months.

*Madras Estab.*—Surgeon-Major T. Mayne, two months; Lieut. A. French, S.C., three months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surgeon-Major D. A. Paterson, M.D., six months.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. H. G. Ratton, ten days' extraordinary leave; W. O'B. West, six months' m.c.; J. C. Mills, six months' m.c.; J. R. Reid (Cov.), six months' extraordinary leave; F. Grant, six months' m.c.

*Madras Estab.*—J. Thorburn, three months' m.c.

*Bombay Estab.*—Asst.-Surgeon F. G. Davar, six months' extraordinary leave.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. C. Griffiths, S.C.; Lieut. C. L. M. Rich, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surgeon W. H. Burke.

*Indian Marine.*—First Grade Officer C. W. Hooper.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—G. Clendenning.

*Bombay Estab.*—J. Walsh.

### MARCH 18.

The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India:—

Lieut. G. P. Brazier-Creagh, Bengal S.C., to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Major F. T. R. Hamilton, who has vacated the appointment (Dec. 10, 1889).

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government of India:—

Major A. G. Tidy, North Lancashire Regiment, to be a Garrison Instructor in India, vice Major G. Poignand, who has vacated the appointment (Dec. 14, 1889).

Major R. C. B. Lawrence, 1st Dragoon Guards, District Staff Officer, 2nd Class, to be a District Staff Officer, 1st Class, Bengal Establishment, vice Major N. P. O'Gorman, whose tour of Staff service has expired (Nov. 18, 1889).

Captain F. C. Carter, Northumberland Fusiliers, to be a District Staff Officer, 2nd Class, Bengal Establishment, vice Major Lawrence (Nov. 18, 1889).

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### HOME.

#### BIRTHS.

**BLOGGETT**—March 13, at Home-park, Devonport, the wife of H. T. Bloggett, Army Medical Staff, of a daughter.  
**BRIDGE**—March 18, at 13, King Edward's-road, Rochester, the wife of Major Dunscomb Bridge, R.M.L.I., of a son, stillborn.  
**HESELTINE**—March 16, at Royal Marine Barracks, Plymouth, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Heseltine, of a daughter.  
**LANE**—March 14, at Norley, Womersh, Guildford, the wife of Captain G. H. Lane, of a son.  
**PETERS**—March 10, at Plymouth, the wife of Captain L. C. Peters, R.M.L.I., of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

**ANSTED**—**FIGHIERA**—March 15, at Holy Trinity, Nice, Bernard Clayton, youngest son of the late Professor D. T. Ansted, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S. &c., J.P., of The Red Towers, Melton, Suffolk, to Alice, only daughter of M. Cyprien Fighiera, of Pavillon Louise Pauline, Nice.  
**ASHE**—**HAMILTON**—March 11, at St. Andrew's, Ashley-place, William Percy Ashe, of Chislehurst, Kent, son of J. W. Leach Ashe, to Frances Rachel, widow of the late Captain Walter Robert Hamilton, 4th Bengal Cavalry, daughter of the late Robert Abercrombie, B.C.S.  
**BRYANT**—**STARLING**—March 10, at the old parish church of St. Leonards-on-Sea, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Pinckard Bryant, late of the 68th Bengal Native Infantry, and of 59, West-hill, St. Leonards, to Harriet Jane, elder daughter of the late Edward Starling, Solicitor, for many years of 7, Sackville street, St. James's, and 2, Sumner-terrace, Ouslow-square, S.W.  
**MACTAVISH**—**DALE**—March 15, at St. Andrew's Church, West Kensington, Alexander Dewar Mactavish, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, China, to Winifred (Win), daughter of Edward Dale, of Red-hill.  
**SANKEY**—**SANKEY**—March 15, at St. Ann's Church, Dublin, Alfred Robert Mandeville, Captain Royal Engineers, second son of General W. Sankey, C.B., of Bawnmore, county of Cork, to Ida Villiers, youngest daughter of Lieut.-General R. H. Sackey, C.B., Royal Engineers, Floraville, Dublin.

#### DEATHS.

**ALEXANDER**—March 8, at Mentone, very suddenly, George Alexander, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, and late of the Burma Commission, aged 50.  
**ANSTRUTHER**—March 9, Robert Durham Anstruther, Governor H.M.'s Prison, Pentonville, and late Captain 106th Regiment, eldest son of the late Hon. Philip Anstruther, Colonial Secretary Ceylon Civil Service, aged 48.  
**BELLASIS**—March 10, at his residence, 10, Montpelier-crescent, New Brighton, Cheshire, Major-General John Brownrigg Bellasis, H.M.'s Indian Army, aged 83.  
**GIBBS**—March 18, at 14, Norfolk-square, Hyde-park, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Gibbs, late of the 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment, aged 61.  
**HUME**—March 16, at Rock Lodge, Lynton, North Devon, Henrietta Frances, the wife of Captain Walter Hume, late 38th and 75th Regiments, and daughter of the late Seignelay Thomas Cuthbert, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., aged 45.  
**MOORE**—March 16, at Eastbourne, Sarah Newport, widow of the late Henry Moore, of the Bengal Civil Service, and of Mardens, Hildenborough, Kent.  
**TRANT**—March 12, at Clifton, Bristol, H. T. Trant, Esq., only son of the late W. H. Trant, Esq., H.E.I.C. Civil Service.  
**VENOUR**—March 12, at Weymouth, Anne, daughter of the late Walter Askell Venour, H.E.I.C.S., of Wellsbourne, Warwickshire.  
**WALLACE**—March 11, James Edward Wallace, late of the Tea and East India Office, aged 58.  
**WALLACE**—March 16, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Robert Outram Wallace, late 92nd Gordon Highlanders, and eldest son of the late Major-General Sir Robert Wallace, K.C.S.I., aged 45.

### INDIAN.

#### BIRTHS.

**CHANNER**—Feb. 25, at Belgaum, the wife of Surgeon-Major O. H. Channer, of a son.  
**DAWES**—Feb. 25, at Vizianagram, the wife of Lieut. W. M. Dawes, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.  
**DRAPER**—Feb. 22, at Umballa, the wife of Captain and Ridingmaster F. Draper, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.  
**KNELLER**—Feb. 22, at Pachmari, the wife of Henry St. John Kneller, of a son.  
**LEIGH**—Feb. 23, at Kohat, the wife of Captain H. P. P. Leigh, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.  
**MASTERS**—Feb. 17, at Bankipore, the wife of C. C. Masters, Barrister, of a son.  
**MODGET**—Feb. 27, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieut. C. Modget, D.A.C. Comt., of a son.  
**NUTHALL**—Feb. 26, at Cawnpore, the wife of C. E. Nuthall, A.M.D., of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

**AMESBURY**—**ROBINSON**—Feb. 6, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Frederick Cholmondeley Dering Amesbury, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant District Superintendent of Police (Punjab), to Henrietta Ferris, second daughter of S. H. Robinson, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, and now of St. Leonards-on-Sea.

**GWYNNE—HAMILTON**—Feb. 26, at Lucknow, James Hugh Gwynne, Lieut., 23rd., The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, second son of Edmund Gwynne, Chief Constable of Brecknockshire, and nephew of J. P. W. Gwynne, of Holford, Esq., Euckland, Brecknockshire, South Wales, to Sophie Isabel, eldest daughter of G. J. Hamilton, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles.

**HATCH—CODRINGTON**—Feb. 25, at Satara, Henry F. Hatch, eldest son of General W. S. Hatch, R.A. (Bombay Regiment), to Edith M. J. Codrington, eldest daughter of Colonel G. H. F. Codrington, Bombay Staff Corps.

**LYON—BEVERLEY**—Feb. 17, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Percy Comyn Lyon, Bengal Civil Service, son of William Lyon, Esq., J.P., South Norwood-park, to Adeline Eliza, second daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beverley.

#### DEATHS.

**GRAHAME**—Feb. 25, at Kodaikanal, South India, Mary, the wife of W. F. Grahame, Madras Civil Service.

**MICHEL**—Feb. 20, at the Homestead, Madhepore, Charlotte, the relict of the late Major Henry Michel, aged 74.

**ROBERTS**—March 43, on board s.s. *Peshawur*, in lat. 34 N., long. 26 E., on the homeward voyage from Calcutta, Edmund Theodore Roberts, late of Calcutta, and of the Middle Temple, London, Barrister-at-Law, second son of the late Edward Hunt Roberts, of Exeter, aged 43.

**SCOTT-MONCRIEFF**—Feb. 27, at Nusseerabad, suddenly, Jean, the infant daughter of Captain Scott-Moncrieff, 2nd Middlesex Regiment.

#### OBITUARY.

**DR. JOHN MACPHERSON**, Inspector-General of Hospitals (retired), died at his house in Curzon-street, Mayfair, on the 17th inst., in his 73rd year. He entered the service of the East India Company, and landed in Calcutta in 1840 as an assistant-surgeon. After serving first with the horse artillery and subsequently with a Native infantry regiment in Arracan—in returning from which district he was shipwrecked near the mouth of the River Hooghly—he in 1843 became civil surgeon of Howrah, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and three years later was appointed assistant-surgeon of the European General Hospital in Calcutta. In 1846, during the first Sikh war, he was suddenly ordered up to the front, where there was a great scarcity of medical officers, but reached Ferozepore to find that the fighting was over, and his services were required only in the field hospital. He returned to Calcutta, continuing there for the remainder of his stay in India, first in the General Hospital, and afterwards as Presidency surgeon and superintendent-general of vaccination. Having completed twenty-four years of actual service, he retired in the spring of 1864.

**COLONEL GEORGE ALEXANDER**, Bengal Staff Corps, and late of the Burma Commission, who died suddenly at Mentone, on the 9th inst., at the age of 50, entered the service in December, 1859, became lieutenant in December, 1863, captain in November, 1872, major in December, 1879, lieutenant-colonel in December, 1885, and brevet colonel in December, 1889.

FURTHER and more trustworthy details in regard to the death of Major-General Sir Howard Craufurd Elphinstone, V.C., K.C.B., has been received on the arrival of the New Zealand Shipping Company's steamer *Rimutaka*, from New Zealand and Teneriffe. The *Rimutaka's* passengers included Lady Elphinstone, the widow, Miss Elphinstone, the eldest daughter, and Miss Coles, a sister to Lady Elphinstone. At the time the *Tongariro* left Plymouth with General Elphinstone on board there was a fresh south-west breeze blowing, with a cross sea running. The weather was exceptionally fine, and at about 7 P.M. the wind veered around to the north-west, which moderated the sea. Shortly after 9.20 Ushant light was reported in sight, and General Elphinstone, hearing that fact, left the saloon and went on to the hurricane deck. For about two hours previous to this the *Tongariro* had experienced a long westerly swell, and was rolling a great deal. General Elphinstone took up a position on the port side of the chart-house, and entered into conversation with Mr. Pendarves Vivian, formerly M.P. for the Western Division of Cornwall. The *Tongariro* was then rolling so much that the general and Mr. Vivian found it necessary to hold on the fire-rail by the side of the chart-room. The ship gave another heavy roll, and the portion of the fire-rail by which the general was holding on was carried away. General Elphinstone fell back and made a desperate effort to catch hold of another portion of the rail. Just then the ship went down to leeward, and, being struck on the starboard quarter by heavy waves, made a sudden lurch into the trough of the sea. The decks were very slippery, and General Elphinstone, who was wearing a pair of goloshes, was shot backwards in an instant against the gunwhale chains under the port lifeboat. These, being loose, gave somewhat under the sudden pressure. In a second he was precipitated over the chains into the water. An alarm was raised by Mr. Vivian and the fourth officer, who witnessed the occurrence. The life buoys with patent lights were thrown, boats lowered, and the ship stopped. The boats diligently searched for over five hours, but no trace of the general could be found.

#### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Surgeon-General, Madras, is no longer permitted to migrate to the hills with the headquarters of the Madras Government at public expense.

THE next movement in connection with the improvement of the Punjab Native States war service troops will be in regularly organising the war service infantry of Bhawalpore and Faridkot as a camel corps.

**CAPTAIN R. H. C. TUFNELL**, Adjutant of the Madras Volunteer Guards, proceeds to Europe shortly owing to severe illness. Another military officer will probably be appointed in his place almost immediately.

THE appointments of Inspector-General of Military Works and Commissary-General-in-Chief are to carry the rank of Brigadier-General in future, and Colonels Sanford and Badcock, the present incumbents, have been gazetted accordingly.

REPORTS from Indore state that Colonel Buller, Commandant of the Central India Horse and Political Agent in Malwa, contemplates taking one year's furlough shortly, and that Colonel M. G. Gerard, the senior Second-in-Command, is to succeed him.

A COLONEL commanding a British regiment, and one who resembles the Commander-in-Chief in his solicitude for the Soldiers' Institute, lately directed a book to be placed in his men's library "for suggestions and requirements." The result was somewhat startling, the first entry in the volume being—"Wanted a new Colonel."

**COLONEL SAUNDERS**, Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, Madras, retires from the service about the beginning of next month. His successor has not yet been appointed. Captain H. E. Passy will act till the appointment of a permanent incumbent. Deputy Surgeon-General Farquhar will succeed Surgeon-General Bidie on the latter's retirement during the current year.

A "PRIVATE SOLDIER" writes to the *Pioneer*:—"I read a few days ago in your paper that the new pattern khaki helmet cover, with imitation puggree, was to be issued to the men gratis, the canteen funds defraying the cost. Now it is very strange that we, all of us in the battalion I belong to, have had to pay 11 annas each for ours." Perhaps someone in authority will kindly explain.

WE (*Pioneer*) regret to hear of the death of Surgeon Hennessy, of the Medical Staff, at Lucknow, of dysentery, on the 26th inst. Surgeon Hennessy served previously in the Meerut command, and was invalided home last year for the same disease from which he died. The deceased officer only arrived in Lucknow a fortnight ago, took ill a few days afterwards, was removed to hospital, and died very suddenly.

**BAND-SERGEANT BAILEY** has been sentenced by Court-Martial at Wellington to be reduced to the ranks for assaulting the Rev. O. Dene, Principal, Secretary, and Chaplain of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund. The sentence has been confirmed by General Faunce, commanding the Southern District. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and the Court recommended him to mercy. Bailey was in charge of the Lawrence Asylum band.

FROM the 1st of April the Post Office Department in the Punjab undertakes the payment of pensions to Native military pensioners. Payment is to be made monthly at the Post Office nearest to their homes, and in many cases at their doors. This is a great improvement on the past system of paying pensioners half-yearly at a large military centre where pensioners had to assemble, travelling long distances and at great cost. Every little helps towards making military service more popular.

THE following is from the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"Several medical changes take place shortly. Brigade-Surgeon Maunsell is going early in March to Lucknow to succeed Brigade-Surgeon Hamilton, proceeding on four months' furlough to Europe. Brigade-Surgeon Charles Churchill goes to Murree from Peshawur, and it is rumoured that Deputy Surgeon-General Hoysted will leave Peshawur before long, and be stationed at Umballa. General satisfaction is expressed by the medical staff in India that Surgeon-General Thompson's time has been extended, as it is believed that he has the well-being of the department at heart."

#### THE VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

The following Observations and Resolutions have been published by the Government of India in the Military Department:—

OBSERVATIONS.—In April, 1885, sanction was given to the formation of Volunteer Reserves in the North-Western Provinces, and Local Governments were asked to submit proposals for the organisation of similar forces in their respective provinces. In May, 1887, the proposals of the Bengal Govern-

ment for the raising Volunteer Reserves in Bengal, and those of the Bombay Government for the formation of Volunteer Reserves in Bombay and in connection with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps, were approved. In the beginning of 1888 sanction was also given to the organisation of Volunteer Reserves in Burma, and in September, 1888, to the formation of Volunteer Reserves in the Madras Presidency. In September, 1888, the Punjab Government reported that steps were being taken to ascertain the number of persons in the province who were fit to be Volunteers, and the proportion of these already enlisted in the Volunteer or Reserve forces. Subsequently Local Governments were requested to furnish, for the information of the Government of India, reports showing the progress made. The reports which have been received show that Reservists in the following numbers have been enrolled in the various provinces:—

Bengal	Calcutta ... ..	462	
	Bhagalpur ... ..	20	(a)
	Muzaffarpur ... ..	30	(a)
	Allahabad ... ..	180	
	Cawnpore ... ..	80	(a)
N.W.P.	Benares ... ..	26	
	Oudh Volunteer Reserve Corps ...	98	
	Mussoorie ditto ... ..	150	
	Rohilkand ditto ... ..	38	
	Dehra Doon Mntd. Vol. Res. Corps	40	
Punjab	... ..	500	(a)
Madras	Madras City ... ..	248	
	Kistna District ... ..	81	
	Bellary do. ... ..	54	
	Coorg and Mysore ... ..	5	
Burma	Upper Burma ... ..	103	
	Arracan Division ... ..	36	
	Tennasserim Division ... ..	38	
	Irrawaddy Division ... ..	69	
Total ... ..		2,258	

(a) These are said to be expected to join.

Resolution.—The Governor-General in Council observes with satisfaction the progress made in this important matter, and desires to record the acknowledgments of the Government of India to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Volunteer Corps concerned, for their efforts in furthering the Volunteer Reserve movement. From a comparison, however, of the number of available men in the various towns and districts of India with the numbers already enrolled as Volunteers or Reservists, it is evident that the Volunteer Reserve Force might be considerably augmented, and his Excellency in Council trusts that Local Governments and Administrations will give their earnest attention to this matter, and endeavour to increase existing Volunteer Reserve Corps and companies, and to raise new corps and companies where none at present exist. His Excellency in Council also desires that Local Governments and Administrations will impress on the civil officers under their orders, and on officers commanding Volunteer Corps, the necessity for taking a personal interest in the movement, as it is one to which the Government of India attach great importance.

THE SOUTH-EAST MYSORE GOLD COMPANY (LIMITED).—A circular from the chairman of this company, dated March 21, states:—"The directors are pleased to be able to inform the shareholders that they have secured the services of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons as managers and consulting engineers of the company, and that Mr. John Garland has been appointed secretary. The offices have been removed to 6 and 7, Queen-street-place, E.C."

That Antæus of periodicals—*Colburn's United Service Magazine*, has proved itself strong to conquer all manner of vicissitudes and some misfortunes. It is now, however, about to take a new lease of life, which we hope may be a long one. With the 737th number—with a new editor and new proprietor—but the same publishers—Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., it commences a fresh era in the history of the oldest established Service Magazine in the world. It will drop the honoured name of Colburn (under which it has worked so long in the interests of military and naval readers), and as the *United Service Magazine* make its claim to further support. It has been decided to treat not only of questions concerning all branches of Her Majesty's Land and Sea Forces, but of all questions affecting National Interest and National Defence. The new (April) number will contain signed articles from the pens of, among others, Sir Charles Dilke; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Geoffrey Phipps Hornby; Colonel Maurice, R.A.; Professor Military History, Staff College; Sir George Baden-Powell, and Lord Wantage. The price will remain the same, viz., one shilling

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 19, Clan Buchanan (s), Calcutta.  
BOMBAY.—March 15, Wistow Hall (s); 15, Ebro (s), Hull.  
MADRAS.—March 18, Goorkha (s), London.

### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 15, Henzada (s), Kurrachee; 16, Clan Drummond (s), Bombay; 18, Bellagio (s), Bombay; 18, Clan Sinclair (s), Calcutta.  
BOMBAY.—March 14, Kerbela (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, March 27; from Brindisi, April 6.

For Bombay: Mrs. R. F. Clothier, Mr. and Mrs. J. Crowther, Rev. A. G. Day, Mr. and Mrs. T. Spratt, Miss Carr, Mr. W. C. MacDowell, Mr. F. Austin. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Mein, Mr. Maclean, Col. R. A. Sargeant, Mr. A. Lawson, Surg.-Major R. Caldecott, Surgeon-Major W. Conry, Lieut. C. L. M. Rich, Rev. H. G. Grey. *From Ismailia*: Major Money.

For Malta: Mrs. Nairne, Mr. and Mrs. Peebles, Lieut. J. Golding. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Mein, Hon. C. Macaulay, Miss M. Holland, Mr. R. Beech.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Parker, Mr. Salvin, Miss Stead, Mr. and Mrs. Thursfield, Lieut. J. F. Gubbins, Mr. C. D. M. Franklyn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Lord and Lady Manners.

For Ismailia: Mr. H. B. Chatteris.

For Kurrachee: Mr. Collingwood.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Learmonth.

For Madras (via Bombay): Mr. Leigh Lye.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, April 3; from Naples, April 12.

For Colombo: Rev. E. A. Dibben and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Redding. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Oswald.

For Naples: Miss Berry, Mr. Symondson, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson.

For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Grey, Mr. A. H. Burton, Mrs. and Miss Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. Howson, Mrs. Poole.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. Pearson, Mr. C. H. Pegg.

For Bombay: Miss Parker.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, April 3; from Brindisi, April 14.

For Bombay: Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hayle, Surg. C. L. Williams, Surg. T. C. White, Surg. T. W. Shaw, Surg. H. B. Melville, Surg. A. L. Duke, Surg. H. F. Cleveland, Surg. J. B. Smith, Col. G. W. Willock. *From Brindisi*: Col. and Mrs. R. Hope, Mr. J. H. Peebles.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. W. Wilkinshaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wood, Mr. W. Highet.

For Malta: Master H. S. Clay, Mr. Leslie Melville, two Misses Melvills, Mr. Walters, Mrs. John Walters, Col. E. S. Brook, Mrs. Brook and two children, Capt. W. K. McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. G. Searle, Miss Eggar, Miss Naylor, Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Bulnois.

For Brindisi: Dr. J. A. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Harman, Miss Lambert, Mr. W. B. Clayton.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. J. Staple and family.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, April 11; from Brindisi, April 21.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Corder and family, Mr. M. C. Leckie, Miss Vidal, Mrs. Parker and family, Colonel and Mrs. Willoughby, Mr. Moore, Mr. C. W. R. Hooper, Mr. R. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. W. Church. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. M. Holmes, Major C. H. Scott, Mr. F. C. Channing.

For Gibraltar: Nurse Law, Mr. Learenecke, Miss Wynn, Mr. G. B. Nicholl, Mr. Adderley, Col. and Mrs. Archer.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Miss Kinloch, Mr. J. E. Sewell.

For Malta: Mr. W. Cooper, Mr. Norris.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, April 17; from Naples, April 26.

For Calcutta: Mrs. J. H. Bathgate.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Savill.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, April 18; from Brindisi, April 28.

For Colombo: Sir A. E. and Lady Havelock, Miss Havelock, Capt. Pirie.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Medley, Mr. Wetherill, Mrs. H. D. Douglas and infant.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, April 24; from Brindisi, May 5.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Col. G. E. Handcock, Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. Bruce.

For Kurrachee: *From Brindisi*: Lieut. Crawford.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail March 27.

For Calcutta: Mrs. J. Reid and infant, Mr. Arthur Luard.

For Madras: Mr. W. P. Bell.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail April 10.

For Colombo: Mr. G. Brereton, Mrs. A. Murray, Mr. W. B. D. Beatty, Mr. C. W. Gray, Mrs. Miss and Mr. Bredin.  
For Calcutta: Major J. A. C. Wedderburn.  
For Madras: Mrs. Hobday, Mr. W. Trevend.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail April 24.

For Madras: Mrs. Richards.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail May 8.

For Aden: Capt. and Mrs. J. Mosse.  
For Colombo: Mrs. Dick, two Misses Dick.  
For Calcutta: Miss McLeod.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail April 12.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Forsyth and four children, Mr. H. Lennard Miss Archer, Lieut. C. Griffiths, Col. and Mrs. G. Young, Capt. H. F. Macartney.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bengal*, Capt. H. Barratt, at Bombay, March 3.

From London: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hewlett, Mrs. MacRedy, Mr. C. J. Sharpe, Miss Higginson, Mr. W. D. Row, Rev. D. J. Syle, Mr. J. R. Helmsley, Mr. W. F. Jervis, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Owen, Mr. Rundolla Dey, Mr. Raiman, Mr. J. Thomas, Mr. S. C. Banerjee, Capt. Hickman, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hunter, Mrs. Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Deacon, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Sousby and child, Mr. Mitchell Innes, Mr. Spicer, Mr. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. E. Simmons, Maj. and Mrs. A. C. Denny, Mr. R. J. Gill, Mr. Geo. Nash, Mr. J. Stafford, Mrs. and Miss Le Messurier, Mrs. and Miss Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Ballenden, Mr. R. D. Dow, Miss Carrington, Mr. James Gabbott, Maj. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. J. H. Edwards, Mr. Entwistle, the Mother Superior St. Denny's Home, Sister Katharine, Mr. J. A. Rainsford.

From Brindisi: Capt. Stainer, Hon. L. M. St. Clair, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cotton, Lieut. G. H. Boisson, Mr. Branderburg, Capt. Webster, Col. W. H. Wilson, Messrs. Dawson, Mrs. Branson, Lieut. Archer.

From Naples: Mr. Adamson, Mr. Narayan, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Le Franc.

From Ismailia: Mr. C. A. V. Conybeare, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Davis, three Misses Davis, Mr. Davis, junr., Mr. and Mrs. Boyle.

From Aden: Miss Cohen.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ballaarat*, Capt. E. Ashdown, at Brindisi, March 15.

From Madras: For London: Mr. Cotesworth.

From Colombo: Capt. Crabbe, Miss Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. G. Reid. For London: Mr. Gould, Mr. Bubieth, Mr. Ansell, Mr. Nankirvio, Mrs. Hewett.

From Bombay: Mr. A. Henn, Mr. H. Godrich, Mr. W. C. Rand, Mr. L. J. Robertson, Mr. W. Cheves, Miss Trott, Mr. J. N. Peebles, Capt. Sayce. For London: Mr. J. Chorsley, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Mr. W. Southey, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Scarsbrick, Mr. W. Booth, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Eastwood, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland.

From Ismailia: Mrs. and Miss Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Gailbard, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ward, two Misses Foster, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Richardson. For London: Mr. Aungier, Mr. Friedberger, Mr. Heath, Mr. Badderley, Dr. Sandford, Mr. M. Walker, Rev. S. H. and Mrs. Owen, Mr. H. Whorewood, Mrs. Macdonnell.

From Port Said: Mr. Assunder, Mr. Bell. For London: Mr. Strachan.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, at Marseilles, March 16.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. C. A. U. Wallick, Mr. J. Munford, Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, Mr. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Thomas and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. Moran and child, Mrs. Miley, Mrs. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Senyant. For London: Mr. J. R. Hallett, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Patry, Mr. C. Duncan, Mr. W. Ward, Mr. J. Robertson, Surgeon-Major G. P. Mackenzie, Rev. B. Watson, Mr. E. T. Roberts, Mr. P. Naylor, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. J. S. Slater, Mrs. Trelawny and child, Mrs. Trollope, Mrs. and Miss Prestage, Mr. Galt.

From Madras: Mr. Sutherland Orr. For London: Mr. Catesworth.

From Colombo: For London: Mr. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. D. Tod, Mr. Shadwell, Mr. and Mrs. Macfie, Mr. Waddell, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett.

From Bombay: Lord and Lady Cremorne, Mr. Segner, Mrs. Turner and child, Mr. Haiman, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Capt. Warner, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Bigg-Wither, Dr. Hardwick, Mr. Vajibdar, Mrs. Gilbert and child, Mrs. Rickie and child, Mr. D. Allen, Mr. H. D. Cartwright, Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Ashman. For London: Mr. C. A. McDowell, Mr. R. Wilson, Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Miss Ellis, Rev. and Mrs. Crewdsen and infant, Mrs. Langford, Miss Abercrombie, Lieut. West, Mr. Mehtu.

From Suez: Mr. Desguard, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Adamson.

From Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Macgowan, Miss Barclay, Miss Riguer. For London: Rev. and Mrs. Hatton, Mr. and Miss Anderson, Mrs. and Miss Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Catto and infant, Miss Catto, General and Miss Campbell, Mr. Henry, Mr. Pauncefote.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, March 6.

For London: Mrs. Ross Scott, Miss Imerson, Right Hon. H. and Mrs. Childers, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mereik and child, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark and child, Rev. R. Kennedy, Miss Francis Sharp, Mrs. A. G. Cane and child, Master Hawker, Mrs. Greaves, two children and infant, Miss Mathews, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. J. H. Hornsby, Mr. H. G. Bowen, Mr. Hobday, Mr. William Smith, Mr. J. Duncan, Mr. H. H. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Merton, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. G. H. Lewis, Rev. D. Herdman, Mrs. Copland, Mr. Caruthers, Mrs. Beaman's child, Mr. Thos. Macpherson, Mrs. Newall Tuck and two children, Rev. T. Beck, Miss Eardley, Mr. Rawlings, Mr. C. M. Pearce, Mr. Forbes, Col. W. S. Peat, Mrs. and Miss Cleavdon, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Roberts and two infants, Mr. A. O. Hume, Rev. J. E. Evans, Mr. Colin Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Hogan, child and two infants, Mr. E. T. Bunker, Mr. Dadabhoj Hormusjee, Mr. Hollostyn Owen, Mr. Arthur Jones, Mrs. Amy Jones, Major J. G. Stone, Mr. Newmau, Mr. Mackenzie, Captain C. R. Hoskyn, Mrs. Milson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carlisle, Countess of Strathmore, two Ladies Lyons, Mr. Jessup, Rev. J. M. Hamilton.

For Brindisi: Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Maling Grant, Mr. H. Miller, Mr. M. M. MacDonald, Mr. L. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wills, Mrs. Durst, Mrs. Humfrey, Mr. V. Schlager, Miss Pearson, Miss Hargreaves, Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Milne, Rev. Charles Gore, Mr. Henry O. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Frizelle, Miss Frizelle, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wace, Mr. Inaadali Khan, Mr. H. M. Wilson, Mr. K. Tapling, M.P., Mr. H. W. Sparkes, Mr. Charriot, Mr. Elliott, Mrs. Patch, Mrs. Prinsep, Mrs. Gatacre, Rev. Mr. Potter and son and two daughters, Mr. John Brewer, Mr. Asadali Khan, Rev. H. Whitehead, Mr. H. Grove, Mr. Sweet, Mr. G. Herbert, Miss H. W. Reynolds, Mr. Joseph Rock, Lieut. Grey Fullerton, Lord Hawke, Mr. Cecil Higgins, Mr. G. B. Croft Lyons, Mr. H. Lasdi, Col. J. R. Simpson, Mr. Myson, Mr. R. Knight, Mr. H. James Rainey, Mr. J. Rudd Rainey, Mr. Lewis Jones, two Misses Jones.

For Suez: Mr. Jennings, Mr. Calvocaresi, Mr. S. S. Brittain.

For Ismailia: Mr. Haven, Mr. Jennings.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, March 14.

For Marseilles: Col. W. R. Bunbury, Mr. Orrell.

For Aden: Rev. Mr. P. S. Grove, 2nd Infantry.

For London: Rev. and Mrs. Shaw and two infants, Mr. P. Niclo, Mr. W. Thom, Mr. Geo. Hopkins.

For Brindisi: Mr. Baldwin Latham, Mr. Von Platen, Col. Bayley, Mr. C. H. Seeley, Mr. Sawhwy, Capt. J. C. Morris.

Per s.s. *Rome*, Capt. A. W. Adamson, from Bombay, March 18.

For London: Rev. E. Guildford, Mr. Goodfellow, child and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Bean, three children and infant, Mrs. and Miss Hay Newman, Miss E. Goodwin, Mrs. Mathews, Major and Mrs. Rosseter, Sir F. and Lady Forbes Adam and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barton, Miss Mennie, Mrs. T. Bliss, Col. and Mrs. John Jopp, R.A., Mr. A. Edwardes, Mrs. Lyle, Major and Mrs. Kirkwood and two children, Mrs. W. Lock and child, Mrs. Johnston and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barden, Mrs. W. L. Moore, Col. Hon. H. F. Eaton, Mr. C. C. Collingwood, Mr. R. T. Hind, Messrs. Pusey, Mrs. Whitmore and two children and infant, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Scrafton, Mr. and Mrs. L. Barton, Mr. G. R. Duncan, Mr. E. J. Birch.

For Suez: Mr. Frizer.

For Marseilles: Mr. Savage, Mrs. Candy, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Robert H. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hulton, Mr. H. T. Brown, Mr. Rudston Brown, Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. W. Brodshaw, Miss Brodshaw, Mrs. Eardley Norton, Mrs. Moneriffe and two children, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hardcastle Sykes, Miss Sykes, Mrs. Henley, Mrs. Frankliu, Col. and Mrs. E. T. Luck, Mr. Cuffe, Mr. R. Carstairs, Major and Mrs. Broadbent, Mr. Graham Watson, Mrs. Baines, Mrs. R. Decy Spedding, Miss West, Mr. and Mrs. Waterstow, Capt. Hon. O. Sydney, Mrs. Nugent, Mr. C. D. Simpson, Mr. McGregor, Mr. W. W. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. Torrington, Mr. L. Calthorpe, Mr. T. Stoker, Mr. T. D. McKenzie, H.R.H. the Princess Margaret of Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, H.R.H. Princess Patricia of Connaught, Miss Robson, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Thos. Brinckman, Mrs. Minchin.

Per s.s. *Sulley*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, March 21.

For London: Mrs. Crawley-Boevey and child, Mr. and Mrs. Alston and infant, Mrs. Yeoman and child, Miss K. Adams and infant, Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Newton, three Misses Newton and Mr. Willie Newton, Mr. J. Kelso, Rev. Thomas Tracey, Miss S. Casdeewood, H.H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, H.H. the Maharani of Gondal, two children and infant, Mr. R. McCullough, Mrs. Coudrey and two children, Mr. D. Boardman, Mr. A. Rae, Miss M. C. Hughes, Col. H. J. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Medworth, Mr. Medworth, jun., two Misses Medworth, two Masters Medworth, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gray, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Tory, Mrs. E. Rose, Mr. B. D. N. Chatterji.

For Brindisi: Col. A. F. Laughton, C.B., Mrs. J. H. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen and child, Capt. Hon. R. T. Lawley, Miss M. Witt, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Lawson Smith, Hon. R. Steele, Sir Lepel and Lady Griffin, Mr. W. S. Grieve, Col. Pratt, C.B., Mr. T. Brighton, Mr. E. C. Johanson, Mr. C. P. Fox, Mr. White, Col. Marryatt, Surendra N. Bannerji.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Mendes.

For Ismailia: Mr. Armour, Mr. Bacon.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Apear.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Khedive*, Capt. A. C. Loggin, from London, March 20; from Naples, March 29.

For Naples: Hon. W. W. and Mrs. Vernon, Mr. J. and two Misses



Morgan, Miss Greig, Miss Onslow, Colonel and Mrs. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Robertson, Miss Jeffries, Miss Farquhar, Miss Hill, Miss Hilliard, Lord C. Manners, Mr. A. Drummond.

For Ismailia : Mr. F. C. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Williams, Mr. F. A. Dixey, Mr. A. Macgregor, Dr. Martin, Mr. Chauntler, Mr. Greig, Mr. Perks.

For Gibraltar : Mr. and Mrs. Houston, Mrs. Osborne, Miss Proudfoot, Miss Rogers, Miss Bryant, Mr. H. C. Floyd, Mr. D. Acris, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Thorpe, Mr. Aylmer.

For Calcutta : Mr. W. Tough, Mr. Smart, Mr. Dobree, Mr. Dominy, Mr. W. H. Johnston, Mr. J. Crowther, Mr. R. O'Brien.

For Port Said : Mr. Williams.

For Malta : Mr. Laubenberg.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Victoria*, Capt. G. F. Cates, R.N.R., from London, March 21; from Brindisi, March 31.

For Kurrachee : *From Brindisi* : Mr. W. Sandbach.

For Malta : Mr. J. Kenyon, Mr. Collis, Capt. Warden, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Middletcn, Messrs. H. and A. Chapman, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Sinclair de Thoren, Lieut. A. G. Cubitt Lieut. W. J. Hernnlewies, Mrs. Gerring, Miss Simmonds, Mr. C. Hurst, Mr. G. A. and Miss Bone, Mr. C. H. King, Mr. Crockford, Miss Rich, Mr. and Mrs. D. Morrell.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and infant, Mr. J. J. Sexton, Mr. Cobban, Mr. W. Ballard, Mr. A. P. Grenfell, Surg. J. H. Daly, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. H. Dierck. *From Brindisi* : Major A. W. Noyes, Mr. J. A. Marshall, Col. and Mrs. Biddulph, Mr. H. Corkery, Sir William Stewart, Mr. Evans, Lieut. C. A. Christian.

For Brindisi : Mrs. Hacking and two friends, Mr. J. Macmillan, Mr. H. Curtis, Miss Neill, Mr. J. Battie, Mr. G. B. Hunter, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. Riddell.

For Port Said : Mr. Dockray.

For Gibraltar : Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Chapman, Maj. Macgregor, Rev. A. W. Plant.

For Alexandria : Col. and Mrs. Gore-Booth, Mrs. Edmond and family, Mr. Hewgill, Condr. R. and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. J. A. M. Welwood, Mr. Marsden, Mr. E. Lamb. *From Venice* : Lady W. Butler, Prince and Princess Alexis-Soltykoff. *From Brindisi* : Major Money, Mr. Atwells.

For Madras : Mr. Champion.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, March 28.

For Marseilles : Rev. and Mrs. G. T. Washburn, Rev. J. P. Ellwood, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. Fletcher.

For London : Miss Pearson, Mr. W. T. Douglas, Miss Laycock and friend, Mr. Michel Hughes, Mr. G. N. Beack, Mr. Galbraith, Mr. T. Davies, Mr. Jas. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr.

For Brindisi : Mr. Downs, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Self.

For Venice : Mr. S. W. Wynne.

For Aden : Mr. W. T. Douglas.

Per s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. C. Fraser, from Bombay, April 4.

For London : Mr. E. C. Baker, Miss Baker, Miss Chavasse, Mr. Porter, Mrs. Herbert Wright, Mrs. and Miss Harwood and infant, Mrs. Ward, Mr. A. Priestley, Mrs. M. G. Gerard, Mrs. Rix, Mrs. Laurie and child, Master and Miss Fentiman, Rev. and Mrs. D. Hutton, Miss Hutton, Mr. W. Bruce, Miss Bremer, Miss Macdougall, Mrs. Tebbs, Miss White, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Herbert Hayfield, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Miss Barron, Miss Drysdale, Mrs. Davis and two children, Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bedford, Mrs. Chard, child and infant, Miss M. Vane, Mrs. Mathews, Mr. E. Plomer, Mr. A. Jones, Mr. D. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilson and child, Miss O'Flynn, Col. H. Hammond.

For Brindisi : Col. A. G. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Yorke-Smith, Mr. F. Sessions, Miss Nainby, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White, Sir Charles and Lady Gough, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Major and Mrs. Bisset and infant, Mrs. Yate, Mr. Shah Naimuddin Ahmed, Mr. P. W. Dan-gerfield, Mr. B. G. Geidt, Mr. and Mrs. Kersall, Mrs. W. Reynolds, Mr. M. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Llewellyn, Miss Dyson, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Jno. Hooper, Mr. Goldring.

For Port Said : Mr. Laroche, Mr. Larasin.

For Gibraltar : Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Whitworth, Mr. B. W. Bosworth, Mr. J. Bosworth, Mr. S. Martin.

For Ismailia : Mr. D. F. DeVitre.

For Aden : Capt. Mercer, R.A., General Nairne, Col. Sanford, Col. Merriman.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, April 11.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Patch.

Per s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, from Bombay, April 12.

For London : Mr. A. Martindale, Mrs. Martindale and two infants, Miss Martindale, Mrs. J. Somerville and three children, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McNeill, Rev. W. and Mrs. Robb and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dunnett and two infants, Mrs. and Miss Middleton and two children, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Brock, three children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Poke and two children, Mr. R. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Petter, two children and infant, Miss Petter, Mrs. Anderson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Smythies and two children, Mr. A. Leatham, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. Berthon Preston, Surg.-Major Burnett, Mr. J. J. Alder, Miss Wardell, Miss Caloun, Mr. Pedler, Mr. Geo. Brown, Mr. Sherrock, Miss Harris, Mrs. Burt and two infants, Col. FitzGerald, Mr. W. A. Talboys.

For Marseilles : Mr. T. Herbert Wright, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. A. B. Hollis Mr. and Mrs. Fred Farlow, Mr. and Mrs. Husband, Mrs. Bell,

two children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Q. Hardy, Col. and Mrs. Prinsep, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Rooke, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Evans, Mr. Noel Fenwick, Mr. Theo Brinkman, Cept. and Mrs. Dunn, Mr. J. E. Baillie, Mrs. F. B. Fry, Major and Mrs. E. M. Alexander, Hon. Mrs. White, Mr. F. R. Tebbs, Dr. and Mrs. Charles, Col. C. K. M. Walter, Rev. and Mrs. G. T. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Buyers, Lord and Lady Reay, Mr. and Mrs. Burt and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Tennant, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and two children, Mrs. Storney and child, Mr. Sparonborg, Mrs. Treemenheere, Mr. C. W. W. Hope, Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Walker and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Tupper and three children, Mrs. Bagshawe, Count Potocki, Dr. Schucki, Col. and Mrs. J. E. Waller, Mr. Edward Read, Mrs. Strong, Lieut. D. Haig, Lieut. G. O. L. Carew, Col. J. A. Hennessey, Mr. G. McCorkel, Major G. Hildebrand, Capt. Kirk, Mr. J. White, Mr. O. L. Harvey.

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

##### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsmouth.
Malabar .....	—	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	1 Apr.	10 Apr.
Crocodile .....	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis .....	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

THE net amount of Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first ten months of the current financial year, has reached Rs. 1,05,51,000, as compared with Rs. 92,35,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

THE Government of India has been pleased to grant a bonus of Rs. 4,200 to Mr. M. S. N. Hecquet, Honorary Assistant Engineer, North-Western Railway, in recognition of his eminent services rendered by him in the construction of the "Lansdowne Bridge" across the river Indus at Sukkur.

THE Maharaja of Sikkim enjoys a total revenue of Rs. 8,444 a-year, out of which his Highness gets as much as he can take; then his dependents and pensioners are paid, then something is allowed for the preservation of the forests and the maintenance of the roads, and only the remainder is available for "reproductive public works."

MR. WOODVILLE, of the *Graphic*, is engaged at Hyderabad on a large oil-painting of an equestrian group consisting of the Nizam, the Minister, and of the late Major Afsur Jung.

IN consequence of the criticisms of the Press on the recent case of beheading at Gulburga, the Home Secretary of Hyderabad has recommended the disuse of the present method, and the substitution of the French guillotine, hanging according to the British custom not being approved.

THE thirty-first report of the Alliance Bank of Simla is now ready, and will be submitted at the half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders to be held on the 1st May next. According to the balance-sheet, the gross earnings—including Rs. 15,528 carried forward—amounted to Rs. 303,044, and deducting therefrom the amount for interest on deposits, working and other expenses, and a bonus to the staff, there remains a net profit of Rs. 68,947. This sum has been disposed of as follows :—a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, Rs. 30,000; reserve fund, Rs. 20,000; doubtful debt fund, Rs. 10,000; and carried forward to next account Rs. 8,947. The Directors state that the working of the branch of the Bank that has recently been opened in Calcutta has confirmed expectations, as a safe and profitable business is already being done, while the prosperity of the whole concern must be satisfactory to the co-proprietors.

IT is reported that the Admiralty have ordered the Admiral of the East Indian station to inspect the various torpedo boats now in Indian waters, and report to them if it is possible that Lascars could be thoroughly drilled and trusted to take charge of the torpedo boats with a competent European torpedo gunner as commander.

IN response to an invitation transmitted through the agent of the East Indian Railway, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has appointed a sub-committee to meet and confer with General Strachey, during his stay in Calcutta, on the working of the line, with a view, no doubt, to the further improvement of its traffic facilities. This Conference is, of course, quite distinct from that which, as we have already mentioned, will shortly meet to consider the working of the new docks. A contemporary hears that the members of the Chamber's sub-committee are Sir Alex. Wilson, Messrs. Williamson and Petrie, and Mr. H. H. Macleod, of the Bengal Coal Company. A similar invitation has been extended to the Calcutta Trades' Association

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—February 22.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 96½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	100½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to	—
Trust Bond ...	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	104	to	—
Coona Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	6 pr. ct. ... 935
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct. ... 945
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct. ... 930
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr. ct. ... 125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr. ct. ... 19
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct. ... 170

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollon ...	2,200	nil.	250
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	90
Colaba ...	1,880	25	330
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	—
East India ...	1,000	130	1,250
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,100
French ...	all	50	625
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangaum ...	450	40	415
Mercantile ...	125	7½	—
Mercantile Co. ...	400	50	425
Mummar M. ...	all	25	190
New Berar ...	500	45	610
New Indian ...	125	11	85
Prince of Wales ...	400	40	320
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,150
Sind ...	750	50	430
Volkart ...	all	60	570

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	100
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	450
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	20	200
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	75
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhowanuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25	620
Central India ...	500	45	365
Central India ...	1,000	40	450
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhruv Mills ...	1,000	50	900
Empress Co. ...	all	25	480
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	475
Golam Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	110
Hindustan ...	1,000	30	735
Hingrayhat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	715
Imperial Cotton ...	500	35	460
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	875
James Greaves ...	500	25	550
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewras Baloo ...	1,000	45	810
Khandetah ...	1,000	50	570
Khatiao Mackunjee ...	1,000	40	510
Leopold ...	170	5	—
Madras United ...	1,000	100	1,900
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,125
Mazagor ...	250	5	100
Morariji Goudalass ...	1,000	75	1,565
Nalgam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	600
Oriental ...	625	10	335
Parell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	60
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,285
Soonderdas ...	1,000	30	350
Southern India ...	500	15	140
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½	265
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	350
Western India ...	1,000	25	480

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

J. P. Railway Con. solidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr. ct.	2,375
o New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £15 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	465

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
m Bay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
ay Ice Co. ...	100	82
y Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,050
Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co. Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	70
Kemp & Co. ...	175	350
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Teachar and Co. ...	all	1,215
Thacker and Co. ...	25	110

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

## CALCUTTA.—March 3.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	98	6	to	—
4	Promissory Notes ...	—	—	0	to	—
4½	of 1870 (1885) ...	—	—	0	to	—
4½	of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	100	12	to	—
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	100	12	to	—
4½	of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—	to	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890) ...	102	0	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	104	0	to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	102	0	to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	102	0	to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	102	4	to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	102	8	to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	99	12	to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to —
Allahabad ...	100	193 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	164 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	987½ to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	180 to —
Himalaya ...	100	125 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	106 to —
National of India ...	£12½	165 to 170
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	110 to 112
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to —

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	PRICE.
Alipore Coal ...	80 to 81
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9
Asiatic Jute ...	Nominal.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagore Jute ...	£10
Bengal Coal ...	100 to 101
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	£17s. 6d.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1
Bengal Mills ...	£10
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burrakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100
Equitable Coal ...	250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100
Goswory Cotton Mills ...	100
Gouropore ...	100
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation ...	100
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Mut Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200
Murres Brewery ...	100
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100
New Beerbohm Coal ...	100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	100
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

## TEA COMPANIES.

	PRICE.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amuluckie ...	100
Acrittupore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balaum (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Deling (Assam) ...	100
Dehra Dun ...	100
Dessat and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhunntri ...	100
Dhurung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam and Cachar ...	100

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	180 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	30 to 32
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	52 to 53
Hoolmuree (Assam) ...	100	115 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	74 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	12 to 13
Kangra Valley ...	100	per —
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	60	66 to 68
Kunchupore (Cachar) ...	100	to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	77 to 78
Do. contributory ...	200	67 to 68
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	290 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Loobah ...	100	100 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	Liquidation.
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 12
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	120 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	110 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	to —
Do. contributory ...	125	to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	Nominal.
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to —
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	to —
Sapakati ...	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	53	4-5 disct.
Seemah ...	—	to —
Singbull and Murmah ...	100	86 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	53 to 54
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	67 to 68
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to 100
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	190 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to —

## LONDON.—March 24.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	PRICE.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd ...	100 to 100½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	107 to 107½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	to —
4 India Eufrated Paper ...	to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	106 to 108
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	104 to 106
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	100 to 115
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	PAID.	PRICE.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	122 to 125
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	135 to 136
Great Indian, Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	124 to 126
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	101 to 104
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	100	132 to 134

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lim. ...	—	97 to 99
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	54 to 56
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	183 to 185
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	231 to 244
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1933 ...	—	237 to 244
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	274 to 284
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	111 to 113
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	166 to 168
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	145 to 147
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	139 to 141
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	132 to 134
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	to —
Rohild and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	110 to 112
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, Gua. A. Ann. 1900 ...	100	244 to 247
Do. do. B. Ann. 1933 ...	5	274 to 284
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	130 to 132
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd. ...	20	113 to 115
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	113 to 120
West of India Port., Ltd. ...	20	111 to 113

## TELEGRAPH.

Eastern, Limited...	...	all	14	to 14½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	...	all	14½	to 15½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887	...	all	99	to 101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	...	all	106	to 109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	...	100	106	to 108
Do. Exten., Austr. & China	...	all	14	to 14½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	...	all	100	to 102
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	...	all	102	to 105
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1893	...	all	100	to 102
Indo-European, Lim.	...	all	41	to 43

# FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE



**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE** (late Army Medical Staff), DISCOVERED A REMEDY to denote which he coined the word **CHLORODYNE**. Dr. Browne is the **SOLE INVENTOR**, and, as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by analysis (organic substances being eliminated), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false. This Caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was **UNDOUBTEDLY** the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13th, 1884.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is the **TRUE** **PALLIATIVE** in **NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM,**

**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY.** GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient. Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "2 DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA." From SYMES & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Simla. Jan. 5, 1890.

To J. T. DAVENPORT, London. DEAR SIR.—We congratulate you upon the widespread reputation this justly-esteemed medicine has earned for itself all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of **DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms

of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescribe and patient alike.—We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES & CO., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is a liquid medicine which assuages a PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** rapidly cuts short all attacks of **EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.** **IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SOLE MANUFACTURER, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Gt. Russell St. W.C.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S RECENT MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

NEW EDITION. Revised and enlarged so as to include Questions on the Artillery Drill Book. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

**TACTICAL QUESTIONS and ANSWERS on the INFANTRY and ARTILLERY DRILL BOOKS, 1889.** By Captain H. R. GALL (late 5th Fusiliers).

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

**POSITION ARTILLERY.** Its History, Employment, Equipment, Volunteer Organisation, Drills, &c. By Captain H. C. C. D. SIMPSON, R.A. New Edition.

Demy 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

**RAPID FIELD-SKETCHING and RECONNAISSANCE.** By Capt. WILLOUGHBY VERNER. With Plans and Plates.

Crown 8vo. 5s.

**The MILITARY CAREER.** A Guide to Young Officers, Army Candidates, and Parents. By Lieut.-General Sir W. BELLAIRS, K.C.M.G., C.B.

"A practical handbook, which may help parents to answer the urgent question, what to do with their boys."—*ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE*.

"There is a good deal of useful information combined with much sound advice in Sir W. Bellairs's book. . . . Parents will find in it how commissions are to be obtained, the examinations necessary to be passed and their scope, the cost of outfit, and the amount of private allowance if it is advisable. . . . and detailed statements of all the articles which are necessary for a complete but not extravagant outfit. . . . The author's estimates are perfectly reasonable, and can be safely followed."—*BROAD ARROW*.

"Sir William Bellairs has omitted nothing likely to be of service either to the young man himself or to his parents or guardians."—*MORNING POST*.

Demy 8vo. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

**MODERN TACTICS.** By Captain H. R. GALL (late 5th Fusiliers).

"Captain Gall's book will be of great value to military students going up for examinations. His style is lucid and simple, and the questions which are appended to each section of the subject are very well chosen."—*ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE*.

"The style is clear and simple, and the explanations, helped as they are by numerous plans, will no doubt be easily grasped by those for whom they are written."—*MORNING POST*.

Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**THE YOUNG SOLDIER IN INDIA: His Life and Prospects.** A Plain Account of a Soldier's Life in India, for would-be Recruits and Young Soldiers. By H. S.

CONTENTS.—Voyage Out—Barrack Life—Life in Camp and Field—Prospects—Climate—Surroundings—Native Customs.

"It is satisfactory to read such a good account of a soldier's life from one who has experienced it under less favourable circumstances than exist at present."—*MORNING POST*.

Cabinet Edition. In 6 vols. each 6s. Vol. VI. now ready. **HISTORY OF THE SEPOY WAR.** By Sir J. W. KAYE. And

**HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.** By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. New Edition (in which the original Third Volume of Sir John Kaye's Work is left out). Revised and Edited by Col. G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I.

The sixth volume consists in great part of new matter, narrating the occurrences at some of the principal stations, other than those originally dealt with, during 1857-58. It also contains a new and comprehensive Index.

2 vols. crown 8vo. each 6s.

**LIVES OF INDIAN OFFICERS.** By Sir J. W. KAYE. (Originally published in 3 vols.) With Frontispiece. Each volume is complete in itself.

New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. **HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY,** and of the Disturbances which accompanied it among the Civil population. By T. R. E. HOLMES.

One vol. crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**THE DECISIVE BATTLES OF INDIA,** from 1746 to 1849 inclusive. By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. With a Portrait of the Author, a Map, and Three Plans.

"This work, which has already been before the public in a less condensed form, is the best text-book upon the subject of the conquest of India that we have perused, and may be safely commended to every student who wishes to acquire a full knowledge of that great historical fact from a writer who, in his own words, 'will tell the whole truth without respect of persons.'"—*BROAD ARROW*.

One vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

**FOUR FAMOUS SOLDIERS: Sir Charles Napier, Hodson of Hodson's Horse, Sir William Napier, Sir Herbert Edwardes.** By T. R. E. HOLMES, Author of "History of the Indian Mutiny."

"The lives of Charles and William Napier are worth careful study. The essay on Sir Charles Napier is published for the first time, and gives a capital picture of the indomitable old soldier."—*ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE*.

LONDON W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S ORIENTAL MANUALS.

TWO ADDITIONS TO THE SERIES JUST PUBLISHED.

Fcap. 8s. 6d.

### ANGLICISED COLLOQUIAL BURMESE;

OR,

How to Speak the Language in  
Three Months.

BY

Lieut. F. A. L. DAVIDSON,  
Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Fcap. 10s. 6d.

### A CHINESE MANUAL

COMPRISING

A Condensed Grammar with Idiomatic  
Phrases and Dialogues.

BY

ROBERT K. DOUGLAS,

Assistant Keeper in the Library of the British Museum,  
and Professor of Chinese at King's College, London.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

### THE PARENTS' CABINET OF AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.

BY

MARTHA HILL and Friends.

A NEW EDITION EDITED BY  
CONSTANCE HILL.

With Numerous Illustrations. In Six Volumes.  
Each complete in itself, price 3s. 6d. per volume, or  
£1 1s. the set.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

Just Published, demy 8vo. 15s.

### THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACTS,

I. AND XVIII. OF 1872,

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION ON THE PRINCIPLES OF  
JUDICIAL EVIDENCE, AND COMMENTARIES;

ALSO

### THE INDIAN OATHS ACT,

X. OF 1872,

And other ACTS AND APPENDICES.

BY

WILLIAM GRIFFITH, B.A., &c.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.  
And CALCUTTA

[Royal 8vo. 6 vols. Price £3 3s.

### A DICTIONARY OF THE ECONOMIC PRODUCTS OF INDIA.

BY

GEORGE WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S.

Professor, Bengal Educational Department.

Assisted by Numerous Contributors.

Published under the Authority of the Government of  
India.

LONDON H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

Now Ready. Crown 8vo. with portrait, 7s. 6d.

THE NEW OR SECOND SERIES

OF

### DISTINGUISHED ANGLO-INDIANS.

BY

COLONEL W. F. B. LAURIE.

"No better reading can be recommended for the use of young men than the lives of distinguished Anglo-Indians."—*Standard*.

"Colonel Laurie continues admirably the work which he so well began."—*Globe*.

"Bristling with illustrious names. . . . We have here nine substantial biographical sketches, together with brief notices of two dozen or more names also 'well worthy to be filed' on fame's eternal bead-roll."—*Daily News*.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

**AD ORIENTEM.** By A. D. FREDERICKSON. Demy 8vo, with Illustrations from the authors Sketch-book and 2 Maps. 21s.

**REMINISCENCES OF SPORT AND LIFE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.** By Colonel HERBER DRURY, late Madras Staff Corps, Author of "The Useful Plants of India," &c. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**SIR JOHN LOGIN and DULEEP SINGH.** By Lady LOGIN. With an Introduction by Colonel G. B. MALLESSE, C.S.I. Demy 8vo, with Portrait and Map. 18s.

**THE YOUNG SOLDIER IN INDIA. His Life and Prospects.** By H. S. Crown 8vo 8s. 6d.

**THE MILITARY CAREER. A Guide to Young Officers, Army Candidates, and Parents.** By Lieut.-General Sir W. BELLAIRS, K.C.M.G., C.B. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE RIVER KARUN: An Opening to British Commerce.** By WILLIAM FRANCIS AINSWORTH, Ph.D., P.S.A., &c. Author of "A Personal Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition." Crown 8vo, with Map. 3s.

**KAYE AND MALLESSE'S HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.** Edited by Col. G. B. MALLESSE, Cabinet Edition. In 6 vols. (Crown 8vo. 6s. each. Vol. 6, with Index completing the work.

**THE ROMANCE OF MODERN INDUSTRY.** By JAMES BURNLEY, Author of "The Romance of Life Preservation," &c. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**CHRISTINA, QUEEN OF SWEDEN.** By F. W. BAIN, B.A., late Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. Crown 8vo, with Portrait. 7s. 6d.

**AN ACCOUNT of the NEW CHAPEL at MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, WILTS.** By the Rev. NEWTON MANT, M.A., with Introduction by Archdeacon FARRAR, and Reminiscences of the Rev. J. S. Thomas, M.A., Bursar of the College. Crown 8vo, with Illustrations. 6s.

**FAMOUS ELIZABETHAN PLAYS.** Expurgated and Adapted for Modern Use. By H. MACAULAY FITZGIBBON, M.A., Editor of "Early English and Scottish Poetry." Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**CHARLOTTE CORDAY.** By Mrs. R. K. VAN ALSTINE. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE SOUTHERN SKIES: A Plain and Easy Guide to the Southern Hemisphere. True for every Year.** By RICHARD A. PROCTOR. Fcap. 4to. 5s.

### TWO NEW NOVELS.

**WITH THE HARRISES SEVENTY YEARS AGO.** By the Author of "The Subaltern," &c. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**THE THREE GEOFFREYS.** By M. M. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE SILVER WHISTLE.** A Novel. By "Naseby." 2 vols. crown 8vo. 12s.

### STATESMEN SERIES.

Edited by LLOYD C. SANDERS.

New Volume, crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**THE PRINCE CONSORT.** By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE

**DALHOUSIE.** By Captain L. G. TROTTER.

**WELLESLEY.** By Colonel G. B. MALLESSE, C.S.I.

### EMINENT WOMEN SERIES.

Edited by JOHN H. ISGRAM.

**JANE AUSTEN.** By Mrs. MALDEN. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Popular Edition.

**GEORGE SAND.** By BERTHA THOMAS. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.

**MARY LAMB.** By Mrs. GILCHRIST.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO.,  
13, Waterloo Place, S.W.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

**THE INDIA LIST: v and Military.**

Issued by permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Published on the 1st of January and July of each Year. Demy 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.; leather, 12s. 6d.

**THE ROYAL KALENDAR and Court and City Register for England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies, for the Year 1890.** Fcap. 8vo. 7s. with Index, 6s. without Index.

**THE CIVIL SERVICE DIRECTORY, 1890.** Containing a List of all the Public Departments; the Officials doing duty therein; and a Detailed Statement of their Services, with an Appendix. Published Annually. Edited by J. MORRIS CARTON. Demy 8vo. cloth, 6s.

**ARMY AND NAVY KALENDAR for the Financial Year 1889-90.** Being a Compendium of General Information relating to the Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteers, and containing Maps, Plans, Tabulated Statements, Abstracts, &c. Demy 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**COOPER'S HILL ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE KALENDAR.** Published (by Authority) in January each Year. Demy 8vo. cloth, 5s.

**CIVIL SERVICE KALENDAR.** Containing Official Regulations and Instructions for Candidates, Sets of Examination Papers, with Answers, Solutions, Specimen Essays, &c., forming a Complete Handbook and Guide to the Civil Service. Edited by WILLIAM BUSSELL. Issued Yearly. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s.

**DIARY FOR 1890 OF THE "SANITARY RECORD."** Containing Kalendar, handily arranged with a space for the record of each day's appointments—Abstracts of the Statute Law on Sanitary Subjects, Acts of Parliament Affecting Sanitary Interests, Law as to Infectious Diseases, Instructions for Medical Officers of Health, Hints for Sanitary Inspectors, &c. Royal 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d. Free to Subscribers to the "Sanitary Record."

**A GAZETTEER OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA.** By J. THORNTON. Revised and Edited by Sir ROGER LETHBRIDGE, C.I.E., and ARTHUR N. WOLLASTON, C.I.E. Demy 8vo. 28s.

**THE DAIRY ANNUAL.** A Reference Book for Dairy Farmers and Dairywomen. Edited by JAMES LONG, late Professor of Dairy Farming at the Royal Agricultural College. With short and clear Details, Figures, and Formulae, both for the Farmer and Dairyman, and a Diary and Forms of Account. Fcap. 8vo. Pocket-book Form, 2s. 6d.

**THE POULTRY AND PIGEON ANNUAL.** A Notebook for Breeders and Exhibitors. By JAMES LONG, Author of "Poultry for Prizes and Profit," &c. Containing a List of Poultry and Pigeon Societies, Exhibitions, and Judges; Description of the Standard Points of each Breed; Data showing the Cost and Feeding Value of Foods, Weights of Birds, Value of Manure, Instructions for Exhibiting and Preparing for Market, &c. With a Diary and Forms of Account. Fcap. 8vo. Pocket-book Form, 2s. 6d.

In Preparation.

**HAYDN'S BOOK OF DIGNITIES.** Revised and Enlarged by HORACE OCKERSY. Demy 8vo. cloth, 28s.

### LONDON:

W. H. ALLEN and CO.,  
13, WATERLOO PLACE,  
PALL MALL, S.W.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S LIST OF NEW AND FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

### STATESMEN SERIES.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

Edited by LLOYD J. SANDERS.

**LORD DERBY.** By T. E. KEBBEL.

**FOX.** By H. O. WAKEMAN.

Demy 8vo. cloth, with an Atlas of Illustrations, £1 10s.

**THE CULTIVATED ORANGES AND LEMONS, &c., OF INDIA & CEYLON.** With Researches into their Origin and the Derivation of their Names, and other Useful Information. By G. BONAVIA, M.D.

Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**FOUR LECTURES ON ECONOMIC MORALS.** By W. J. RICHMOND. With Preface by Rev. H. Scott Holland Canon of St. Paul's.

New volume of a Series of Sketches for Settlers in the Colonies, America, &c., fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**BEYOND THE ARGENTINE.** Letters from Brazil. By MAY FRANCIS.

Crown 8vo. 6s. with Numerous Maps, Charts, Illustrations of Buoys, Beacons, &c.

**MEMORIALS OF THE GOODWIN SANDS and their Surroundings, Legendary and Historical.** By G. BYNG GATTIE.

Cabinet Edition. Vol. VI. Completing the Work with Index. Crown 8vo., 6s.

**KAYE and MALLESSE'S HISTORY of the INDIAN MUTINY of 1857-8.** Edited by Colonel MALLESSE, C.S.I.

To be completed by January, 1891, in 6 vols. royal 8vo. half-calf, price £3 3s. a set. Vols. I. and II. now ready.

**A DICTIONARY OF THE ECONOMIC PRODUCTS OF INDIA.** By GEORGE WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S. Assisted by numerous Contributors.

New Edition. Square 8vo. cloth, with a Coloured Plate, 5s.

**SAKOONTALA; or, THE LOST RING.** An Indian Drama, Translated into English Prose and Verse from the Sanskrit of Kālidāsa, By Sir MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS.

Fcap. 4to. 2s. 6d., in cloth, 3s. 6d.

**"THE PASSION-PLAY AT ROBER-AMMERGAU."** With the whole Drama translated into English, and the Songs of the Chorus in German and English. Containing a Map of the Neighbourhood, Plan of the Theatre, Hints as to Routes, Lodgings, &c., &c. By the Author of "Life of Charles Lowder."

### NEARLY READY.

Crown 8vo.

**POLO IN INDIA.** By Capt. G. J. YOUNGHUSBAND, Author of "Eighteen Hundred miles on a Burmese Tat."

**SUPPLEMENT TO STUDENT'S PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.** By THOMAS RONEY.

2 vols. demy 8vo. with Portrait, Maps, and Plans.

**GENERAL GORDON'S DIARY OF THE TAI-PING REBELLION.** Edited, with an Introduction, by A. EGDMONT HAKE.

Crown 8vo. with 10 Illustrations and 8 Maps.

**THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY.** By G. DOBSON.

Demy 8vo. fully Illustrated.

**BY TRACK AND TRAIL IN CANADA.** By ED. ROPER.

Demy 8vo.

**STRAY FEATHERS.** By CHARLES DIXON. Illustrated by C. Whymper.

Crown 8vo.

**TALES OF THE SUN; or, Folk Lore of Southern India.** Collected by Mrs. HOWARD KINGSCOTE and PANDIT NATASA SASTRI.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13 WATERLOO PLACE.





# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show him!! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human  
petr?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**

*You can change the Trickling Stream, but not the  
Raging Torrent.*

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," to check disease at the onset!! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and it was made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?

"I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life."—  
J. C. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

SOL BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E. (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)**

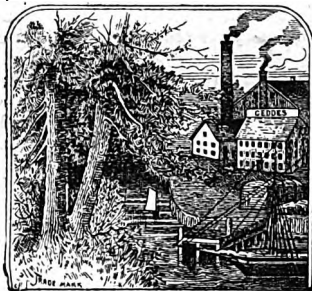
## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, their action is as simple as a tomato, whole meal bread or porridge (with scalded milk); you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced Life they are everything you could wish. Real Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other disastrous diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each Bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

**DR. SPENCER'S  
ASTHMA CURE**



### ASTHMA CURED,

No matter how long standing, or how severe, by Dr. SPENCER'S ASTHMA CURE; Price 4/6 and 10/- of Chemists; or free by Parcels Post from us.

Our illustrated book, "ASTHMA, ITS TREATMENT AND CURE," by E. Edwin Spencer, M.A., M.D., &c., &c., will be sent post free by us.

MRS. FLORENCE STONE, Montague Villa, Queen's Road, High Wycombe, says:—

"I have received great benefit from taking Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. For many months I have had an attack come on four nights out of seven, and lately in the day time as well; but since taking your medicine I have only had one slight attack in a month."

MRS. MARY PRICE, Gronant, near Holywell, says:—

"I had suffered for four years with Asthma. I have been now nine months without any attack. I have been cured by Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. I can never praise it enough."

\* **THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
249, High Holborn, London.

\* In no way connected with any other person or firm.

**PILES** "PILANTRA," Pile Cure. Immediate relief and a permanent cure guaranteed. Sample Free. Address—THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 249, High Holborn, London.



**W. ENGLISH,  
ARMY & NAVY  
OUTFITTER,**

Nos. 3, 4, 10, & 11,

**ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, FALL MALL, S.W.**

Established 1860.

**SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.**

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for any Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.

Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

**67, HAYMARKET.**

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

**EPPS'S**

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

**COCOA**

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

**EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,**

PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.

**155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
**STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.**

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER, 70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, 13, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.—March 24, 1896.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.]  
No. 1,951.]

LONDON, MARCH 31, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.]

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	291
NOTES OF THE WEEK ... ..	292
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ... ..	293
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
A Punjab Militia ... ..	294
Miners in Mysore ... ..	295
Military Service in Upper Burma ... ..	296
Bengal, &c. ... ..	297
CORRESPONDENCE ... ..	297
INDIA IN PARLIAMENT ... ..	297
NOTICES OF BOOKS ... ..	298
LEADING ARTICLES—	
The Army in India—The Native ... ..	300
OFFICIAL GAZETTE—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	301
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	302
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	303
INDIA OFFICE ... ..	303
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	303
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	303
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ... ..	304
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ... ..	306
Programme of Movements of Her Majesty's Indian Troopships ... ..	307
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	308
ADVERTISEMENTS ... ..	309

**CRAVEN HILL GARDENS,**  
HYDE PARK.—To be LET, for the Season or Year, an excellent, well-furnished Family Residence, containing eleven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and five reception rooms.—Apply to Mullett, Booker, and Co., Albion House, Hyde-park-square, W. (the corner of Albion-street).

**A LADY,** leaving LONDON for BOMBAY in OCTOBER, via KURRACHEE, by British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer, will be glad to take charge of a few Children, over 12 years of age, or a few young Ladies, on the voyage, in return for half a first-class passage.—Address, "MATER," care of Messrs. William Watson and Co., 27, Leadenhall Street, London.

**OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.**—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY, every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA, ALEXANDRIA, and NAPLES, every alternate week.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

#### LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

City of Venice ... .. H. Y. Moffat ... Thursday, Apr. 17  
City of Bombay ... .. R. M'Neill ... Thursday, May 1

#### LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

City of Agra ... .. W. M. Grieve ... Monday, Mar. 31  
Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE and WORKMAN, 36, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS AND CO., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.	Kurrachee and Bombay.
*Goleonda ... .. Apr. 10	Huzara ... .. Apr. 3
*India ... .. Apr. 24	Kerbela ... .. May 10
*Manora ... .. May 8	Kangra ... .. June 7
*Goorkha ... .. May 22	Henzada ... .. July 5

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

\*Ethiopia ... .. April 14 \*Madura ... .. June 9  
\*Africa ... .. May 12

\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or lock-outs.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES and Co., 13, Austin Friars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL and Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO and RUBATTINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is requested.

s.s. RAFFAELLE RUBATTINO, 5,500 tons, April 10.

s.s. P.O., 3,200 tons May 1.

Passengers should embark the previous day.

Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street, London.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**BOMBAY via TRIESTE and BRINDISI.**—NOTICE to PASSENGERS.—Monthly Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

April 3 ... ..	Imperator ... ..	4,070 tons.
May 8 ... ..	Imperatrix ... ..	4,070 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,

127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.

Clan Buchanan ... ..	April 2
Clan Mackenzie ... ..	April 12

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, via Suez Canal.

Strathesk ... ..	April 12
Clan Cameron ... ..	April 26

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUIR and Co.; or to CAYZER, IRVINE and Co., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS AND CO., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or to MESSRS. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO., 23, Regent Street, S.W.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.'S (la's Waghorn), of London and Liverpool.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, AND GENERAL SHIPPING INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENCY AND GLOBE FOREIGN EXPRESS.

**PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND MERCHANDISE FORWARDED.** PASSAGERS ENGAGED. Baggage Collected and Shipped, and Insurances effected to all parts of the world.

Full information may be obtained on application at 10, Queen Street, Cheapside; and 23, Regent Street, London; and 10, North John Street, Liverpool.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Authorized, £2,000,000 Subscribed and Paid up, £567,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Bahr, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Kobe (Hogo), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tabreez, Tatanava, Tchern, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, Secretary.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 1838

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE

BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND OHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches.

INDIA ... .. Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon

IN CEYLON ... .. Colombo, Kandy, Galle.

IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ... .. Singapore, Penang, Malacca.

IN JAVA ... .. Batavia.

IN CHINA ... .. Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

Bankers ... .. Bank of England.

(London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agents business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

To His Highness the Sultan of Jahore.

**A. ABRAHAMS,**  
**COURT BOOTMAKER,**  
**113, HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON,**  
**LONDON, W.**

BOOTS and SHOES made to Order on ANATOMICAL PRINCIPLES.

Specially Prepared Leather for Tender Feet.

Specialties for Hot Climates.

Sizes Registered and Lasts kept for every Customer, thus ensuring a Perfect Fit.

**PRETTIEST SIGHT IN LONDON,**

**OCEAN**

**WAVE.**

at HENGLER'S, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus, OCEAN WAVE (Mimic Sea), and the famous ROUMANIAN BAND, both from the Paris Exhibition. Also High-class Variety Entertainment Every Afternoon at Three, and Evening at Eight. Half-price 9.30. Promenades, 1s., entitling to One Sail. Reserved seats, 2s. (Two Sails); private boxes, 10s. 6d. Children half-price.—Tickets at Cramer's, Regent Street. Refreshment Bars, Smoking Lounges. AFTERNOON TEA (separate tables).

**ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S**  
**CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.**



PER DOZEN:—  
Children's... 1/3 | HEMSTITCHED:  
Ladies'... 2/4 | Ladies'... 2/11  
Gent's... 3/6 | Gent's... 4/11  
Samples & Price Lists post free.  
**IRISH LINEN COLLARS**  
**AND CUFFS.**  
"Their Irish Linen Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, &c., have the merits of excellence and cheapness."—*Court Circular*.  
Collars: Ladies' and Children's 3-fold, 3/6 per doz.; Gent's 4-fold, 4/11 to 5/11 per dozen.  
Cuffs for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, from 5/11 per dozen.

**ROBINSON and CLEAVER, BELFAST.**  
Samples post free. Please name this Paper.

**CERTAIN AND RAPID CURE.**

**RHEUMATISM,**  
**LUMBAGO,**  
**GOUT,**  
**&c., &c.**

**REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC.**  
Sold in Bottles, 2/9 each.  
By all the Principal Chemists throughout the World.

**IMMEDIATE RELIEF.**

ESTABLISHED 1851.  
**BIRKBECK BANK, SOUTHAMPTON**  
BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.  
THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.  
TWO per CENT. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons, and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Five Millions.**

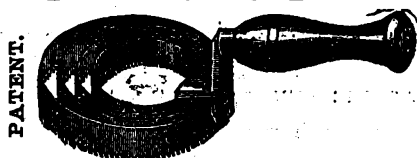
**HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH,** with immediate possession, and no Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

**HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH,** with immediate possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, at above.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**SPRATT'S PATENT**  
**SPRING**  
**CURRY COMB.**

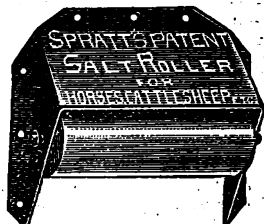


Combines the Strength of Metal with the Elasticity of a Brush.

**Japanned Black, 1/- each.**  
**Nickel Plated, 1/6 each.**

**PATENT**  
**SALT ROLLER**  
**FOR**  
**HORSES AND CATTLE.**

ANIMALS DELIGHT IN LICKING IT.



GIVES THEM ADEQUATE AND KEEPS THEM IN HEALTH.

In Galvanised Iron, complete with Bracket, 1s.  
In Enamelled Iron, 2s. complete each.  
In Grey Enamel, 1s. 6d. complete each.  
Extra Rollers, 8d. each.

Of all Merchants and Sporting Goods Dealers.

SPRATT'S PATENT, LIMITED, LONDON, S.E.

**R. ANDERSON & CO.,**  
**INDIAN, COLONIAL,**

AND

**GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENTS,**  
14, CORNHILL, E.C., AND 14, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W., LONDON.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in INDIAN, COLONIAL, LONDON, PROVINCIAL, and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and PERIODICALS.

ESTIMATES FREE.

Letters in reply to Advertisements received and forwarded free of charge except for postage.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.**

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.)

**For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.**

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Branch: 29, PAUL MALL.

Accumulated Funds nearly £4,000,000.

The Total Claims paid by this Corporation have exceeded THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

**FIRE.**

Policies issued free of expense. LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be paid whether the property be set on fire or not. An abatement equal to one year's charge is allowed on Policies issued for seven years.

**LIFE.**

**MODERN AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF ASSURANCE.**

Unimpeachable Security. Large Bonuses. Liberal Conditions of Assurance. Guaranteed minimum Surrender Values. Policies protected against accidental forfeiture. Immediate Settlement of Claims. No fines or fees charged.

A Prospectus, Annual Report, and Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary.

**COCKLE'S** FREE FROM MERCURY.

**ANTIBILIOUS**

FOR  
**BILE, LIVER,**  
**INDIGESTION, PILLS.**  
&c.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.  
THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.  
IN USE EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**4, GREAT ORMOND STREET,**  
**LONDON.**

**N. THIERRY,**

**MILITARY BOOT MAKER**  
BEST QUALITY HAND SEWN  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
EASY & ELEGANT  
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN WEST END PRICES

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER IN A FEW DAYS.

**LONDON:** { 70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W.,  
and 48, GRESHAM ST., E.C.

**SPECIALITY—**

The K and CHAMPION SHOOTING BOOTS, WATER PROOF THROUGHOUT, 27s. NETT

Illustrated Price Lists Post Free

An old boot is sufficient guide for size to ensure a good fit. 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT to Members of the Army and Navy C. S. S. A. and C. S. C. S. Stores.

**SMITH, KAY & CO.,**

Late JEREMIAH SMITH & CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS).

**MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT**  
**STATIONERS,**

**PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND**  
**LITHOGRAPHERS.**

ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR.  
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.**  
PAYING-PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full particulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases excepted.

**A CURE FOR ALL!!**

**HOLLOWAYS OINTMENT**

This invaluable REMEDY if well rubbed into the system, will reach any internal complaint. It cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. For BAD LEGS, OLD WOUNDS, Sores, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin Diseases, it is unequalled.



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 14th March; from Allahabad and Madras to the 12th March; and from Calcutta to the 11th March.

THE passing of the Railway Bill will possibly be delayed, as it has been found necessary at the last moment to make a further reference to the Home authorities.

EXECUTIVE orders by the Government of India regarding the police reorganisation question will probably be issued within the next few weeks to Local Governments.

AN impression has prevailed in some quarters that a Minister for Education in India is likely to be appointed. Not the least ground exists for such an assumption.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT were entertained on the 8th inst. at a farewell dinner by the Yacht Club in Bombay.

THE Governor of Madras, accompanied by Mr. Rees, has visited the Eurasian settlement at Whitefield, Sausmond, near Bangalore.

GENERAL GALBRAITH, commanding the Umballa district, proceeds on six months' leave in April.

COLONEL JOHN BIDDULPH, now on leave, succeeds Colonel G. H. Trevor as Commissioner of Ajmere, joining the appointment in the middle of April.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL FARRINGTON, C.B., Adjutant-General of Madras, will vacate that appointment on the 4th of June. Colonel Pearson, late of the Suffolk Regiment, or Colonel Gerald Morton, late of the Warwickshire, will probably succeed him.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BADCOCK, Commissary-General-in-Chief, proceeds to Quetta shortly to inspect the reserve of food supplies there stored in connection with the mobilisation scheme.

MR. W. YOUNG, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, will officiate on the High Court Bench of the North-West Provinces when Mr. Justice Tyrrell goes home on six months' leave.

MR. W. C. BENETT, Judicial Secretary to the North-West Provinces Government, gave over charge of that office on the 10th inst. to Mr. J. B. Thomson, who officiates in it while he acts for Sir Edward Buck as Secretary in the Agricultural Department. Sir Edward and his successor were to have made a trip together on forest business to the Dun; but the former is unwell, and it is therefore possible that Mr. Bennett may have to go direct to Calcutta to take over charge there.

COLONEL HENRY WYLIE, Political Agent, Bhopal, will probably take a year's furlough shortly.

MR. F. H. McLAUGHLIN resigns the Bengal Civil Service from March 25th.

MR. A. PHILLIPS, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William, is granted leave from the 4th inst. to Nov. 29th. Mr. R. L. Upton, Solicitor to Government, goes on leave for eight months from the 21st inst., Mr. W. K. Eddis officiating.

MR. LUKS, Director of Construction in the Telegraph Department, proceeds to England on eighteen months'

furlough in May. Mr. Pitman will probably officiate for him.

MR. T. C. HICK, the Forest officer who was badly mauled by a tiger in the Central Provinces the other day, is progressing very favourably.

MR. BUYERS, the Engineer in charge of the Mu Valley Railway, goes on leave shortly preparatory to retirement.

THE Koladyne river has been fixed as the boundary between Bengal and Burma.

PRESSURE has been lately brought to bear upon the three offending sections of the Orukzai tribe on the Kohat-Thull border with a view to the fines levied upon them being realised. It is now believed that these will be paid without the necessity of enforcing them by an expedition, though the matter is not yet finally settled.

THE Kalka-Simla Railway scheme is now under consideration in the Financial Department, which will settle what should be the nature of the guarantee to be granted to the company if their proposals seem generally acceptable.

THE influenza epidemic has reached India. Many persons all over the country have been attacked by the malady.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES, successor to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, arrived in Bombay on the 12th inst., and subsequently took over command.

H.M.S. *Boadicea*, with Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Fremantle on board, has returned to Bombay.

THE HON. SIR F. FORBES ADAM, C.I.E., having resigned his seat as an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. A. F. Beaufort has been appointed to succeed him. Rao Bahadur Mahadeo G. Ranade, C.I.E., and Mr. Javerilal Yajnik have also been appointed Additional Members of the Council.

THE Bombay Mill Owners' Association has been advised by their Committee after consideration, that all mills should be closed eight days in each month for the present in consequence of the glut in the market.

GENERAL STRACHEY and Sir Alexander Rendel are now on their way from Delhi to Bombay.

ONLY three posts, namely Lungleh, Thamrunah, and Darjow Klang will be held on the Lushai Border this hot season.

THE Government of the Nizam of Hyderabad has decided to maintain twelve students in England at stipends of £300 per annum.

A SERIOUS epidemic of fever has broken out in Monghyr.

THREE Bengal regiments are to be withdrawn from Upper Burma this spring, the Native garrison of the thirteen battalions being considered sufficiently strong.

AN Agricultural Conference will be held at Simla in October.

H.M.S. Troopship *Malabar* arrived in Bombay from Malta on the 10th inst. with the Border Regiment and details on board.

PRIVATE O'HARA, convicted of murder at Dum Dum, has been acquitted on an appeal to the High Court.

INFLUENZA is reported to have broken out in a severe form at Lucknow.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. H. MONTMORENCY has arrived at Allahabad, and taken over command of the division from Sir John Hudson.

A PAPER, entitled "Is the Preservation of the Industrial Arts of India Possible," will be read before the East India Association by C. Purdon Clarke, Esq., C.I.E., on Wednesday afternoon, April 23rd. The chair will be taken by Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E.

## NOTES.

THE news from India to-day is generally of a pleasant character, for it tells of peace and prosperity. It is true that the Chin-Lushai business has not yet been settled, but it promises soon to be so; and Upper Burma is gradually but surely settling down to quietude and good behaviour. The Finance Minister having been able to bring in a Budget which is deemed satisfactory by all parties except the Local Governments, who want a refund of their loans, has caused all India to rejoice, and even Calcutta has forgotten for the moment to blaspheme against the Simla exodus.

To have made a journey which "from beginning to end has been one prolonged course of delight and instruction" is not the experience of many travellers, no matter where or when they have roamed. But it has been the happy experience of Prince Albert Victor, as stated by himself in bidding India farewell. This he did in a modest, graceful speech, in which he said that he had accepted the cordial greetings and hospitalities which everywhere met him as proofs of goodwill and affection towards the Queen-Empress, and of loyalty towards the British rule.

THE departure of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the arrival of General Sir George Greaves, the Duke's successor in the command of the Bombay Army, were the chief local events of the week the mail left. The Duke, on the day before his departure, received a deputation from the Deccan, who asked his sanction for a scheme for instituting a Native military college as a memorial of his connection with the Bombay Army. If the consent of the Supreme Government is given to the scheme, effect will be given to an idea which has been under discussion for many years. Their Royal Highnesses, who are coming home by China and Japan and Canada, have left behind them many pleasant recollections, for they were universally popular.

IN speeding the parting Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army and welcoming his successor the *Bombay Gazette* says that recognition must be taken of the services which have been rendered alike to the retiring Commander-in-Chief and to the army by the officers who were on the Duke of Connaught's staff. "In Colonel Cavaye, his military secretary, his Royal Highness has had a very able assistant, whose unflinching tact and kindness have contributed in no small degree to the success of the command. How much the smooth working of the administrative machinery of an army depends upon the headquarters staff need not be pointed out, and in his staff the Duke has been particularly fortunate. All of them—Colonel Cavaye and Colonel Beecher, the Duke's equerry, and Captains Herbert and Fergusson—have been exceedingly popular in Poona and Bombay society, and they will be greatly missed."

IN a few words of soldierly banter, says the same paper, the retiring Commander-in-Chief pointed the moral of the attack on the Bombay Defences, which was followed with so much interest by the population of the city. His Royal Highness, when speaking at the Yacht Club, stated that the experiment of putting the defences to the test of attack had completely satisfied his expectation, and demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of everyone that the armament of the batteries is so insufficient as to be practically useless. The land defences could not resist a naval attack, and the naval element is rendered equally useless by the absence of crews to work the gun-boats and torpedo boats, even the very stokers having to be borrowed for the occasion from one of H.M.'s ships that happened to be in harbour. His Royal Highness indulged in the hope that now at length the remonstrances so often in vain addressed to the Secretary of State would receive attention, and the necessary armaments provided, so that the costly batteries which had been constructed may be

rendered available for the defence of the city and the torpedo boats and gun-boats supplied with men to work them.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"We should be very slow to credit the reports that the Uncovenanted Service have declined the offer of a fixed rate of one and eightpence for the payment of their furlough and pensions. There may be many members of the service who hold to the strictly logical view that if the Government concedes anything it is bound to concede the full two shillings for the rupee; but it is certain that there must be numbers—probably a large majority—who believe that one and eightpence is the best they will get, and a great deal better than they could have expected. That being so there is no person or body of persons who could undertake to answer in the name of the service what will be accepted or refused. The proposal must be brought forward publicly by the Government, and then it will be time for the dissentients to decline—if any will decline—to have their prospects materially improved out of a feeling that they may at some future time be still further bettered. Possibly the Government might link the one-and-eightpenny rate with some conditions that would make it final as regards the acceptor; but at present the only thing at all certain is that the rate has approved itself to the India Office."

THE scale of the Simla travelling allowances as finally fixed is a double first-class fare by railway and eight annas per mile by road for officers drawing Rs. 1,500 per month and upwards, and a similar grant for those between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,500, plus Rs. 150 for a wife and each child over 12 years of age, and Rs. 65 for each child under 12—subject to the proviso that the aggregate for an officer and his family is not to exceed Rs. 650. For officers holding appointments from Rs. 100 to 500 the terms are a double second-class fare and four annas per mile by road with proportionate grants per family, the whole not to exceed Rs. 450. Those with salaries from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 will be granted the fixed sum of Rs. 100 for each journey, and those below Rs. 50 a double intermediate fare and four annas a mile by road. In each of these two last classes the aggregate for the officer and family is not to exceed Rs. 350.

WE reprint to-day a very able review from the *Athenæum* of Tavernier's "Travels in India." Anglo-Indians will have little difficulty in recognising the Roman hand of the reviewer as belonging to one who has done much to create where it did not exist, and to foster where it did, an interest in the India of past days, its art, its industries, its records, and its literature. His notice of this reproduction of Tavernier's book is well timed, and should stimulate enterprising publishers to bring out reprints of the works of other of the seventeenth century travellers to the East.

MR. H. J. S. COTTON, the author of *New India*, who was not long ago the idol of educated Natives, and preached the abolition of all sorts and manners of race distinction, has now, as one of the secretaries to the Bengal Government, "confirmed," says the *Indian Mirror*, "the promotions of certain clerks in his department, involving the supersession of some, on racial grounds." The leading Native paper in Calcutta, which was one of Mr. Cotton's zealous admirers not many months ago, now advises him "to bring out a new edition of his book." Mr. Cotton has probably found out that to practise in office what one preaches in the cold shades of opposition is not a very easy task.

*Indian Engineering* says:—"It does not speak well for the administration of the P.W.D. in Burma that comparatively young and inexperienced officers are placed in charge of such large divisions as Meiktila and Myingyan in Upper Burma, while more experienced officers hold perfect sinecures, such as the Amherst and Tharrawaddy divisions, where hardly anything is going on beyond repairs. These officers might be more usefully employed in Upper Burma on irrigation works that would yield good revenue, and their divisions handed over to assistant engineers or experienced upper subordinates."

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)  
(Times Correspondents.)  
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Friday a motion that the Excise Amending Act be passed gave opportunity for a debate on the Budget, in which most of the members took part. The Hon. Mr. Nulkar, a Native gentleman from Bombay, opened the discussion. After complaining of the meagreness of the information given regarding home charges, he proceeded to comment with some severity upon the claims of the European uncovenanted servants to be paid pensions in sterling at a rate of exchange more favourable than the market rate. He also suggested an early reduction of the salt duty and more stringent restrictions on the sale of spirits.

Sir Alexander Wilson, representing the Calcutta mercantile community, followed. There was, he said, a general feeling of satisfaction at the sound and prosperous state of the finances as disclosed by the Budget, but he regretted to find no defined policy put forward with regard to the future construction of railways, and he feared, unless some defined policy was laid down, that the patience of promoters and capitalists would be exhausted before any of the schemes proposed were adopted. He added that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce fully agreed with the Finance Minister in thinking that the Government balances ought not to be made available to the public in furtherance of trade.

The Hon. Mr. Evans, non-official member, while congratulating Sir D. Barbour on his Budget, asked whether he was prepared to refund the contributions exacted last year from the provincial Governments, with the result of considerably crippling their resources. He also pointed out that, having regard to the heavy taxation of justice and to the fact that in Bengal alone the civil Courts gave a surplus of 14 lakhs of rupees over their cost, a larger amount ought to be spent in increasing the number and improving the efficiency of the subordinate tribunals.

Sir Charles Elliott, Public Works Minister, described the manner in which it was proposed to appropriate Rs. 3,75,00,000, which would be devoted to railway and canal construction during the coming year. The first item was a sum of Rs. 55,00,000 to be spent on irrigation canals in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Madras. Then came Rs. 70,00,000 on extending and improving existing State railway lines then Rs. 1,84,00,000 on finishing railways already begun, of which the principal one was the Villapuram-Guntaha line in Madras. It was also proposed to spend about Rs. 50,00,000 on the military lines now in progress, and about the same amount on the extension of the railway system in Burma. It was not, he said, the policy of the Government to encourage the system of employing guaranteed companies of the old class, because, if the Government could raise the whole of the capital required at 3 per cent. on their own credit, it was unnecessary to ask a company to borrow for it at 3½ or 4 per cent. He could, however, mention two companies which afforded an admirable example of genuine private enterprise, where the shareholders asked no guarantee from the State, but trusted to the productiveness of the country and to economy in making and managing their lines. These were the Bengal and North-West and the Delhi and Kalka Companies.

The Indian Government was anxious to encourage to its largest possible extent private enterprise of this kind, subject to certain broad principles which must govern the selection of projects and the sanction without which they could not be started. These principles were, first, to aim at having a few large companies rather than many small ones; secondly, that every railway which had been started should have a prior right of supplying the whole of the tract which it served; thirdly, that the metre gauge should not be introduced into a broad gauge country unless the probable traffic was very light; and, fourthly, that a company should not be allowed to take up only the best and most remunerative part of a large scheme.

The Hon. Rajah Durga Chara Laha made a few remarks on the famine grant, which he suggested should be described simply as the reserve fund.

The Hon. Syed Ameer Hossein thought that incomes of under Rs. 1,000 should be exempted from income-tax.

The Lieut.-Governor of Bengal complained that the Bengal Government had been put to much difficulty last year by being required to contribute ten lakhs from provincial funds, and thought that the money ought to be given back now that there was a large surplus.

The Hon. Mr. Hutchins gave some particulars as to the increase recently sanctioned in the number of subordinate tribunals in Bengal.

Sir David Barbour then replied at some length. He did not think it necessary that the contributions taken from the provincial Governments should be restored. In his opinion the Supreme Government should never interfere with a provincial contract so long as it could avoid doing so. The provincial Governments should resist such interference as long as they could fairly do so, but when interference had once taken place the account should be treated as closed and no reversal permitted. After briefly answering some other criticism, he referred to a fact which had been attracting some attention—namely, that before the Budget was published information as to the intention of the Government not to raise a loan, but to increase the duty on imported spirits, had somehow got abroad. It was, he said, impossible to discover how this happened, but in the present case he believed no harm had resulted.

The debate closed with a speech by the Viceroy. He began by expressing the hope that the Bill now pending in Parliament would remove the difficulties hitherto experienced in submitting the Budget to discussion in the Indian Legislature, and described Lord Cross's measure as marking one of the greatest advances made for many years past in the direction of liberal reform. Referring to the complaints that there was no remission of taxation, he said the time for such a step had not yet come. The Government had no right to abandon revenue until it was reasonably certain that it would be possible to dispense with that revenue, even if prospects were better assured than he believed them to be. The Finance Minister deserved support in his determination to give the first place, not to small remissions of taxation, but to the restoration of the annual provision against famine. He thought Lord Dufferin's Government exercised a wise choice in preferring a temporary suspension of that arrangement to additional taxation, but it was their first duty when affairs looked more promising to revert to the sound policy instituted by their predecessors.

Turning, then, to examine that portion of the Budget which deals with the public debt, he showed that a large portion of that debt represented expenditure upon remunerative enterprises, for which the State obtained a fair return, or had valuable assets to show—a fact to which, he added, they could look with unqualified satisfaction amid much that was doubtful and precarious. The accounts of the closing year, he went on to say, were also most gratifying in the proof they afforded of the continuous and rapid improvement in the revenue of Upper Burma. He alluded briefly to the Chin-Lushai expedition, which had cost more than was expected, but the money was well laid out, as it was absolutely necessary that the country should be pacified. The operations, he said, had been carried out with the greatest skill and courage, and, but for a large amount of sickness in a singularly malarious country, had been conducted at scarcely any cost in casualties, while there was every reason to believe that they would prevent any recurrence of the outbreaks.

Prince Albert Victor's Indian tour closed on Friday, when he left Bombay by the mail steamer *Assam*. During the early part of the week he took part in a number of public functions, including laying the foundation-stone of the new Leper Hospital. Wednesday was observed as a general holiday, and the city was illuminated in the evening, but, unfortunately, slight indisposition prevented the Prince from witnessing the sight. Next day he quite recovered, and attended a dinner given by the Byculla Club. Replying to the toast of his health, he spoke feelingly of the pleasure that his visit to India had given him. Wherever he had been in India, he said, men in every walk of life, all hard worked and with little leisure for pageants, had welcomed him with the lavishness and grace of the East and the sincerity of the West. Merchants had not grudged their golden hours, nor civil and military officers their scanty leisure, to make him feel at home in this strange, great country, and he must now say how touched and delighted he was, and how the generous hospitality of his fellow-countrymen would always linger in his memory. It was all reflected glory, it was their patriotic love for their good Queen-Empress, and their attachment to his father which won him this splendid and Royal welcome; but young as he was, he was old enough to know how sincere and how valuable to the Empire were those sentiments. He should never forget that India was a pleasant and happy country; she was so by reason of the enterprise of her merchants, the honour of her civil servants, and the devotion of her soldiers and Volunteers.

As Prince Albert Victor embarked a farewell address was presented by the Corporation, in reply to which he expressed regret at leaving this intensely interesting country after a most enjoyable tour. His expectations, he said, were more than realised, and he was deeply impressed by, and thoroughly interested in, all he had seen. The welcome he had received from all classes had proved how unanimous was the loyalty and devotion to the Throne and to the person of the Queen-Empress. He had no doubt that the great port of Bombay would go on increasing in commercial prosperity and im-

poitance. He took this opportunity of expressing his heartfelt gratitude to the entire population of India for their generous and kindly treatment, and in bidding farewell he hoped that India might continue to prosper under the beneficent rule of the Queen-Empress.

The report that Mr. Bradlaugh intends to propose the introduction of the elective principle as an amendment to Lord Cross's Indian Councils Bill has excited much alarm among the Mahomedans, and they are actively bestirring themselves to represent their views to Parliament. The petition prepared by the Mahomedans of Aligarh, a summary of which was telegraphed to the *Times* a fortnight ago, was despatched by the last mail. The first batch of signatures amounted to 838, and fresh signatures are now pouring in rapidly. The Central Mahomedan Association of Calcutta, and its fifty-two branches in all parts of India, are about to submit a strong united protest against the proposed innovation, and as that association includes all the leading Mahomedans its views should carry great weight. The Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta has passed a resolution to the same effect. A number of local associations in the Punjab and elsewhere are also preparing petitions.

There can be no doubt that the other communities which are in the minority, such as the Christians, Parsees, Sikhs, and so on, with the exception of a few individuals in each, are equally united in objecting to the principle, which would infallibly result in their political extinction. Even among the Hindoos, the only friends of representative institutions are the small body of agitators and wire-pullers of the National Congress; the mass of the people are profoundly indifferent, and the aristocracy and Orthodox party regard the proposal with decided dislike.

The Viceroy leaves Calcutta this evening. Most of the members of the Council and their secretaries have already left for Simla. The meeting of the Legislative Council last Friday closed the Calcutta session. The consideration of the Factories Bill has been postponed till next winter, the Government being of opinion that there is no pressing necessity for the measure.

The Chinese Amban left Calcutta yesterday for Darjeeling, en route for Lhasa. He is said to have been much pleased and impressed by all he saw during his visit.

A great fire occurred at Simla last week. A large part of the bazaar was burnt down and considerable damage done.

#### AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

The Ameer was to have gone to Herat last week, but it is now said that he is returning direct to Cabul.

Reports have been current regarding disturbances at Candahar, but no news of them has reached Quetta.

#### THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

RANGOON, MARCH 30.

The columns from Fort White and Kalembo drove the Chins from the positions they occupied on the Letha range. Some petty skirmishing occurred and one Goorkha havildar was wounded.

The political officer in the northern Chin hills reports that Major Gordon-Cumming was probably killed by the Burman Chins whose village was burnt last week.

Brigadier-General Symons has despatched 350 hill coolies from Haka to Tao, a village 44 miles distant, to bring in the wing of the 4th Goorkhas which was despatched by Colonel Tregear to garrison Haka. The troops are being rapidly sent down from Haka.

The commissariat, who have hitherto been fully occupied in feeding the troops, have begun storing supplies at Haka for the garrison. Brigadier-General Symons reports that the Hakas display great disinclination to surrender the captives they took in a recent raid. Some captives who were seized some years ago and who were surrendered by the Chins refuse to leave, preferring to remain with them.

The correspondent of the *Rangoon Times* at Haka states that of 500 Scottish Borderers who joined the force only 160 are left at the front, of whom twenty have been declared unfit for hard work. Six officers of the regiment have been invalided.

Exaggerated reports have been circulated relative to the condition of the tinned food supplied to the Burma column of the Chin-Lushai field force. The total quantity of tinned food condemned only amounted to 1,000lb. weight. This food was condemned by the commissariat officer before being supplied to the troops, because the tins were injured in transport. The London dock strike prevented fresh supplies of tinned food from reaching Burma before the commencement of the expedition.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

News about the Chin-Lushai force is now almost entirely

confined to accounts of surveys and the construction of roads and telegraph lines.

The withdrawal of the greater part of the force is now proceeding, and a large portion of the Chittagong column will embark for India early next month.

#### BURMA.

RANGOON, MARCH 30.

A great portion of the towns of Meiktela and Magwe, in Upper Burma, were destroyed by fires last week.

The *Mandalay Herald* announce that the Tsawbwa of Thebaw has left his territory, and disappeared. It is suggested that he has gone to Moulmein to proceed to England and personally seek redress from the Queen. His grievance is understood to be that the local Government refuse to allow him to work the forests in his territory and export timber. The local Government are reticent on the subject, but intelligence from other sources confirms the statement that the Tsawbwa has left his territory and that considerable excitement prevails there, and some insurrectionary movement is probable. If the cause assigned for his action be correct, the Tsawbwa's complaint appears to be unfounded. The Government, when granting sunnads to the Shan Tsawbwas, expressly reserved to themselves in every case the forests and the minerals. The action of the Tsawbwa of Thebaw has excited much attention. He is the most powerful of the Northern Shan chiefs, and has been the warmest supporter of British rule. Since the annexation of Upper Burma he has received marked honours and a considerable increase of territory in recognition of his services. He was generally regarded as the most reliable and steadfast adherent to our rule among the Shan chiefs.

The ex-King of Burma took his title from the capital of this chieftain. Some years ago the Tsawbwa of Thebaw, who was in disfavour with the Burmese Government, sought refuge in British territory. While in Rangoon he killed two of his servants. He was tried for the offence and sentenced to be hanged, but after a time received pardon.

#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

##### A PUNJAB MILITIA.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

Now that Government has had such marked success in its experiment with the armies of the Native States, the time has come to insist that a very economical means of increasing our defensive military resources shall no longer be neglected. In times of trouble it has been a common practice for the Deputy Commissioner to call out loyal Zemindars and use them as militia. This was done in more than one district in 1857. Such Zemindars, though loyal and willing, are not efficient. They do not know the use of modern weapons. What we want is a local militia. The Deputy Commissioner might be made Colonel, to make him take an interest in the scheme, but there would, of course, be a commandant and adjutant to do the drilling. The men could be called out for a month before Christmas and for a fortnight in June, when there is little or no field work. The men could be paid for the six weeks they were out, and could be officered by local Native gentlemen. A gentleman who brought a certain number of horsemen might be made a Ressaldar, one who brought a lesser number a Jemadar. So with the infantry, and the appointment of Subadars and Jemadars. The commandant and adjutant might go round the villages all the year round, and give instruction in riding and drill without arms to any men in the immediate neighbourhood. Tent-pegging and lime-cutting could be practised all the year round, and be superintended by the officers as they went round the district. The Woordi Major would be an old soldier. A certain number of old soldiers should be enlisted as a nucleus, and a large proportion of the non-commissioned officers should also be men from the regular army.

Service in such a militia would be immensely popular. Native gentlemen and yeomen in the Punjab often express their regret that the martial spirit of their ancestors is dying out. They say that their sons, never having had arms in their hands, must grow up effeminate and unwarlike. The men of the militia would be able to farm and do their work just as well as before. They would bring their supplies for the most part to the camp from home, and their pay would be almost all so much hard cash—a great help to them when revenue has to be paid. Many districts in the Punjab could turn out with ease a squadron of cavalry, a couple of hundred mounted infantry, and a thousand infantry or so. They would not be very smart, but they would know how to shoot and go through simple manoeuvres. They would be quite good enough to deal with any local trouble and to do garrison duty if all the regular



troops were wanted for the first line. Many of the men would after a short service in the militia wish to join the Regulars. The militia would thus become a recruiting-ground for the army. In a year's time we might have a serviceable force of thirty thousand Punjab militia, capable of being doubled and trebled on very short notice. Had we had such a force in 1878 it would have been unnecessary to rail up Madras at very great expense to do garrison duty in the Punjab.

It would be advisable to keep the arms at head-quarters. A permanent guard of militia composed of old soldiers could be kept up at the district arsenal all the year round. The expense to Government in each District would be the pay of a commandant, adjutant and, say, an arsenal guard of twenty-five men all the year round; and the pay of, let us say, 120 cavalry, 200 mounted infantry and 1,000 infantry with their Native officers, for six weeks. The time when the militia was called out would be looked on as a fair. It would probably be necessary to make a yearly grant to all efficient for clothing, as is now done with the Volunteers.

It may be said that the idea of a Punjab militia is very much like the Congress scheme for forming corps of Indian Volunteers. It is entirely different. The present proposal is that our sturdy Punjab yeomen should be formed into a militia. The Congress idea is that we should drill and arm a lot of pleaders, merchants, and the like. In England the tradesman or professional man is as plucky a man as the ploughboy or country gentleman. In India there are fighting races and non-fighting races. Most of the members of the Congress belong to the latter. The stall-fed Rajah and Zemindar of the Permanent Settlement, and the son of the Punjab money-lender or shopkeeper, will never fight.

To put arms of precision into the hands of unwarlike men means losing those arms in the time of danger. This has been sufficiently proved in Burma. Old Madras Colonels, in moments of confidence, bitterly regret that they can no longer enlist the old fighting Madras Mussulman, and admit that a very large proportion of their men would never fight. With a good militia the expense of the Madras Native Army might be dispensed with almost entirely. The operations about Gungaw in 1889, especially the retreat from Kan to Gungaw, show what the result of arming men of unwarlike races must always be. Let the Indian pleader, trader, *et hoc genus omne*, stick to their proper work, and not seek to masquerade as soldiers. It is quite possible for a man to be a good and useful citizen without being a soldier; but if he only makes a bad soldier, he brings discredit on himself and his country. On the other hand, when the Government has solid and trustworthy military resources ready to its hand, let it lose no time in taking full advantage thereof. What we have said above is only a brief preliminary sketch in outline of the scheme of a Punjab militia. There are details to be adjusted, conflicting opinions reconciled, and safeguards agreed upon before the scheme is complete; and we purpose to return to the subject later.

### MINERS IN MYSORE.

(*Madras Times.*)

Within the last week or two we have published sundry papers on the subject of the Kolar Gold Fields. There have been doubts expressed from time to time as to whether these gold fields would continue prosperous. This it is not for us to attempt to decide now, when we have merely to deal with the facts of the present position, as stated by our correspondent. The Mysore State has reaped and is reaping benefits out of the gold mines. Wise administrators, knowing this, will do what is in their power to assist the Mining Companies in all reasonable ways, and will not allow them to drift along by themselves, to form an *imperium in imperio*, and to develop interests quite separate from those of the State itself. The Mines are worked by British companies, but there is no reason why the Mysore Government should not co-operate cordially, and thus draw closer the bonds that at present depend solely on self-interest. Such bonds are not usually weak, but those are stronger and more reliable that depend on self-interest combined with esteem or respect. Our correspondent, referring to the hospital, makes the suggestive remark that the Mysore Government gives nothing towards its up-keep. The authorities are well within their right. So long as hospital accommodation is properly provided they are not bound to contribute towards the expenses; but as a matter of policy or expediency the present indifference is open to question. Then, again, the proposal that a burying ground should be provided on each camp must strike Europeans as less wise than that which suggests a central cemetery for all. Anything likely to conduce to the binding together of the people assembled about the gold-fields should eventually result in advantage to the State. It appears evident that the miners are imbued with the idea that all the Mysore Government cares about is the Royalty paid by the miners. For the miners it exhibits

no care. In other parts of the State aid is given by the Government, and progress is encouraged. In the gold mines, whence comes a large and increasing revenue, the money-makers are left to look after themselves. On the face of it this appears like the reflection of a short-sighted policy. The State may, however, have reasons that are not patent to outsiders. If so, for the sake of its own reputation, it should let the public have a little idea of the principle upon which the present attitude of non-interference is maintained.

Where the present position seems peculiarly open to improvement is in the matter of laws and their application. The want of Magistrates is, as stated by our correspondent, a real want. Enough is said to show that a good case has been established for the transfer of Head-Quarters from Kolar, the nominal chief town, to Marikuppam. Where there are gold mines there will, of necessity, be some crimes and offences. Under good management the percentage of crime may not be very high, but the need for police and magistracy will be felt, and both police and magistrates ought to be close at hand. Kolar seems to rejoice in a strong show of authority, or authorities. Marikuppam, where, we may conclude by any ordinary process of reasoning that the need of some one in authority is more felt, is left without anyone. If, for petty offences, prosecutors have to go 9 or 17 miles to find a magistrate, it may fairly be assumed that many a petty offender escapes scot-free, with an increased inclination to sin again, simply because the person against whom he has sinned does not care to take the trouble involved in a prosecution, and the sinner himself has found this out. Even more important than this want is the need of an amendment in the law relating to gold stealing. Some years ago a Magistrate in Madras was the possessor of some turkeys. He was fattening them up for Christmas-tide, and just before killing day arrived two or three birds were stolen. In the market the police arrested one or two suspected persons offering birds for sale. The man or men could give no satisfactory account of where the turkeys came from, but the prosecution instituted fell through, because the turkeys could not be identified. Some similar foolish ideas seem to guide Mysore legislation. In a district like Kolar similar laws to those obtaining in Australian gold-mining districts should be put in force. Possession that cannot be explained may in such cases be regarded as wrongful possession and as indirect evidence of theft, or of culpable reception of stolen property. Gold, as obtained from the mines, is not to be picked up in the streets; and even though it be impossible to distinguish from which mine a particular lot of gold has come, there should certainly be little difficulty in finding out whether any holder suspected of malpractices can satisfactorily explain how he came into possession of the gold that has given rise to suspicions. If the law be too narrow and too rigid, it must defeat its own object, and favour rather than convict criminals.

### MILITARY SERVICE IN UPPER BURMA.

(*Mandalay Herald.*)

As a rule, the military authorities are more alive to the conditions of military service than civilians are to their sub-ordinates. At present, service in Burma with the Madras troops is not popular for many and obvious reasons, and the matter has engaged the attention of the heads of the military service, who have already apparently made up a scheme as to the future garrisoning of Upper Burma. The *Pioneer*, generally accurate in its knowledge of official matters, thus gives the details of the scheme under contemplation to provide garrisons for Upper Burma. This paper says that ten battalions of Native infantry of the Madras Army will be localised in Burma. The Native army of Madras at present is composed of thirty-two battalions, eleven of which are in this country. On the disappearance of frontier expeditions the Bengal troops will be sent back when it has been determined to garrison this country with ten Madras Native Regiments. The *Pioneer* then goes on to say:—

"The cadres of these will be transferred permanently from Madras to Burma, and in process of time the rank and file will consist entirely of men recruited from Upper India. The gradual reduction in the Military Police will set free a number of men of the fighting classes, who will no doubt volunteer for what will really become a local army on the further side of the Bay of Bengal. The Sikhs, Punjabis, Gurkhas, and Hindustanis, who form the bulk of the Police, have taken kindly to the country, and with the special rates of pay which obtain in Burma, they are not likely to refuse the chance of enlistment in regular battalions. The Madras Government have found some difficulty of late years in obtaining good recruits for their thirty-two regiments, and there can be little doubt that men of an inferior stamp have of necessity had to be taken. But with only twenty-two battalions to be maintained in the Presidency itself the recruiting ground should be equal to the demands made upon it, and the army as a whole is thus likely to benefit by the change. It will be seen

that no reduction in its strength is contemplated, and the officers of the local Staff Corps will not find their promotion blocked. In fact, such of them as are fortunate enough to be posted to Burma will command men equal to the best Sepoys in the Bengal Army, and service with the ten selected regiments should be much sought after. The military administration of Burma will remain under the direct control of the Commander-in-Chief at Madras, the local establishment being one Major-General and three Brigadier-Generals. With so large an extent of country to be held, extending from Moulmein and Rangoon on the south to Bhamo and Mogoung on the north, the distribution of the garrison into the three brigades seems absolutely necessary."

Our Allahabad contemporary is not quite correct in his geography of Burma, which extends from Mergui in the south, and not Moulmein.

The most important feature of the future scheme to keep Burma supplied with garrison troops is that which determines that future recruitments for what may be called the standing army of Burma shall be made locally. From the tenor of our contemporary's remarks it would seem that future enlistments would be made from the ranks of time-expired Sikhs, Punjabis, Gurkhas, and Hindustanis in the Military Police force. But this, it is to be hoped, will not be strictly true. The Karens and the Nagas have both given great promise; the former as military men and the latter as transport coolies, from which we have no doubt they can develop into hardy Sepoys.

#### BENGAL.

(March 11.)

EXECUTIVE orders by the Government of India, regarding the police reorganisation question, will probably be issued within the next few weeks to Local Governments.

It is said that cholera has broken out in Monghyr in rather a bad form; but the local authorities are reported to be taking energetic steps to check the spread of the epidemic.

THE Viceroy had a very enjoyable two days' pig-sticking at Sahibgunge, where his Excellency was the guest of Mr. Archie Hills, and returned to Calcutta much the better for his recreation. Eight boars, all strong runners and game fighters, fell to the spears of the party, two being accounted for by the Viceroy, and one by Lord Kerry. The rest are divided between Lord William Beresford and Mr. Hills and his son.

ACCORDING to the *Englishman*, the Cooch Behar shooting party has been much disappointed by the scarcity of rhinoceros, which is accounted for by the Rydak jungles having been already shot through at Christmas by a party from Jalpaiguri and Buxa. It is said these sportsmen had the use of Cooch Behar elephants, and might, therefore, have selected some other ground than that annually resorted to by the Maharajah. The bag is, however, good—namely, seven tigers, fifteen buffaloes, including six bulls, three of which are magnificent heads; two rhino, and about a dozen big deer—sambhar and barsingh.

SEVENTEEN Babus of Durbhangah have formed a scheme to get a lakh of rupees out of Mr. Beadon, the Collector, and ten of their Mahomedan fellow-citizens. The notice which they have served is a formidable document, with seventeen photographs, beginning "Babu So-and-so, son of Babu So-and-so," on one side of the *Versus*, and the names and designations of the eleven defendants on the other side. The plaintiffs have had their religious feelings injured by the demolition of the temple in what is known as "The Durbhanagh Case," and will take either "suitable amends" or one lakh of rupees.

#### MADRAS.

(March 12.)

MR. J. C. HORSFALL has been permitted to retire from the Madras Civil Service, with effect from the 26th inst.

THE Government of India has, says the *Madras Mail*, consented to the refund of the amount expended from provincial Funds by the Madras Government, for the survey of the proposed line for the East Coast Railway, in the event of a company undertaking the construction of the line. The question mooted by the Madras Government as to the superior claim of the Bezwada-Vizianagram section to prior construction has been met by the provision made for the survey of the whole line in one season. The question of the priority of construction of any one section will not, it is said, practically arise till the surveys have been completed.

#### BOMBAY.

(March 14.)

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MACNEIL, V.C., arrived in Bombay from Europe by the last mail steamer.

MAJOR J. HUMFREY has been gazetted Inspector-General of Police, vice Colonel F. J. Wise, deceased.

THE Thakore Sahib of Gondal with his Rani and two children leaves for England on the 21st of March. It is said that he is to leave his son in England to prosecute his studies and to compete for the Civil Service.

A MATHERAN correspondent telegraphs:—The climate on the hill is cool and delicious, with an entire absence of the dry east winds sometimes so prevalent in March. Mathera just now is a grateful and beneficial change from Bombay the hotels are almost empty.

LADY REAY, accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Childers and another lady friend, paid a friendly visit to Mrs. Ameerudin Tyabjee at her residence in Khetwady on the 4th inst. Lady Sassoon, Lady Thompson, Mrs. Scott and several other European ladies, and also the ladies of the Tyabjee family, were invited to meet her ladyship, who expressed great satisfaction and pleasure in having an insight into the habits and customs of the Mahomedan purda ladies of Bombay.

THE result of the balloting at the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday for three Elective Trustees of the Port of Bombay, in place of the Hon. Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt., C.I.E., and Messrs. H. W. Uloth and S. D. Sassoon, who retire on the 31st inst., was that the undermentioned gentlemen were elected:—Mr. R. S. Campbell (Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.), Mr. S. D. Sassoon (David Sassoon and Co.), and Mr. H. W. Uloth (P. and O. S. N. Co.).

AT Monday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation Mr. Harkisondas Narottamdas, Sir Henry Morland, Dr. Cowasji Hormasji, and Mr. Abdoola M. Dharamsey were declared to have been elected members of the Standing Committee for the ensuing year in place of the four members (Dr. Cowasji Hormasji, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Dr. Blaney, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji) who retired according to the bye-laws regulating the Committee. Messrs. Ardaseer Framjee Moos and Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina were at the same meeting elected auditors of the Municipal accounts for the ensuing year.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

(March 12.)

MR. W. YOUNG, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, will officiate on the High Court Bench of the North-West Provinces when Mr. Justice Tyrrell goes home on six months' leave.

MR. A. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of the Meerut Division, has just conferred with the Lieutenant-Governor at Lucknow about the arrangements for Lord Lansdowne's trip to the Dun. Mr. Lawrence will accompany the Viceroy officially on the occasion.

CULTIVATORS in the Delhi district have now abandoned all hopes of receiving rain in time to save the standing crops, and the failure of the *baram* harvest may be said to be assured. The fruit crop will share the same fate should there be no rain during the current month.

THE long-delayed winter rains have visited the N.W. Provinces at last, and since Sunday last showers have been general over the North-West, from Meerut and Rohilkhand down to Benares and Jubbulpore. The fall will bring some good to the country; but little, of course, in comparison to what it would have done had it come a month ago.

THE Lahore paper understands that on April 1 next a clean sweep is to be made of all opium-smoking and similar dens in Lahore and other large towns of the province. After the date mentioned no licenses for such houses will be issued, and thus at a cost of between Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 70,000 a pernicious and degrading feature in every large Punjab town will cease to exist.

As at present arranged, the *Englishman* understands his Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Lansdowne and suite will leave Calcutta early in April for Dehra Dun, where the Viceregal party will remain about ten days, and then proceed to Simla. Lady Beatrice Fitzmaurice (H.E. the Viceroy's youngest daughter) and Lady Maude Anson, accompanied by Mlle. Berthon, leave Calcutta this evening for Dehra Dun, where they will await their Excellencies' arrival, and then proceed to Simla.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday were rather dull, Mysore receding  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and Ooregum 1-16. Mysore Shares were last quoted 6 5-16 to 6 7-16, Nundydroog 2 3-16 to 2 5-16, Indian Consolidated 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., Balaghat-Mysore fully paid (£1) 10s. 6d. to 11s., Ooregum Ordinary 2 3-16 to 2 5-16, ditto Preference 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Devala-Moyar 3s. to 3s. 6d., Nine Reefs New (11s. paid) 7s. 6d. to 8s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 11s. to 11s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., South-East Mysore 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., Indian Glenrock 1s. 6d. to 2s., Gold Fields of Mysore 16s. to 16s. 6d., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d.

## Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

## CHINESE AT HONOLULU.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Kindly allow me a little space in order to bring to the notice of your readers a work which is being carried on, in face of great difficulties, in a distant corner of the world.

There are in the Hawaiian (or Sandwich) Islands about 25,000 Chinese—almost all of the poorer classes—employed as labourers, domestic servants, washermen, market-gardeners, mechanics, and very small tradesmen. Of these 7,000 or more are gathered in Honolulu, the capital of the kingdom; and there, three years ago, the Rev. H. H. Gowen began a mission among them, under the Bishop of Honolulu. The results of his work, so far, are very hopeful, and a permanent church for the Chinese congregation is about to be built.

A day-school for the children, where, under Christian influence, they may be taught both in English and in Chinese, has long been an urgent need; but one difficulty was to find a suitable teacher. At the beginning of this year, however, an American lady, of long experience in this very work, offered her services to Mr. Gowen; and he, in accepting them (with the Bishop's sanction), in order not to lose an opportunity which might not recur, has made himself responsible for her salary. The estimated amount required to cover this and other expenses (including the salary of a Chinese teacher) for the first year is £100.

I appeal earnestly to your readers to give some help to this work, which, though actually confined in space to one small island of the Pacific, is of far-reaching importance; for this reason, that Chinamen as a rule stay only a few years at Honolulu, and if, during that time, they can be won for Christ they may return home as missionaries to their own countrymen, who are so peculiarly hard to reach by direct means.

Subscriptions and donations, marked for "Honolulu Chinese School," will be gratefully received by the treasurer of the Hawaiian Mission, William R. L. Lowe, Esq., 2, Temple-gardens, Temple, E.C., or by the Rev. W. E. Martin, West Farleigh Vicarage, Maidstone (local secretary), through the latter of whom further particulars of the work will be gladly furnished by

A LATE WORKER IN THE HAWAIIAN MISSION.

March 24th.

## BENGAL TO BURMA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In the Allahabad *Pioneer Mail* of the 5th inst., p. 314, will be found a discussion as to the possibility of making a good road from Chittagong to the River Irrawadi.

The object is to connect Bengal with Burma, and during five years of peace, while the wealth of the Empire has been increasing rapidly, we appear to have done nothing to connect the two countries. The India Office is a very slow coach, and war may break out at any moment.

An idea appears to have gained possession of the minds of our rulers that Chittagong must be the Western terminus of the contemplated Grand Trunk Road, but the military operations during the last few months prove that the expense of making a good road over or through three or four mountain ranges will be enormous. East of Chittagong the hills run north and south.

Now, instead of hugging north latitude 22° 40', if we go 180 miles south to the latitude of the great trading port of Akyab, we shall find two passes to the Irrawadi River, which have been used by merchants from time immemorial.

1.—The Aeng Pass.

2.—The Talak Pass.

The Aeng Pass, about latitude 20°, and longitude 94° 15', can be made, at a very moderate cost, most valuable for commercial and military purposes. The rush of emigrants from Bengal into Burma will take this route; but it appears to be nobody's business to put it into good order. A Hardinge or Dalhousie would soon insist on the local authorities bestirring themselves.

As a commercial nation we, of course, say that trade may go round *via* Rangoon. As a military nation we say that cannon and cavalry and elephants can be conveyed by sea. A discussion at the India Office or in Parliament would soon reveal the fact that we have lamentably failed in our duty by neglecting the high road by the Aeng Pass.—Your obedient servant

March 28th.

P.S.—Have we any engineer officer who will undertake the construction of twenty-six miles of road? Eighteen miles from Sarowah in Arakan plain to the top of the Aeng Pass, and eight miles from the top of the Aeng Pass to Kheng Khyong in Burma. Total distance twenty-six miles

## India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 25.

—O:—

THE LATE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.

In answer to Mr. BRADLAUGH,

Sir J. FERGUSSON said: The late Maharajah Scindia in May, 1886, informed the Government of India that he had appointed two Native tutors for his son. The Viceroy, in reply, telegraphed on June 19 that "The Government of India will always be most anxious to act as far as possible in accordance with the wishes you have expressed." In 1889 the Government of India, having regard to the Maharajah's age, resolved that the time had come to place his Highness under an English tutor, and Mr. Johnstone was appointed. Mr. Johnstone's salary is 1,500 rupees a month. The Secretary of State has no other information as to the Maharajah's educational charges. The Government of India, as promised by Lord Dufferin, has "always been most anxious to act as far as possible in accordance with the wishes" of the late Maharajah. The present arrangement has been approved by the Council of Regency.

MARCH 27.

EVICTIONS IN CEYLON.

Mr. SEALE-HAYNE asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, having regard to his reply in the House of Commons on the 31st of July last relative to the evictions and consequent deaths from starvation in Ceylon, the Governor had completed his "searching inquiry" which he was making into the circumstances and results of such evictions; whether the complete return of the number of evictions and deaths from starvation in each year from 1869 to 1889 would be added to the returns of vital statistics published in the *Ceylon Gazette* as heretofore; whether the lists of Newara Eliya district land sales for paddy tax, referred to in Mr. Moir's report, dated September 25, 1889, had been received by the Colonial Office; and whether those lists showed that land sales affecting 10,283 men, women, and children had taken place, and that, as stated by Mr. Le Mesurier, Assistant Government Agent, 981 had died of consequent want, destitution, and disease, and 2,539 persons left destitute in the villages.

Baron H. DE WORMS: The results of the searching inquiry were contained in the full and exhaustive report by Mr. Moir which was received at the Colonial Office on the 11th of November, and which the hon. member has no doubt seen. A copy of the question put by the hon. Baronet the member for Hythe on the 31st of July and of my reply was sent to the Governor, and he was desired to furnish the return asked for, if it could be made out with any approximation to accuracy. The return has not yet been received, and our latest vital statistics are those published in the colonial *Gazettes* for 1888 and the first quarter of 1889. The Registrar-General has, however, supplied information for the two divisions of the Newara Eliya district in which the great mortality from starvation is said to have occurred in the years 1882 to 1885, and his statistics show that, as nearly as can be ascertained, the death-rate per 1,000 between 1881 and 1888 was slightly less than between 1871 and 1880, and that the population was larger in 1881 than in 1871, and in 1888 than in 1881. Mr. Moir states at the end of his report that the lists referred to, being very voluminous, are not sent, but an abstract of them is given, from which the figures mentioned in the question are correctly quoted. Mr. Le Mesurier's letters on the subject are also included. The Secretary of State has given the whole matter the most careful consideration, and has seen no reason to doubt the soundness of Mr. Moir's conclusions, which are supported by the Registrar-General's returns and other statistics. He considers that while in some cases hardship was caused by too inflexible collection of arrears, there has been very grave exaggeration; and this, as I stated on the 31st of July, was from the first believed to be the case.

SERGEANT-MAJOR W. L. HARWOOD, of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, wins the Viceroy's and the Lieutenant-Governor's prizes, with an aggregate score of 289. There were three stages fired, as for the Queen's prize at Wimbledon.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## TRAVELS IN INDIA.\*

The interest aroused of late years in the factory period of the history of the British Indian Empire was certain at last to lead to a general demand for revised and critical editions of the works of those English and French travellers of the seventeenth century who did so much to spread in Europe a knowledge of the great wealth of the modern trade with the East, founded by the Portuguese, and first organised on thoroughly commercial principles by the Dutch. Chief among these seventeenth century travellers were the Englishmen, Edward Terry, appointed "Chaplain to the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Row, Lord Ambassador to the Great Mogul," in 1614-15; Thomas Herbert, who went out with the East India Company's fleet to Surat in 1626; John Fryer, who sailed as surgeon on the *London*, with the fleet of 1672; and John Ovington, another of the Company's chaplains, who sailed to Surat in 1689—and the far better known Frenchmen, Jean Baptiste Tavernier, who travelled in Turkey, Persia, India, and the Indian archipelago almost continuously from 1631 to 1666; François Bernier, who travelled in India and other Oriental countries between 1654 and 1670; Jean de Thevenot, who sojourned in the East between 1655 and 1664; and "Sir John" Chardin, who visited Persia and India between 1664 and 1670, and again between 1671 and 1681, in which last year he was knighted by Charles II., and settled in London, where he remained until his death in 1713. Of these men Tavernier alone had received what is nowadays called a technical training as a jeweller and dealer in gems, and in consequence he was ever on the alert to gather information not only regarding the Indian traffic in precious stones, but about all the sumptuary industries of the East, then still in their perfection, although doomed to be soon extinguished by the competition of the modern mechanical manufacturers in the West. Hence the superior value attached by students of the history of Indian commerce and art to the records of his picturesque peregrinations left us by Tavernier, as compared with those of any other contemporary European traveller. Fryer, who was a Doctor of Medicine of Cambridge, and took a keen and learned interest in the innumerable drugs, condiments and spices, dyes and tans, and oils and oil seeds, that have ever formed so large a part of the exports from India, is after Tavernier the most acceptable authority on the trade of the English East India Company during the factory period; and this is chiefly due to his having closely followed his illustrious predecessor's methods of observation.

But Tavernier's "*Nouvelle Relation de l'Intérieur du Serrail du Grand Seigneur*," first published in 1675, and his "*Six Voyages, faits en Turquie, en Perse, et aux Indes*," published in 1676, proved also of the highest importance in quite another way. Unlike Bernier (who was also a Doctor of Medicine), Chardin, Thevenot, and the rest, Tavernier was not a man of any literary or scientific culture; but owing to his thorough knowledge of the business in which he had been brought up, and his eagerness in the prosecution of it, down to the very day of his death at Moscow in 1689, he succeeded in giving such reality to his descriptive notes of the various commodities of the affluent merchandise of the East, that he at once powerfully excited the imagination of the peoples of the West, and stimulated the statesmen not only of France, but of Prussia and Russia also, to seek a participation in that commerce with India which, from the earliest ages, had endowed every country successively engaged in it with renewed national life and the highest worldly prosperity. Indeed, among the various influences that at length led the French to contest the empire of India with us in the 18th century, and down to the final overthrow of Bonaparte in 1815, the effect of the writings of Tavernier on the minds of his gifted countrymen cannot be overlooked. As an example of his power, through his professional grasp of detail, in impressing his readers, we would refer to the chapters in the "*Nouvelle Relation*" giving an account of the "Treasures" and the "Secret Treasures" of the Sultans of Turkey, about which so much has recently been written in ignorance.

It was with genuine satisfaction, therefore, that the announcement was some time ago received of the intention of Messrs. Macmillan to publish a fresh edition of Tavernier's "*Travels in India*," translated direct from the French text by Dr. Valentine Ball, formerly of the Geological Survey of India, and the author of "*Jungle Life in India*," and "*The Economic Geology of India*,"—two admirable works, affording ample proof of Dr. Ball's competence to edit a merchant traveller whose speciality is his intimate knowledge of the

traffic of the seventeenth century in precious stones. And as regards the particulars in which it was anticipated that Dr. Ball would excel, we may at once say that he has fulfilled our expectations, and that nothing could be better than his treatment of chapters xii. to xvi. inclusive, dealing with diamonds and the diamond mines of Golconda, pearls, rubies, and other coloured gems, and with the general articles of Indian sumptuary merchandise, and the frauds practised in their manufacture. Also his six appendices, on the Koh-i-nor diamond and the Indian diamond mines, the ruby mines of Burma, and the sapphire mines of Ceylon, are invaluable contributions to our knowledge of these attractive subjects. But after all this has been admitted, it must be added, however reluctantly, that Dr. Ball's translation is marred by one great literary defect, which detracts from the full satisfaction it would otherwise have given, and this even in the chapters we have indicated as models of scientific editing. Instead of reproducing the mannerisms, or at least the spellings of the names of places and persons, of his author, as he was bound to do in the case of an old-established favourite like Tavernier, he has rendered all the proper nouns of the original according to the new system of the transliteration of Oriental names adopted by the Government of India; and this official canker, eating as it does into every page of Dr. Ball's volumes, has effectually effaced from them every trace of the typographical physiognomy of the seventeenth century, which a more sympathetic translator would have insisted on most scrupulously preserving. An editor who has committed this enormity cannot be expected to adopt an English style of writing equivalent to that of the original French; and, in fact, Dr. Ball has simply rendered the French of Tavernier into his own plain, straightforward English; with the consequence that his translation altogether fails in beguiling us back two centuries in the course of time, and reads from its first page to the last as if it were a recent publication of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India. Thus, instead of translating the heading of the first chapter "*The Road from Ispahan to Agra through Gomron*," where is particularly shown the manner of Sailing from Ormuz to Surat," Dr. Ball translates it, "*Route from Ispahan to Agra by (way of) Gombroon*," where particular mention is made of the Navigation from Hormuz to Surat." To write Hormuz for Ormuz, and again, as at p. 5, Bassora for Balsara, is utterly unpardonable. Of course there is no arbitrary rule in such matters. But neither is there such a thing as the right spelling of any word, what is called right spelling being no more than the wrong spelling of the majority, and wrong spelling the right spelling of the minority. Nothing detracts so much from the picturesqueness of a printed page as the mechanical uniformity of spelling that marks the nineteenth century; and certainly such forms as Ormuz and Balsara, since they have become consecrated by long use in poetry and romance, until they seem as if irradiated with a glamour of their own, should never be departed from except in official gazetteers and trade circulars.

During the thirty-seven years covered by Tavernier's travels he made six journeys into the East; and of these all except the first extended to India, where he altogether spent thirteen years. He always went to and from India by way of Bunder Abbas, except in his last journey, when he returned home by the Cape of Good Hope. He was keenly interested in everything he saw in India, and in reading his minute descriptions of the life and labour of the country one cannot but observe how little they have changed, in spite of all the political and commercial revolutions it has undergone in the past three hundred years, and notwithstanding the slowly destructive opposition its ancient co-operative civilisation has had to endure, since the withdrawal of the East India Company's commercial monopoly in 1834, from the competitive system of Western civilisation. The economic changes under British rule have been the most marked; and yet all the great centres of Indian manufacture—Burhanpur, Dacca, Broach, Ahmedabad, Surat, &c.—mentioned by Tavernier are still the seats of the identical manufacturers for which they have always been famous; and although greatly depressed after 1834, they have since 1878 experienced something of a revival, which it is to be hoped may prove permanent, of their ancient industrial activity and opulence.

Indeed, one of the greatest stumbling-blocks in the way of the progress of the English and Germans in the East is the great difficulty they have in realising how little it has changed. Tavernier sums up his eighth chapter, giving an account of his successful dealings at the Mogul Court, and of the means through which he prospered in them, with these pregnant words:—

"So true is it that those who desire to do business in the Courts of the Princes in Turkey as well as in Persia and India, should not attempt to commence anything unless they have considerable presents ready prepared, and almost always

\* "*Travels in India*." By Jean Baptiste Tavernier, Baron of Aubonne. Translated from the original French edition of 1676, with a Biographical Sketch of the Author, Notes, Appendices, &c., by V. Ball, LL.D., F.R.S. 2 vols. (Macmillan and Co.)



an open purse for divers officers of trust of whose offices they have need."

This passage was some years ago quoted to a great financier who wished to obtain an important concession in Constantinople. But although repeatedly advised that nothing would be effected unless the preliminary interchange of presents, after the immemorial manner of the Turks, was made, he obstinately refused to condescend to such corrupt practices, as he held them to be, and consequently not only failed in his purpose, but died of vexation at his lack of success. Throughout the East the interchange of presents is an essential introduction to any important transaction between men, as without it they are not sure of enjoying each other's confidence; and complaints are never heard against the magistrate who takes a present from both the litigants before him, but returns it to the one against whom he decides. Such a one is the ideal "just judge" in Oriental eyes still. The bribe, as we stigmatise these gifts, is really of the nature of "fees paid into court," and is not so much meant to affect the result as to make it surer. The suitor who loses is certain that all that was possible has been done for him, and submits with greater content, therefore, to the decree of Providence.

It is in the eighth chapter of the second book of his Indian itinerary that Tavernier gives his famous account of "The Peacock Throne of Delhi," now at Teheran, and nothing can be more careful and clear than Dr. Ball's translation of it:—

"The principal throne, which is placed in the hall of the first court, is nearly of the form and size of our camp beds; that is to say, it is about 6 feet long and 4 wide. Upon the four feet, which are very massive, and from 20 to 25 inches high, are fixed the four bars which support the base of the throne, and upon these bars are raised twelve columns, which sustain the canopy on three sides, there not being any on that which faces the court. Both the feet and the bars, which are more than 18 inches long, are covered with gold, inlaid and enriched with numerous diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. In the middle of each bar there is a large *balass* ruby cut *en cabochon* with four emeralds round it, which form a square cross. Next in succession, from one side to the other along the length of the bars there are similar crosses, arranged so that in one the ruby is in the middle of four emeralds, and in another the emerald is in the middle and four *balass* rubies surround it. . . . I counted the large *balass* rubies on the great throne, and there are about 108, all *cabuchons*, the least of which weighs 100 carats, but there are some which weigh, apparently, 200 and more. As for the emeralds, there are plenty of good colour, but they have many flaws; the largest may weigh 60 and the least 30 carats. I counted about 116. . . . The underside of the canopy is covered with diamonds and pearls, with a fringe of pearls all round; and above the canopy, which is a quadrangular-shaped dome, there is to be seen a peacock, with elevated tail, made of blue sapphires and other coloured stones, the body being of gold, inlaid with precious stones, having a large ruby in front of the breast, from whence hangs a pear-shaped pearl of 50 carats or thereabouts; and of a somewhat yellow water. On both sides of the peacock is a large bouquet of the same height as the bird, and consisting of many kinds of flowers, made of gold, inlaid with precious stones. On the side of the throne which is opposite the court there is to be seen a jewel, consisting of a diamond of from 80 to 90 carats weight, with rubies and emeralds round it. . . . But that which, in my opinion, is the most costly thing about this magnificent throne is that the twelve columns supporting the canopy are surrounded with beautiful rows of pearls, which are round and of fine water, and weigh from 6 to 8 carats each."

Tavernier says the throne was reputed to have cost about £12,000,000 of our money. Bernier reduces this to £4,500,000, and Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin, in his volume on "Persia" in the "Story of the Nations" series, to about £2,600,000. No doubt it has been subject to ceaseless dilapidation from the time of its completion by Shah Jehan; but even now it remains the grandest object of sumptuary art ever devised by man.

In Batavia Tavernier notices the drinking habits of the Dutch. Their greatest joy was when vessels came from Holland, for they brought all kinds of strong drinks, and the whole town turned to festivity. Their especial craving was for English beer, and "that which they call *mom*, which comes from Brunswick."

At the date of Tavernier's travels the European commerce with the East was in the hands of the Dutch, and the Mogul Empire in India was at the plenitude of its power; Persia, as reconsolidated by Abbas the Great, was still, all through the reigns of his successors, Shah Sufi and Abbas II., a leading Asiatic monarchy; Turkey, under Amurath IV. and Mahomet IV., had reached its utmost extension; and France, under the "Grand Monarque," was the first State of Christendom. England, on the other hand, had sunk to the lowest depths of national weakness and humiliation. Yet at this very time the few obscure Englishmen who, in the service of

"the Governour and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East," had established themselves as "factors" all round the coasts of India, were in this humble office, by their natural force of character, slowly and surely laying the foundation of that commercial supremacy in the East which, under the prescient direction given it by Sir Josia Child, redeemed the future of England at the very moment when Charles II. was ready to betray it for the favours of Louise de Querouaille. The success of the English East India Company was the first step in the prodigious political development of England during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and eventually led to our present mercantile and naval preponderance. It was the possession of India, of the wealth we drew from India, that enabled us to successfully resist and break down the European coalition formed against us at the beginning of the nineteenth century by Bonaparte; and the possession of India still offers the best guarantee we could hold of the continued unity and prosperity of the British Empire. All our colonies, as well as the United States of America, have a common interest in our peaceful retention of India, inasmuch as they are thereby secured an undisturbed free trade with that country; and it is the growing importance of this commercial connection to them that will at last bring about their Imperial Federation with the mother country, which for the present is no more than an aspiration of a few high-souled Englishmen here and in America and our other colonies.

In conclusion, we trust that the favour with which Dr. Ball's translation of Tavernier's "Travels in India" is sure to be received will encourage the publishers to bring out annotated editions of other French and English travellers of the seventeenth century; and in such case they could make no better selection for their next issue than John Fryer's "New Account of East India and Persia."

**SOUTH WALES BORDERERS (24th REGIMENT).**—The stained glass window from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, given by the regiment, in memory of their comrades who fell in the Burma Campaign, has been erected in the "Priory" Church, Brecon, the territorial district of the regiment. The memorial brass beneath it records the name of every man (fifty-one in all) who fell in action or died of disease during the campaign of 1886-7-8.

At the annual meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on April 16th, the directors will recommend that, after writing off £5,000 from premises account, a dividend be declared for the past half-year at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum free of income tax (making with the interim dividend 8 per cent. for the year), that £50,000 be added to the reserve fund, bringing it up to £800,000, and £5,000 to officers' superannuation fund, leaving £9,767 17s. 11d. to be carried forward.

**A BENGALI "ENGLISHMAN."**—The proprietors of the Calcutta *Englishman* intend shortly to bring out a Bengali daily paper, which will be a Bengali translation of the daily edition of that journal. It will be called *Su-prabhat*, which, translated into Bengali, means "Good Morning." A staff of educated Bengalis, well up in their mother tongue, have been engaged by the proprietors to conduct the journal.

**THE Cochin paper says:—**"In Bali, an island in the Indian Archipelago east of Java, the burning of widows still goes on notwithstanding treaties with the Netherlands India Government. They are burned along with the corpses of their husbands. The latter's slaves also share the fate of the deceased in case of his holding high rank. The Government has not forbidden stabbing widows to death. A short time ago three wives of a chief at Bangli were thus offered up."

**A BANGALORE paper hints that an attempt is again being made to make Bangalore the headquarters of the Madras Army.** "A gentleman connected with the Military Secretariat was in Bangalore last week, inspecting the Mysore Public Offices, with a view of ascertaining what accommodation they offer. There can be no doubt that the spread of Bangalore would be even quicker than what it is at present, if we could only ensure a good water supply."

**The Civil and Military Gazette remarks:—**"That Russophobia has for a long time silently governed the native mind, especially in Bengal, is well known to those who have talked on the subject to a number of intelligent natives. We are assured that the fear of a Russian invasion has deterred not a few wealthy natives from investing their savings in Government Securities. Some of them think it prudent to divide the investment of their surplus wealth between the bank and their own secret coffers under the ground. These facts go to further recommend the speedy completion of the frontier defences, which will tend to allay and restore confidence."



**TRADE MARK**  
**"Sykes' Corset"**  
**REGISTERED**  
*Sykes, Josephine & Co.*  
 PARIS LONDON BRIGHTON

**"THE SAVOY."**  
 This Corset is guaranteed Paris made. The fit is perfect, being cut on scientific principles, giving a long waist and a well-formed figure. The best Whalebone only is used. A sample pair will be sent by post on receipt of 25s. Write to SYKES, JOSEPHINE & CO., 280, Regent St., W.  
**CAUTION.**—All Corsets manufactured by this firm are stamped with their Trade Mark "Sykes' Corset," without which none are genuine.

**DR. SOULE'S**  
**HOP BITTERS.**  
**THE GREAT APPETIZER**  
 AND  
**BEST TONIC ON EARTH**  
 FOR THE CURE OF  
**INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, & GENERAL DEBILITY**  
**NOTHING EQUALS IT.**  
 SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE VENDORS

**HARMAN & CO.,**  
 Civil and Military Tailors,  
 INDIAN AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,  
 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.  
 BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

HARMAN & CO. make a speciality of Outfits for Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, as well as of the various Departments under the Government of India; also of Clothing and Underwear for Civilians; and from their long experience, of over Half-a-Century, of the requirements of Tropical Climates, they are prepared to supply suitable articles of the best quality at the lowest possible prices. ESTIMATES FOR OUTFITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON APPLICATION.

HARMAN & CO., 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.  
 ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1830.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

**TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—**

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year... ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

**ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.**

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1890.

**THE ARMY IN INDIA—THE NATIVE.**

UNSATISFACTORY as it is to learn that there is a difficulty in keeping up the European army in India to a proper complement of seasoned soldiers it is still more unsatisfactory to hear that a difficulty also exists, and is likely to increase, in finding recruits amongst the old fighting classes of the country to fill the ranks of the Native Army. We are told that with the spread of civilisation the martial spirit among the classes from which the Native Army in India has hitherto been recruited is declining, and that the supply of good fighting material in India itself has now become unequal to the demand. Taking the Punjab, for instance, as the province in which the fighting classes are most numerous, it will be found, says the *Pioneer*, that military service has distinctly declined in popularity of late years, and that from causes other than merely mercenary ones. "The long reign of internal peace has directly affected the character of the population; the traditions of military supremacy among the Sikhs are dying out; the Punjabi Mahomedans are more content on the cultivation of their lands, secure in the possession of such property as they can accumulate, while the once restless Pathan tribes within the border are not slow to follow the example thus set them. There are still among the younger men adventurous spirits who see attractions in a soldier's life, apart from any question of pay and pension, but the recruiting parties find their task of enlistment growing more difficult. The struggle for existence among the members of a family in the village communities has become less severe as the country has advanced in prosperity under British rule, and the old custom of one or two of the sons passing into the army, as a matter of course, is no longer observed. Officers of long experience in the Punjab have noticed the change with regret, for they cannot now pick and choose their men, as was the case a generation ago." "Peace hath her victims," we know, "no less renowned than war," but victories such as these are rather to be catalogued as disasters, so far as the efficiency of the Native armies of India are concerned. The Government of India, in its anxiety for the rapid settlement of the districts of Upper Burma, has been doing injury to the military service by indenting in the Punjab regiments for volunteers for police duty in Burma. On this point an officer, who signs himself "Despairing Adjutant," writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* as follows:—

"Three years or so ago my regiment lost I should be afraid to say how many men, especially Sikhs, when volunteers were called for for Burma police battalions and for the new Sikh regiments. They left us, attracted in the former case by the allurements of high pay; in the latter for the sake of rapid promotion. With immense trouble we refilled our ranks with a fine batch of recruits. I have watched these boys with loving interest, thinking that after all I was not so badly off. The volunteers went off to Burma and elsewhere, and there remained a lot of oldish non-commissioned officers and the recruits who took the places of the volunteers. It is time now for the old non-commissioned officers to go, and I want men to fill their

vacancies. But alas! with but few exceptions my youngsters are all bent on taking their discharge as soon as their three years are up, and going off to Burma.

"I can hardly get Sikh recruits enough to keep the regiment up to ordinary strength. I am in despair as to what to do when my three-years lads all go. How long is this iniquitous drain upon us to go on? In these days of 'fire discipline' and 'advanced education of the Sepoy' it takes all those three years to train a man to be even a decent non-commissioned officer—and yet Government lets these men go just at the very moment they are most wanted. Our 'magnificent Sikh Regiments' will soon consist of none but what the Chief calls 'encumbrances,' and weedy boys who haven't the spirit to go so far from home as Burma. I know we can stop the men leaving us as long as the regiment is under strength, but it is a sorrow to me to think that they are bent on the fleshpots and high pay of Burma, and have the right to go as soon as there are duty men enough to do the work. We want that 'three years' rule' put an end to, Burma recruiting stopped, and the Sepoy's pay increased or some compensation made to improve his position."

The complaint made by this officer is a very serious one, and it is to be hoped that it will not be passed over unheeded by the authorities. It certainly seems an extraordinary and extravagant waste of valuable "war material" to draft Sikh soldiers to Burma to turn them there into policemen. If, however, in addition to this drain upon the military resources of the Punjab it be also true that the old martial spirit, which was once so rampant there, is dying out, a grave difficulty has to be faced. It is accepted now throughout India that the hour is approaching when the question of supremacy there will have to be for ever decided by shock of battle between England and Russia. We ourselves have not been so thoroughly imbued with Russophobia as some of our contemporaries here and in India, and have consequently not joined in swelling the notes of alarm which the others have so loudly and so often sounded. Allowing that Slavonic ambition may lead the soldiers of the Czar to try conclusions with the soldiers of the Queen-Empress some day in the near or distant future, we have never felt any misgivings as to what the result will be. We calculated that, defended by her splendid armies, European and Native India would be able to hurl back in discomfiture and defeat from her frontiers the boldest and most skilful of invaders. But then we calculated that shoulder to shoulder with the English rank and file would be the warrior Sikh, Pathan, Goorkha, and Mahratta, and we did not take into consideration the possibility of these latter turning their swords into plough-shares and preferring the soft time of peace to the hurly-burly time of war. We did not calculate that in the day of India's extremity she would have to fall back upon a fighting line composed of Bengali Babús and Parsi Volunteers. Happily we do not yet contemplate this military change of front. In spite of despairing adjutants and warning editors, we cling to the hope that things are "not as bad as they seem" in the Punjab, and that we have not yet exhausted the Native fighting material there. If English culture and civilisation have made Sikh and Pathan milder-mannered men it does not immediately follow that the "art of cutting throats"—an art in which they have shown such proficiency in the past—is a lost art now with them. At least, let us hope not.

THE directors of the South-East Mysore Company have announced to the shareholders that they have secured the assistance of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons as managers and consulting engineers of the company, and that Mr. John Garland has been appointed secretary. The offices have been removed to Nos. 6 and 7, Queen-street-place, E.C.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, March 8.)

- McLAUGHLIN, Mr. F. H., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service.
- MACNABB, Lieut. D. J. C., is confirmed in his appointment as assistant commissioner, 4th grade, Burma.
- PHILLIPS, Mr. A., barrister-at-law, standing counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave from March 4 to Nov. 27.
- UPTON, Mr. R. L., solicitor to Government, has obtained leave for eight months from March 21.
- EDDIS, Mr. W. K., is appointed to officiate as solicitor to Government during the absence on leave of Mr. R. L. Upton.
- PHILLIPS, Rev. L. F., junior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be senior chaplain.
- FORD—The services of the Rev. G. A. Ford are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from the date of his making over charge of his duties at Mandalay.
- SHOWERS, Lieut. H. L., Bengal S.C., wing officer Meywar Bhil Corps, is appointed to officiate as wing officer and adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, during the absence, on furlough, of Lieut. F. T. C. Hughes.
- WALTER—The services of Colonel C. K. M. Walter, Bengal S.C., resident of the first class, and Governor-General's agent in Rajputana, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
- TREVOR, Colonel G. H., Madras S.C., resident of the second class and commissioner of Ajmere, is appointed to be a resident of the first class, and Governor-General's agent in Rajputana, vice Colonel C. K. M. Walter.
- ESKINE—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. K. D. Erskine, Bengal S.C., assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Rajputana, to be the magistrate of Abu, vice Lieut. L. Impey.
- MULLEN, Surgeon-Major T. F., M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), agency surgeon at Ulwar, and officiating residency surgeon in the Persian Gulf, is appointed to be medical officer of the Meywar Bheel Corps, vice Surgeon W. W. Webb, M.B., resigned.
- BIDDULPH, Colonel J., Bengal Staff Corps, political agent of the 1st class, is appointed to be a resident of the 2nd class and commissioner of Ajmere, vice Colonel G. H. Trevor, promoted.
- The following postings are made in the Baluchistan Agency:—
- CHEENEVIX-TRENCH, Captain G. F., Bombay Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, to be assistant political agent in Quetta and Pishin.
- CUBITT, Lieut. W. M., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, to be assistant political agent at Thal-Chotiali.
- GODFREY, Lieut. S. H., Bombay Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, to be assistant political agent in Zhob.
- MACIVOR, Captain I., Bengal Staff Corps, political agent of the 3rd class, is posted as political agent in Zhob.
- ARCHER, Lieut. C., Bengal Staff Corps, political assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as 1st assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan.
- COLVIN—The services of Mr. E. G. Colvin, officiating political agent of the 3rd class, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.
- CHAPMAN, Mr. R. C., assistant accountant-general and inspector of local fund accounts in Madras, is granted leave, on medical certificate, out of India for one year and six months.
- ANTHONY, Mr. A. H., is appointed assistant accountant-general and inspector of local fund accounts in Madras.

#### MILITARY.

NUNN, First Class Veterinary Surgeon J. A., Army Veterinary Department, to have the rank of inspecting veterinary surgeon while employed with the Chittagong Column of the Chin-Lushai Expedition.

#### FURLOUGHS.

- THOMAS, Colonel R. M. B., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, 3rd class, officiating 2nd class, Central Provinces, on p.a., for one year and 115 days.
- MICHELL, Colonel J. W. A., Bengal Staff Corps commandant 18th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, on p.a., for one year and 182 days.
- HOBDAV, Major T. F., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on p.a., for one year.
- SHERSTON, Captain J., D.S.O., the Rifle Brigade, district staff officer, 2nd class, on m.c., for six months.
- SANDERS, Surgeon-Major E., on m.c., for 290 days.

STRAUGHAN, Conductor R., sub-engineer, 3rd grade, P.W. Department, Punjab, on m.c., for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

BROWNE, Colonel S. J., Bengal Staff Corps, 6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year; pension service, 36th year, commenced March 5.

ATKINS, Colonel G., Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 34th year, commenced Feb. 3.

PRINSE, Colonel A. H., Bengal Cavalry, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for 213 days; pension service, 34th year, commenced Dec. 2, 1889.

PRATT, Colonel H. M., C.D., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year; pension service, 34th year, commenced Dec. 17, 1889.

CUNNINGHAME, Major D. S., Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year; pension service, 25th year, commenced Jan. 28.

LAMB, Major H. C., Bengal Staff Corps, 4th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year; pension service, 21st year, commenced May 5, 1889.

MULLINS, Lieut. W. B., Bengal Staff Corps, 33rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 11th year, commenced Jan. 14.

WHIFFIN, Lieut. H. E., Bengal Staff Corps, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year; pension service, 8th year, commenced Jan. 27.

WRIGHT, Lieut. E. G., Bengal Staff Corps, 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate for one year; pension service, 5th year, commenced May 9, 1889.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, March 4.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

GRANT, Captain W. G., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, to be station staff officer, Hill Depot, Pachmarhi, vice Captain A. M. Boiesragon, who has resigned.

HAMMOND, Lieut. Colonel A. G., V.C., D.S.O., commanding 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be officiating commandant Corps of Guides, vice Campbell, on leave.

EDWARDS, Lieut. G. C. F., squadron officer 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be adjutant, vice Templer, promoted squadron commander.

MOYMAN, Surgeon-Major W. E. B., M.D., from the permanent medical charge of the 40th Bengal Infantry to the officiating medical charge of the 20th Punjab Infantry.

HOGGE, Captain A. F., wing officer 34th Pioneers, to be officiating wing commander 32nd Pioneers, vice Halkett, officiating as 2nd in command.

SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. L. W., wing officer and quartermaster 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, to be adjutant, vice Hutchinson, vacated on promotion to captain.

BRADLEY, Lieut. H. V., wing officer 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, to be quartermaster, vice Shakespear.

BROWNLOW, Lieut. Colonel C. C., 1st Punjab Infantry, second in command 1st Sikh Infantry, to be officiating commandant, vice Higginson, on leave.

#### FURLOUGHS.

ROSSETER, Major J. H., No. 28 (Heavy) Battery Royal Artillery, Eastern Division, for eight months, on private affairs.

FULLERTON, Second Lieut. G. D. E. H., 5th Lancers, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

PERSEE, Lieut. W. H., 2nd Dragoon Guards, for twelve months, on private affairs.

LAFONE, Lieut. H. A., 3rd Dragoon Guards, for eight months, on private affairs.

CREEK, Lieut. Colonel E. S., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for six months, on medical certificate.

FRERE, Captain and Brevet-Major Sir B. C. A., Bart., D.S.O., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for twelve months, on private affairs.

SWINTON, Captain G. S. C., 2nd Battalion Highland L.I., for six months, on private affairs.

FLETCHER, Surgeon H. J., M.B., for six months, on medical certificate.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 5.)

RICHARDSON, Mr. G. A., deputy conservator of forests, is granted privilege leave for three months.

STEEHEN, Mr. K. H., is appointed to be executive engineer of the Buxar Division.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following reversion in the Engineering Establishment:—

DEMELO, Mr. C. H., from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to assistant engineer, 1st grade.

JAMES, Mr. W. H., assistant traffic superintendent, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

BARTLETT, Mr. J. T., teacher of drawing, Engineering College, Sheebpore, is allowed furlough for one year.

HORN, Mr. D. B., executive engineer, Buxar Division, is granted furlough for eight months.

NORMAN, Mr. M. J. J. P., executive engineer, Gunduck Division, is granted furlough for one year.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, March 5.)

MARSHALL, Colonel C. H. T., divisional judge, is transferred from Mooltan to Lahore, relieving Lieut. Colonel H. M. M. Wood, transferred.

CHEVIS, Mr. W., assistant commissioner, Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

ROBERTS, Mr. T., divisional judge, Umballa, is granted furlough to Europe for seventeen months.

The following transfers among chaplains are ordered:—

MONTGOMERY, Rev. F. J., M.A., from Huzara to Sialkot.

DALE, Rev. T. F., M.A., from Sialkot to Lahore.

ARMSTRONG, Rev. W. F., M.A., from Lahore to Murree.

REBSCH, Rev. A. W., M.A., from Dalhousie to Ferozepore.

LONG—The services of the Rev. H. J. Long, M.A., chaplain of Ferozepore, are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

HALFAX, Mr. C. J., is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Simla, vice Mr. C. P. Bird.

HARRIS, Mr. R. L., is appointed a divisional judge of the Divisional Court of the Delhi Civil Division, vice Mr. A. W. Stogdon.

MACDONNELL, Surgeon-Major J. O'M., civil surgeon, Ferozepore, is granted furlough to Europe for one year.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, March 8.)

TYRRELL, Hon. W., a puisne judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-West Provinces, is granted furlough out of India for seven months.

NICHOLLS, Mr. G. J., district and sessions judge, Cawnpore, is granted furlough out of India for eight months.

WILLIAMS, Mr. G. R. C., magistrate and collector of Budaun, is granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, out of India for six months.

BRANDER, Surgeon-Major E. S., officiating civil surgeon, 2nd class, is appointed to the civil medical duties of the Mainpuri district.

SMITH, Mr. V. A., deputy commissioner, Rae Bareilly, is transferred to Muzaffarnagar as magistrate and collector.

HEAVEN, Captain F. G., of the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted one year's leave of absence.

BLUNT, Captain E., R.E., officiating assistant principal, Thomason College, is granted one year's furlough out of India.

MACALISTER, Mr. R., officiating superintendent of the Roorkee workshops, is appointed superintendent.

#### MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 4.)

HORSFALL, Mr. J. G., has been permitted to retire from the Madras Civil Service.

MCCALLY—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. McCally, Madras Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

#### FURLOUGHS.

SEWELL, Mr. H., collector of South Arcot, is granted furlough for ten months and twenty-three days.

SEWELL, Mr. R., acting district and sessions judge, Bellary, is granted furlough for seven months and twenty-six days.

HENRY, Mr. C. E., acting head assistant collector, Madura, is granted privilege leave for three months.

RITCHIE, Surgeon-Major J. H., M.D., district medical and sanitary officer, Madura, is granted privilege leave for three months.

GOODRICH, Mr. W. W., acting superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, is granted privilege leave for three months.

ARCHIBALD, the Rev. W. F., senior chaplain, Church of Scotland, is granted furlough for one year and nine months.

CROWTHER, Rev. F. N., acting chaplain, Trichinopoly, is granted privilege leave for three months.

BIRD, Rev. A., B.A., chaplain of Cuddalore, is appointed to act as chaplain of Trichinopoly.

MERRIMAN, Mr. J. H., deputy commissioner of salt and abkari revenue, Northern division, is granted privilege leave for three months.

LEWIS, Mr. W. C., executive engineer, 4th grade, is granted furlough for eight months.

#### MILITARY.

McINROY, Colonel C., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India, on vacating his appointment in the commissariat department; pension service, 35th year, commenced July 11, 1889.

HAWKES, Major G., Staff Corps, 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on urgent private affairs, for 182 days; pension service, 21st year, commenced Feb. 19.



## BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, March 7.)

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—  
**EDGE**, Major J. D., 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, to England, for 182 days, on medical certificate.  
**KENNY**, Hon. Lieut. R. T., Army Educational Department, for 182 days, India, medical certificate.

## BOMBAY.

—o—

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 13.)

**CARSON**, Surgeon W. P., M.B., I.M.S., in medical charge 1st Regiment Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), is allowed furlough out of India for one year, on p.a.  
**BROOME**, Lieut. R. D., Staff Corps, having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain.  
**TEENAN**, Major H. B., Staff Corps, wing commander 12th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on p.a., for one year, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty; pension service, twenty-second year commenced April, 1889.  
**KIRKWOOD**, Major J. N. S., Bombay Staff Corps, commanding 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on p.a., for one year, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty; pension service, twenty-fifth year, commenced Sept. 1, 1889.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, March 7.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**BAUGH**, Lieut. M. W., wing officer 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, to be quartermaster.  
**SAULEZ**, Lieut. E., 8th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.  
**WALKER**, Major J. N., 18th Bombay Infantry, to be commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel Laing, retired on pension.  
**CLARKE**, Captain E. H. St. L., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, to be commandant Mount Abu Sanatorium, vice Captain G. M. Davison, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, proceeding with his regiment to Quetta.  
**PRINGLE**, Lieut. B., unattached list, Deolali Depot, to be quartermaster, vice Conductor Pitt, removed.  
**DURANT**, Surgeon R. J. R., medical staff, is transferred from general duty, Mhow District, to general duty, Poona District.  
**HUDSON**, Surgeon C. T., Indian Medical Service, is transferred from general duty, Bombay District, to general duty, Poona District.

## FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers and medical warrant officer have leave of absence:—

**HODGKINSON**, Captain H. S. B., North Lancashire Regiment, to England, for one year, on private affairs.  
**RIDDELL**, Honorary Lieut. and Quarter-master A. E. Riddell, Middlesex Regiment (2nd Battalion), to England, for one year, on private affairs.  
**PEARSE**, Captain E., Royal Dublin Fusiliers (2nd Battalion), to remain in England, in extension, from Feb. 12 to April 6, on medical certificate.

## INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 27.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Captain W. S. Marshall, S.C.; Lieut. R. G. Egerlon, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Surgeon-Major W. R. Browne.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. A. P. A. Elphinstone, S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. C. E. Branson (Cov.), D. B. Allen (Cov.), J. Elston, W. H. Chase.

*Madras Estab.*—E. C. Rawson (Cov.).

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut.-Colonel J. E. P. Mosley, S.C., six months; Surgeon-Major G. S. A. Ranking, M.D., six months; Lieut. H. W. Iles, R.A., six months.

*Madras Estab.*—Colonel J. G. D. Walker, Cav., 316 days; Lieut. C. M. Poles, S.C., six months; Colonel W. H. St. A. Wilton, Inf., 281 days; Major E. B. Anderson, S.C., till June 10.

*Bombay Estab.*—Colonel E. Mockler, Inf., six months.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. S. L. Long, five months' m.c.; J. Kirkbride, six months' m.c.

*Bombay Estab.*—T. H. Stewart (Cov.), two months' m.c.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Colonel G. Young, S.C.; Lieut. G. R. Crawford, S.C.; Captain H. F. T. Macartney, S.C.; Captain W. A. Urquhart, R.A.; Captain E. F. Gastrell, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Brigade-Surgeon A. Porter, M.D.; Major E. B. Anderson, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Joseph, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Watling, S.C.; Lieut. C. J. Mellis, S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut.-Colonel C. Cunningham, R.E.; C. Tickell, F. C. Channing (Cov.), Surgeon-Major J. Crofts, M.D., G. E. Jones.

*Madras Estab.*—S. P. C. Scott.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## HOME.

## BIRTHS.

**CORBETT**—March 24, at Copenhagen House, Warley, the wife of Surgeon-Major R. de la Cour Corbett, M.D., D.S.O., Army Medical Staff, of a daughter.

**McDONALD**—March 23, at Dublin, the wife of Major G. McDonald, R.E., of a son.

**SHEPPARD**—March 22, at 25, Villa-road, Brixton, S.W., the wife of Herbert Sheppard, of Hongkong, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**CARPENTER—KENDALL**—March 15, at St. Mildred's, Lee, Percy, second son of H. T. Carpenter, of Thornton Heath, Surrey, to Amy Ellen Brind, second daughter of Surgeon-General Kendall, M.D., A.M.D., retired, late of Bexley Heath.

## DEATHS.

**ANDERSON**—March 24, at 11, Alexandra-drive, Liverpool, Anne, widow of the late Thomas Anderson, of Calcutta and London, aged 82.

**FORBES**—March 17, at his residence, 8, Johnstone-street, Bath, Surgeon-General John Forbes, M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Retired Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras Army.

**FRASER**—March 20, at The Lea, Woodspen, Newbury, Major-General John Elphinstone Fraser, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 68.

**HOYES**—March 24, at 57, Brompton-crescent, S.W., John Hoyes, Lieut.-Colonel R.A., retired, eldest son of the late Alexander Hoyes, of Bitterne-grove, Southampton, aged 54.

**KENDALL**—March 20, at Renfrew, Burnt Ash-hill, Lee, Surgeon-General Henry Kendall, M.D., A.M.D., retired, late of Bexley Heath, after a few days' illness, aged 69.

**VAN HEYTHUYSEN**—March 19, at Boscombe, Bournemouth, of heart disease, Major-General H. E. M. Van Heythuysen (Retired), Indian Army, aged 56.

**WESTMACOTT**—March 21, at Bournemouth, General Spencer Westmacott, late R.E., youngest son of the late Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A.

## INDIAN.

## BIRTHS.

**ARROWSMITH**—Feb. 19, at Krishna Bridge, Goalpara District, the wife of W. Arrowsmith, Supervisor, P.W.D., of a son (stillborn).

**BOILEAU**—March 4, at Barrackpore, the wife of Captain T. S. Boileau, 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, of a daughter.

**CAMPBELL**—March 4, at Jhausi, the wife of Lieut. F. J. B. Campbell, 27th Dogras, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, of a daughter.

**DE LAESSOE**—Feb. 27, at Ajmere, the wife of Captain D. Laessoe, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

**DRAPER**—Feb. 22, at Umballa, the wife of Captain and Ridingmaster F. Draper, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

**FOSTER**—March 13, at Kirkee, Bombay, the wife of Captain W. Y. Foster, R.A., of a daughter.

**FIDDIAN**—Feb. 28, at Cuttack, the wife of W. Fiddian, C.S., of a son.

**HARRIS**—March 3, at Simla, the wife of Surgeon G. A. Harris, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

**HARRISON**—March 8, at Oudh, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel W. P. Harrison, Deputy Commissioner, of a son.

**IRWIN**—Feb. 25, at Madras, the wife of Mr. H. Irwin, C.I.E., of a son.

**JARBO**—March 2, at Rauchi, the wife of J. T. Jarbo, Deputy Magistrate, of a daughter.

**MUMM**—March 20, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain B. E. Mumm, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

**O'DONNELL**—Feb. 23, at Cachar, the wife of Captain A. C. O'Donnell, 40th B.I., of a daughter.

**PETRE**—March 3, at Aligarh, N.W.P., the wife of F. L. Petre, C.S., of a daughter.

**RODEN**—March 2, at Sibi, the wife of H. H. Roden, C.E., of a daughter.

**SHERWOOD-SMITH**—Feb. 27, at Ajmere, the wife of Captain H. Sherwood-Smith, the Manchester Regiment, of a son.

**WEST**—March 2, at Simla, the wife of Mr. Charles Henry West, Adjutant-General's Department, of a son.

**WINKLEY**—March 6, the wife of the Rev. C. R. T. Winkley, M.A. Garrison Chaplain, Fort William, Calcutta, of a daughter.

**MARRIAGES.**

- CAVENDISH—HALLIDAY**—March 4, at St. John's Church, Jullundur, Captain Cecil C. Cavendish, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, to Maud, second daughter of Colonel Halliday, Commandant, 16th Bengal Cavalry.
- CHURCH—BIRCH**—March 1, at Ferozepore, Charles Theobald Walsh Church, Lieut., Royal Sussex Regiment, youngest son of the late Frederick Church, Esq., R.N., to Gertrude Rose, youngest daughter of Colonel F. M. Birch, Bengal Staff Corps.
- HAGGARD—LOW**—March 1, at St. Paul's Church, Agra, Claude Mason, Captain, Royal Artillery, son of Mr. J. Haggard, of Bournemouth, to Maud Hamilton, eldest daughter of the late Mr. G. H. Low, Royal Canadian Rifles.
- MELVILLE—FLOWDEN**—March 3, at St. John's Church, Meerut, John Swinton, Lieut., Bengal Staff Corps, son of S. S. Melville, Esq., late Bengal C.S., to Beatrice, third daughter of Colonel George Chichele-Flowden, Bengal Staff Corps.
- OMMANNEY—HUTTON**—March 1, at St. John's Church, Meerut, Col. E. Piron Ommannney, 39th B.I., to Annie, youngest daughter of the late Captain Thomas Hutton, Bengal Army.
- RUDDOCK—KNIGHT**—March 11, at St. Peter's, Bandora, Bombay, Wm. Bernard Ruddock, to Elizabeth Winifred Knight.

**DEATHS.**

- BUSTEED**—March 4, at Cawnpore, 2nd Lieut. F. A. Busteed, 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment, son of Brigade-Surgeon H. E. Busteed, M.D. (Retired), Madras Medical Department, aged 22.
- HENNESSY**—Feb. 26, at Lucknow, of dysentery, Frank William Hennessy, Surgeon, Medical Staff, second son of James Hennessy, of Muttapore, Malda, and 5, Lancaster-gate, London, aged 26.
- MCANDREW**—Feb. 26, at Nowgong, Lieut. J. D. McAndrew, Adjutant, 8th Bengal Cavalry, aged 29.
- MARTIN**—Feb. 22, at Durban, Port Natal, of fever, Somerled MacDonald Martin, eldest son of Simon N. Martin, H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service (retired), of 35, Brunswick-square, Brighton, aged 21.
- SCOTT-MONCRIEFF**—Feb. 27, at Nusseerabad, Jean, the infant daughter of Captain Scott-Moncrieff, 2nd Middlesex Regiment.
- SWALE**—March 14, at Warton, Ontario, Hugh Swale, third son of Rev. H. J. Swale, M.A., Ingfield, Settle, aged 33.

**MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.**

A NATIVE non-commissioned officer of the 6th B.C. was recently cut up by a Pathan near Apozai. He had foolishly ventured without arms to some little distance from the camp, and a comrade who was a hundred yards off or so, also unarmed, could only attempt to save him by throwing stones.

THE restriction of the 3rd Squadron of the 3rd Madras Cavalry, imposed on account of a breach of field manoeuvres regulations, has been removed. It will be remembered that the squadron were deprived of their swords because of one party coming into actual collision with a defending force of the 21st Hussars.

As a sequence of the Bulkley Court-Martial, an officer of the Bombay Cavalry has prepared a book of instructions for the keeping of native cavalry accounts, which has been approved by the Government, for issue at the public expense to General Officers commanding districts in which Native cavalry are serving, and to cavalry corps, but individual officers are to purchase it at their own expense.

It was originally proposed under the Indian mobilisation scheme to put down large stores of clothing and equipment at Rawal Pindi and Quetta, whence they could be issued in case of the troops having to take the field on the North-West Frontier. Careful calculation, however, showed that it would be almost impossible to issue these necessities quickly enough on an emergency, and the plan has been adopted of storing them at each station where the units of the Army Corps are located. They will thus be available for issue at the shortest notice to regiments and batteries when the order for mobilisation is given.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"Officers of the Medical Staff will doubtless be glad to hear that the Government of India has now under consideration the question of allowing surgeons of the British service to attend a course of practical surgery at Indian Hospitals, in order that they may obtain the necessary qualification certificate for promotion. Hitherto they have had to obtain this certificate in England, simply, we presume, because no facilities existed in this country for attending a course of practical surgery. It seems, however, but right that they should be allowed to pass the course in India, as otherwise it is a discouragement to the prolongation of their service in this country."

**THE ANNUAL RELIEFS.**

The reliefs of British and Native troops in the Bengal Presidency during 1890-91 have been arranged as follows:—

**ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY**—Nil.**FIELD ARTILLERY.**

4th Field Battery (late R-3rd), from Dinapore to England.

10th Field Battery (late R-3rd), from Karachi to Mooltan.  
 15th Field Battery (late H-2nd), from Meerut to Peshawar.  
 28th Field Battery (late H-2nd), from Mooltan to Karachi.  
 37th Field Battery (late Q-3rd), from Jubbulpore to England.  
 44th Field Battery (late L-3rd), from Peshawar to Jubbulpore.  
 71st Field Battery (late N-2nd), from Allahabad to Meerut.  
 73rd Field Battery (late P-3rd), from Jhansi to England.  
 74th Field Battery (late L-4th), from Fyzabad to England.  
 77th Field Battery (late O-4th), from Nowgong to England.  
 A field battery from England to Jhansi, Allahabad, Fyzabad, Nowgong, and Dinapore.

**MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY.**

No. 3 Mountain Battery (late No. 9 Northern Division), from Darjeeling to Murree Hills.  
 No. 6 Mountain Battery (late No. 3 South Irish Division), from Murree Hills to Darjeeling.

**GARRISON ARTILLERY.**

No. 8 Eastern Division (late 4th Eastern), from Roorkee to Allahabad.  
 No. 28 Southern Division (late 3rd Scottish), from Roorkee to Agra.  
 No. 16 Western Division (late 2nd Welsh), from Roorkee to Quetta.  
 No. 12 Western Division (late 5th Western), from Agra to Roorkee.  
 No. 7 Southern Division (late 1st Scottish), from Allahabad to Roorkee.  
 No. 22 Western Division (late 1st Western), from Bombay to Roorkee.  
 No. 20 Southern Division (late 4-1st Lancers), from Fort William to Barrackpore.  
 No. 21 Southern Division (late 6-1st Cinque Ports), from Barrackpore to Fort William.  
 No. 2 Western Division (late 5th Welsh), from Quetta to Bombay.

**BRITISH CAVALRY.**

17th Lancers, from Lucknow to England.  
 A regiment from England to Lucknow.

**BRITISH INFANTRY.**

1st Battalion E. Kent Regiment, from Dum-Dum to Fort William.  
 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, from Rawal Pindi to Nowshera.  
 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, from Fyzabad to Dinapore.  
 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, from Rawal Pindi to Burma.  
 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, from Peshawar to Lucknow.  
 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, from Nowshera to Peshawar.  
 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, from Lucknow to Peshawar.  
 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, from Ranikhet to Allahabad.  
 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, from Fort William to Dum-Dum.  
 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, from Burma to Ranikhet.  
 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, from Allahabad to Burma.  
 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, from Peshawar to Fyzabad.  
 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, from Dinapore to Aden.  
 A regiment from England to Rangoon.  
 A regiment from England to Rawal Pindi.

**BENGAL CAVALRY**—Nil.**SAPPERS AND MINERS.**

2nd Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, from Roorkee to Quetta.  
 3rd Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, from Rawal Pindi to Roorkee.  
 4th Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, from Roorkee to Rawal Pindi.  
 1st Company Bombay Sappers and Miners, from Quetta to Kirkee.

**BENGAL INFANTRY.**

2nd Bengal Infantry, from Dinapore to Allahabad.  
 4th Bengal Infantry, from Jhansi to Fyzabad.  
 11th Bengal Infantry, from Fyzabad to Bareilly.  
 13th Bengal Infantry, from Allahabad to Dinapore.  
 19th Punjab Infantry, from Meean Meer to Rawal Pindi.  
 20th Punjab Infantry, from Rawal Pindi to Meean Meer.  
 27th Punjab Infantry, from Bareilly to Jullundur.  
 28th Punjab Infantry, from Umballa to Rawal Pindi.  
 43rd Gurkha Light Infantry, from Shillong to Kohima, Manipore, Konoma.

44th Gurkha Light Infantry (5 Companies), from Kohima, Manipora, Konoma, to Shillong.

45th Sikhs, from Rawal Pindi to Jhansi.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY.—Nil.

INFANTRY.

1st Punjab Infantry, from Edwardesabad to Kohat.

2nd Punjab Infantry, from Dera Ismail Khan to Kohat.

4th Punjab Infantry, from Kohat to Edwardesabad.

5th Punjab Infantry, from Kohat to Dera Ismail Khan.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP *MALABAR*.

Her Majesty's troopship *Malabar*, Captain J. G. Jones, arrived in harbour on Monday from Portsmouth, which port she left on Feb. 13th, calling at Malta on the 21st, where she landed the 2nd Bedford Regiment, and embarked the Border Regiment for Bombay. She called at Port Said on Feb. 25th and Suez on the 27th. She brought 67 officers, 10 ladies, 4 children, 1,136 men, 55 women, and 87 children. During the voyage one child died. The *Malabar* experienced fine weather throughout. The following are the names of cabin passengers:—

##### FROM PORTSMOUTH TO MALTA.

Lieut.-Col. J. L. Price, 1st Bedford; Major F. J. Harden, 1st Bedford; Capt. F. W. Becher, 1st Bedford; Capt. W. Aldworth, 1st Bedford; Capt. A. L. Lloyd, 1st Bedford; Capt. W. L. Child, 1st Bedford; Capt. and Mrs. G. J. Logan-Home and four children, 1st Bedford; Capt. (Adj.) T. Longridge, 1st Bedford; Capt. P. T. Westmoreland, 1st Bedford; Capt. T. E. Fowle, 1st Bedford; Lieut. B. R. Roche, 1st Bedford; Lieut. J. M. Traill, 1st Bedford; Lieut. (Qr.-Mr.) and Mrs. C. Fox and two children, 1st Bedford; Lieut. J. H. Wansbrough, 1st Bedford; Lieut. E. G. Curtis, 1st Bedford; Lieut. R. P. Stares, 1st Bedford; Lieut. A. R. Finlay, 1st Bedford; Lieut. S. Goode, 1st Bedford; 2nd-Lieut. C. C. Onslow, 1st Bedford; 2nd-Lieut. G. F. C. Saunders, 1st Bedford; 2nd-Lieut. J. R. Kennedy, 1st Bedford; 2nd-Lieut. F. W. Crawshaw, 1st Bedford; 2nd-Lieut. R. W. Waldey, 1st Bedford; 2nd-Lieut. C. Mackenzie, 1st Bedford.

##### FROM PORTSMOUTH TO SUEZ.

Capt. C. H. Hunt, 2nd Leicester; Capt. G. G. Tarry, 2nd Leicester; Capt. G. G. Hewlett, 2nd Leicester; wife of Lt.-Qmr. W. E. Searson, and child.

##### FROM PORTSMOUTH TO BOMBAY.

Surg.-Major R. Exham, Med. Staff; Surg.-Major C. E. Dwyer, Med. Staff; Surg.-Major and Mrs. R. H. Quill, Med. Staff; Major R. K. Parke, 3rd Dra. Gds.; Surg. N. Leader, Med. Staff; Surg. R. O. Cusack, Med. Staff; Surg. and Mrs. E. F. Smith, Med. Staff; Capt. W. B. Butler-Creagh, 2nd York L.I.; Surg. R. J. Power, Med. Staff; Capt. P. T. Chute, 2nd Rl. Munster; Capt. G. H. H. Couchman, 2nd Somerset L.I.; Capt. S. C. U. Smith, Rl. Arty.; Capt. J. S. Wood, 2nd Border; Vety. Surg. and Mrs. W. D. Gunn and child, A.V. Dept.; Lieut. H. E. Wise, 2nd Scottish Rifles; Lieut. W. H. Booth, 1st East Kent; Lieut. J. St. J. Knowles, 2nd Rl. Irish; Lieut. H. G. Westmoreland, 1st Hants; Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. Keith, 3rd Dra. Gds.; Lieut. A. W. H. Bell, 1st Con. Rangers; Lieut. H. Biddulph, Rl. Arty.; Lieut. J. E. McKenzie, 7th Dra. Gds.; Lieut. H. C. Nanton, Rl. Engrs.; Lieut. C. J. U. Morris, Rl. Arty.; 2nd-Lieut. Hon. R. H. L. J. de Montmorency, 21st Hus.; 2nd-Lieut. R. H. M. Currie, 2nd West Rdg.; 2nd-Lieut. H. C. Sandford, Rl. Arty.; 2nd-Lieut. E. Newnham Davis, 1st Rl. Munster Fus.; 2nd-Lieut. F. A. Andrew, 2nd Rl. Irish; 2nd-Lieut. J. W. H. Lyon, 21st Leinster; 2nd-Lieut. W. S. Prentis, 1st Oxford; 2nd-Lieut. S. E. Edwards, 3rd Dragoon Guards; 2nd-Lieut. W. C. Williamson, 18th Hussars; 2nd-Lieut. H. J. T. Stewart, 18th Hus.; 2nd-Lieut. R. M. Battye, 2nd Lincoln; 2nd-Lieut. F. G. P. Lawrenson, 2nd Rl. Innis. Fus.; 2nd-Lieut. H. G. W. Chandler, 2nd Middlesex; 2nd-Lieut. A. K. Rawlins, 1st E. Surrey; Rev. F. J. Kelicher, Chaplain; Wife of Capt. J. C. Holloway; Wife of Capt. J. W. B. Silverthorne.

##### FROM MALTA TO BOMBAY.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Reley, Border Regt.; Major Brind, Border Regt.; Major and Mrs. Hinde and child, Border Regt.; Capt. Ovens, Border Regt.; Capt. Greer, Border Regt.; Capt. and Mrs. Jenkins and child, Border Regt.; Capt. Cooch, Border Regt.; Lieut. Probyn, Border Regt.; Lieut. Chichester, Border Regt.; Lieut. Browne, Border Regt.; Lieut. Ledward, Border Regt.; Lieut. Hume, Border Regt.; 2nd Lieut. Lyon, Border Regt.; 2nd Lieut. Marsh, Border Regt.; 2nd Lieut. Moffat, Border Regt.; 2nd Lieut. Jackson, Border Regt.; 2nd Lieut. Bosanquet, Border Regt.; 2nd Lieut. MacLachlan, Border Regt.; 2nd Lieut. Carnegie, Border Regt.; 2nd Lieut. McBarnet, Border Regt.; Qmr. and Mrs. Richards, Border Regt.; Capt. Powell, R.A.; 2nd Lieut. Hume, R.A.; Lieut. Howe, Somerset L.I.; 2nd Lieut. Chatterton, Somerset L.I.; 2nd Lieut. Christian, Yorkshire Regt.; 2nd Lieut. Harrington, Welsh Regt.; 2nd Lieut. Kauntze, Suffolk Regt.

#### FAREWELL ORDER BY H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The following is the text of his Royal Highness's Farewell Order to the Bombay Army, which was issued yesterday morning:—

"In giving over the Command of the Bombay Army, I desire to thank the General Officers, the Staff, and all ranks under my Command for the hearty support they have given me at all times.

"I congratulate the Bombay Army on the good services performed by the regiments and batteries that were employed in the operations in Burma, in the Lushai country, and on the Somali Coast.

"I trust that the Army will always maintain a high state of efficiency and discipline, and in wishing them good-bye I desire to assure them of the great interest I shall always continue to take in their welfare."

(Sd.) ARTHUR, Lieut.-General,

Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

Bombay, 13th March, 1890.

#### PERSIA.—AN IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CHANGE.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia had scarcely returned from his journey to Europe, and re-entered his capital, Teheran, before he made a most wise and remarkable change in his Diplomatic body by sending here to London his Excellency General Mirza Mehemed Ali Khan, Alla-us-Saltaneh, as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Throughout his last journey to Europe H.I.M. the Shah left everywhere the most favourable opinion, not only as to the natural courtesy and benevolence of his disposition, but also as to his high and extraordinary talents as a reigning Sovereign—in fact, of high perception and diplomacy. Many European Diplomats were astonished to find that the Shah of Persia was quite as much *au courant* of the important questions of Europe as they were themselves. H.I.M. the Shah, having at heart the prosperity, welfare, and real happiness—in fact, both of his Empire and of all his people in general—without any unfair preference, carefully informed himself during his sojourn in each different country on every question, and on every matter which could really improve the condition, both of his Empire and of his people.

Having sojourned some little time in the principal countries of Europe, and having seen with his own eyes and heard with his own ears how things are managed in Europe, the Shah henceforth will not have to count (blindly) upon the reports, or information, usually more or less interested, of the several European Diplomats of Teheran. He will use his own exceptionally high judgment and extraordinary natural intelligence; for he must perceive that often—too often, alas!—fanatical jealousies exist amongst European statesmen even, who, in order to gain the victory for their own particular political point, often sacrifice the true, natural interests and rights of the country to which they are accredited!

The newly-appointed Minister of Persia in London has already had serious and valuable diplomatic experience. He was for seven or eight years Persian Consul-General in India, and then, in the same capacity, for some time at Baghdad, whence he became Governor of Resht; and he comes to London after having been for the last eight years Persian Consul-General at Tiflis (Caucasus), the Shah having on this promotion raised him to the highest rank in the Empire, namely, "Alla-us-Saltaneh."

A better choice could scarcely have been made, for H.E. General Mirza Mehemed Ali Khan is yet young in years, but old enough in diplomacy to ably fulfil the high functions here in London which his august Sovereign has confided to him. He possesses the secret of all real diplomatists. He is exceedingly affable, courteous, and patient with his visitors; in fact, he knows the "art of listening" as well as that of talking, but speaks only to the point—few but expressive phrases. He has already made an excellent personal impression in this country, and is generally pronounced to be *un charmant homme*, which means that he will certainly become a favourite foreign representative, as Musurus Pasha was for so many years. But the exceptional sagacity of this important diplomatic change lies in the fact that H.E. General Mirza Mehemed Ali Khan is a real Persian, and a real Persian Mahomedan!—of high, even noble family, of profound education and intellect, of perfect "civilisation," and of great personal merit. Therefore, now England can closely study and judge what a real Persian, a real Persian Mahomedan, is like; and being thus of the same pure race and religion (Persian), he will be the better able and fit to serve his Sovereign in England, and also become the more sympathetic here, for England now will be more sure of having the special attention of the Shah through the channel of his representative of same race and creed than through the intermediary of those who are not of his country and creed.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY.—March 25, Kangra (s), London.  
CALCUTTA.—March 22, Goorkha (s), London; 27, City of London (s), Clyde.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—27, Rosetta (s), Bombay; 27, Chyebassa (s), Calcutta.  
CALCUTTA.—March 26, Tiverton (s), London.  
MADRAS.—March 25, Manora (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, April 3; from Naples, April 12.

For Colombo: Rev. E. A. Dibben and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Redding, Mr. Gadrum. From *Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Oswald.  
For *Naples*: Miss Berry, Mr. Symondson, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Egland.

For *Gibraltar*: Mr. H. Grey, Mr. A. H. Burton, Mrs. and Miss Bolton, Mr. G. B. Allen, Mr. E. P. Fry, Messrs. T. D. and F. W. Bedford, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Brewer, Mr. Christie and friend.

For *Calcutta*: Mr. G. Pearson, Mr. C. H. Pegg, Mr. J. E. Johns, Mr. Donnelly, Lieuts. M. R. Nightingale, C. B. Clutterbuck, A. Blair.

For *Bombay*: Miss Parker, Lieuts. J. B. Bedford, W. T. Poole, C. V. Isacke, J. D. Kitchen, H. Simson, S. L. Reynolds, A. W. Peck, F. Graham, L. A. Cooke, H. B. Dalgety, E. C. Haag, H. S. Ainslie, C. B. Winter, C. D. Field, E. Kirkpatrick, E. H. Cullin, C. A. F. Hochin, A. H. Ogilvey-Spencer, G. J. Davis, A. A. West, J. R. Darley, W. H. Paterson, G. G. Brooke, H. W. Graham, J. B. Jardine, Major H. Hansom, Bandmaster Light.

For *Aden*: Mr. A. Chadwick.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, April 3; from Brindisi, April 14

For *Bombay*: Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hayle, Surg. C. L. Williams, Surg. T. C. White, Surg. T. W. Shaw, Surg. H. B. Melville, Surg. A. L. Duke, Surg. H. F. Cleveland, Surg. J. B. Smith, Col. G. W. Willock, Capt. J. Lister, Mr. G. A. Gordon, Mr. F. C. Spence, Mr. W. C. Symes. From *Brindisi*: Col. and Mrs. R. Hope, Mr. J. H. Peebles, Mr. W. A. Jones.

For *Madras (via Bombay)*: Mr. and Mrs. P. Keatch.

For *Gibraltar*: Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. W. Wilkinshaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wood, Mr. W. Highet, Mr. Brock, Mr. Benson.

For *Malta*: Master H. S. Clay, Mr. Leslie Melville, two Misses Melville, Mr. Walters, Mrs. John Walters, Col. E. S. Brook, Mrs. Brook and two children, Capt. W. K. McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. G. Searle, Miss Egger, Miss Naylor, Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Bulnois, Mr. and Mrs. E. Stewart and family, Commander W. S. King, Mr. and Mrs. Cattermole, Mr. and Mrs. Nairne, Mr. Metham.

For *Brindisi*: Dr. J. A. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Harman, Miss Lambert, Mr. W. B. Clayton.

For *Alexandria*: Mr. and Mrs. J. Staple and family, Miss O'Leary.

For *Ismailia*: Capt. W. F. H. Stafford.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, April 11; from Brindisi, April 21.

For *Bombay*: Mrs. and Miss Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Corder and family, Mr. M. C. Leckie, Miss Vidal, Mrs. Parker and family, Colonel and Mrs. Willoughby, Mr. Moore, Mr. O. W. R. Hooper, Mr. R. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. W. Church, Mr. Watling, Mrs. Woods and child. From *Brindisi*: Mr. J. M. Holmes, Major C. H. Scott, Mr. F. C. Channing, Mr. Buscarlet.

For *Gibraltar*: Nurse Law, Mr. Learenecke, Miss Wynn, Mr. G. B. Nicholl, Mr. Adderley, Col. and Mrs. Archer, Capt. Gould, Mr. J. Bitton.

For *Ismailia*: Mr. and Miss Kinloch, Mr. J. E. Sewell, Mr. and Mrs. Warrens, Mr. D. Johnston Smith.

For *Malta*: Mr. W. Cooper, Mr. Norris.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, April 17; from Naples, April 26.

For *Calcutta*: Mrs. J. H. Bathgate.

For *Colombo*: Mr. Vizard.

For *Gibraltar*: Mr. Savill, Miss Draper.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, April 18; from Brindisi, April 28.

For *Colombo*: Sir A. E. and Lady Havelock, Miss Havelock, Capt. Pirie.

For *Bombay*: Capt. and Mrs. Medley, Mr. Wetherill, Mrs. H. D. Douglas and infant. From *Brindisi*: Mr. A. Frere.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, April 24; from Brindisi, May 5.

For *Bombay*: H. E. Sir A. Havelock and suite, Lady and Miss Havelock and servants, Mr. G. E. Jones. From *Brindisi*: Col. G. E. Handcock, Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Gaikwad.

For *Kurrachee*: From *Brindisi*: Lieut. G. R. Crawford.

For *Brindisi*: Mr. Escombe, Mr. Woodhouse.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail April 10.

For *Colombo*: Mr. G. Brereton, Mrs. A. Murray, Mr. W. B. D.

Beatty, Mr. C. W. Gray, Mrs. Miss and Mr. Bredin, Lieut. G. P. Campbell, R.E., Miss Champey, Mr. L. P. White.  
For *Calcutta*: Major J. A. C. Wedderburn, Mr. Dickson.  
For *Madras*: Mrs. Hobday, Mr. W. Trevend, Miss Dewing, Mr. W. C. A. Pritt, Mrs. W. M. Gerrard.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail April 24.

For *Madras*: Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. G. Glendenning.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail May 8.

For *Aden*: Capt. and Mrs. J. Masse.

For *Colombo*: Mrs. Dick, two Misses Dick.

For *Calcutta*: Miss McLeod.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail April 12.

For *Kurrachee*: Mrs. Forsyth and four children, Mr. H. Lennard, Miss Archer, Lieut. C. Griffiths, Col. and Mrs. G. Young, Capt. H. F. Macartney, Miss Sharpley, Mr. R. Clutterbuck, Mr. A. Redwood, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. A. Crocker.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, at Bombay, March 11.

From *London*: Mrs. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Bright and child, Sir John McNeil, Major-General Frankfort de Montmorency, Surg.-Major Davidson, Mr. Greening, Mr. Burne, Mrs. Sloan, Capt. Cole, Mr. Slater, Mr. Wills, Mr. Stark, Mr. Wilcox, Mrs. Jager, Miss Furr, Mr. Hakim, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. Sommer, Capt. Michell.

From *Brindisi*: General Wolseley, C.B., Col. and Mrs. Grahama Smith, Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. Day, Col. and Mrs. Elliot, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Meadows, Miss Birch, Mr. Greenway, Mr. Hope, Mrs. Rose and child, Mr. Von Bock, Mrs. Sommer, Mr. Jones, Mr. Simpson, Major Dawson, Mr. Etherington, Miss Orbison, Miss Bailey, Mr. Tait.

From *Gibraltar*: Mr. Coutinho, Mr. and Mrs. Marer and two children.

From *Aden*: Mr. W. James, Mr. P. S. Doshi, Gen. A. G. F. Hogg, C.B.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. W. J. Webber, at Brindisi, March 20.

From *Bombay*: Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Right Hon. H. C. E. and Mrs. Childers, Mr. A. O. Hume, Miss Imerson, Mr. H. H. Sykes, Mrs. Ross Scott, Countess of Strathmore, two Ladies Lyon, Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle, Mr. H. Miller, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Merton, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gilbert, Mrs. Durst, Mr. H. W. Reynolds, Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. G. A. Charriot, Rev. H. Whitehead, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Jessup, Mr. J. Rock, Rev. and Mrs. M. Ine, Mr. J. R. Rainy, Mr. H. Grove, Mr. C. L. Sweet, Mr. S. Hartwell, Rev. C. Gore, Mr. L. MacDonald, Mr. Schalgre, Mr. Frizelle, Mr. Herbst, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wace, Mr. and Mrs. Maling-Grant, Mr. H. Rainey, Mr. H. W. Sparkes, Mr. H. Laski, Col. G. B. Simpson, Mr. J. Brewer, Mr. Indadali Khan, Mr. Sadali Khan, Mr. C. E. Higgins, Mr. J. B. C. Lyons, Rev. J. Beck, Mr. B. Knight, Mr. R. Sim, Lieut. J. Fullerton. For *London*: Mrs. and Miss Chardon, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Cairathero, Mr. A. G. Cane and child, Mrs. Hogan and family, Lord Hawke, Mr. and Mrs. Burns, Master Beamar, Mr. Holloway, Mr. H. M. Owen, Major F. J. Stone, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Duncan Forbes, Rev. J. M. Hamilton, Capt. C. R. Hoskyn, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Merrick and child, Mr. Hobday, Mr. G. H. Lewis, Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Robertson and two infants, Mr. Hawker, Miss Sharpe, Mr. J. Rollings, Mrs. Newall Tuck and two children, Mr. T. Macpherson, Mr. E. J. Bunker, Mr. Newman, Mr. J. Duncan, Mr. Greaves and family, Miss Matthews, Mr. C. Kirkpatrick, Miss Eardon, Rev. J. Kennedy, Rev. J. E. Evans, Rev. J. Potter, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. H. G. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Frizelle, Col. Peat, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Hamfrey and infant, Hon. Justice Parker, Mr. Wm. Smith, Mrs. Patch, Mrs. Copland and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon, Mr. C. M. Pearce, Mrs. B. P. Milson, Mrs. Gabacre.

From *Aden*: Mr. Caynola. For *London*: Mr. J. Gull.

From *Ismailia*: Two Messrs. Parry, Mr. Lomas and friend, Mr. Percy Young. For *London*: Mr. and Mrs. Carpmal, Mr. and Mrs. Edgelow, Mrs. Paston Cooper, Mr. F. Laing, Mr. R. A. Hill, Mr. Laybourne, Miss Merrick, Dr. Evans, Mr. Ottitenghi.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, at Marseilles, March 19.

From *Kurrachee*: Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont, Miss Scott, Col. and Mrs. Parker and five children, Mrs. Bycroft, Lieut. G. O. Ross, Mrs. G. Massey, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Rivaz, Lieut. W. Douglas Smith, Miss K. Alison Smith, Major and Mrs. H. L. Bathurst and infant, Lieut. J. M. Stewart, Major and Mrs. Rose-Wynter and child, Mrs. Barclay and child, Lieut. R. G. Egerton, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall and infant, Miss E. A. Gloag, Mrs. Heaton, Major C. Kearney. For *Liverpool*: Major and Mrs. Hogge and infant, Miss Cargill, Mrs. J. M. Goulding, Lieut. and Mrs. J. F. Stewart and child, Mrs. Kinsman and child, Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Mein and infant, Miss Peart, Master W. McClay.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Mar. 14.

For *London*: Rev. and Mrs. J. Shaw and two infants, Mr. P. Nield, Mr. W. Thom, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wilkinson and child, Mr. John



Collett, Mr. Paramore, Mr. Laiety, Mr. and Mrs. Litscher and two infants, Lieut. J. G. Robinson.

For Brindisi: Mr. Baldwin Latham, Mr. Sawhwy, Capt. J. C. Morris, Mr. W. Duff Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Wildeblood, Mr. S. Cahill, Dr. T. R. Macdonald, Mr. James Bell, Mr. C. J. Tisdall, Mr. J. Merriman, Gen. Strachey, Sir A. Rendel.

For Marseilles: Col. W. R. Bunbury, Mr. Orrell.

For Suez: Mr. J. J. Stone.

For Aden: Gen. A. G. F. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker, four children and one infant.

Per s.s. *Rome*, Capt. A. W. Adamson, from Bombay, March 18.

For London: Rev. E. Guildford, Mrs. Goodfellow, child and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Bean, three children and infant, Mrs. and Miss Hay Newman, Miss E. Goodwin, Mrs. Mathews, Major and Mrs. Rosseter, Sir F. and Lady Forbes Adam and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barton, Miss Mennie, Mr. T. Bliss, Col. and Mrs. John Jopp, R.A., Mr. A. Edwards, Mrs. Lyle, Major and Mrs. Kirkwood and two children, Mrs. W. Lock and child, Mrs. Johnston and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barden, Mrs. W. L. Moore, Col. Hon. H. F. Eaton, Mr. C. C. Collingwood, Mr. R. T. Hind, Messrs. Pusey, Mrs. Whitmore and two children and infant, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Scrafton, Mr. and Mrs. L. Barton, Mr. G. R. Duncan, Mr. E. J. Birch, M. Cedard.

For Suez: Mr. Frizer.

For Marseilles: Mr. Savage, Mrs. Candy, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Robert H. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hulton, Mr. H. T. Brown, Mr. Rudston Brown, Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. W. Brodshaw, Miss Brodshaw, Mrs. Eardley Norton, Mrs. Moneriffe and two children, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hardcastle Sykes, Miss Sykes, Mrs. Henley, Mrs. Franklin, Col. and Mrs. E. T. Luck, Mrs. Cuffe, Mr. R. Carstairs, Major and Mrs. Broadbent, Mr. Graham Watson, Mrs. Baines, Mrs. R. Decy Spedding, Miss West, Mr. and Mrs. Waterstow, Capt. Hon. O. Sydney, Mrs. Nugent, Mr. C. D. Simpson, Mr. McGregor, Mr. W. W. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. Torrington, Mr. L. Calthorpe, Mr. T. Stoker, H.R.H. the Princess Margaret of Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, H.R.H. Princess Patricia of Connaught, Miss Robson, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Thos. Brinckman, Mrs. Minchin.

Per s.s. *Sulej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, March 21.

For London: Mrs. Crawley-Boevey and child, Mr. and Mrs. Alston and infant, Mrs. Yeoman and child, Miss K. Adams and infant, Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Newton, three Misses Newton and Mr. Willie Newton, Mr. J. Kelso, Rev. Thomas Tracey, Miss S. Casdeewood, H.H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, H.H. the Maharani of Gondal, two children and infant, Miss R. McCullough, Mrs. Couldrey and two children, Mr. D. Boardman, Mr. A. Rae, Miss M. C. Hughes, Col. H. J. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Medworth, Mr. Medworth, jun., two Misses Medworth, two Masters Medworth, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gray, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Fitzgerald, Mrs. E. Rose, Mr. B. D. N. Chatterji, Mrs. Tooz.

For Brindisi: Col. A. F. Laughton, C.B., Mrs. J. H. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen and child, Capt. Hon. R. T. Lawley, Miss M. Witt, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Lawson Smith, Hon. R. Steele, Sir Lepel and Lady Griffin, Mr. W. S. Grieve, Col. Pratt, C.B., Mr. T. Brighton, Mr. E. C. Johanson, Mr. C. P. Fox, Mrs. White, Col. Marryatt, Surendra N. Bannerji.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Mendes.

For Ismailia: Mr. Armour, Mr. Bacon.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Apar.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, March 28.

For Marseilles: Rev. and Mrs. G. T. Washburn, Rev. J. P. Ellwood, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. Fletcher.

For London: Miss Pearson, Mr. W. T. Douglas, Miss Laycock and friend, Mr. Michel Hughes, Mr. G. N. Beack, Mr. Galbraith, Mr. T. Davies, Mr. Jas. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr.

For Brindisi: Mr. Downs, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Self.

For Venice: Mr. S. W. Wynne.

For Aden: Mr. W. T. Douglas.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rosetta*, Capt. G. W. Brady, from London, March 27; from Brindisi, April 7.

For Bombay: Mrs. R. F. Clothier, Rev. A. E. Day, Mr. and Mrs. T. Spratt, Miss Carr, Mr. W. C. MacDowell, Mr. F. Austin, Mr. Mitchell Innes, Mr. W. M. Ross, Mr. W. R. Brown, Col. C. C. Campbell, Major H. M. Rose, Mr. Hussey. From Brindisi: Mr. Mein, Mr. Maclean, Col. R. A. Sargeant, Mr. A. Lawson, Surg-Major R. Caldecott, Surgeon-Major W. Conry, Rev. H. G. Grey, Hon. C. Macaulay, Mr. Inverarity. From Malta: Mrs. Nairne. From Ismailia: Major Money.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Peebles, Lieut. J. Golding, Dr. Hunter, Mrs. Barrow, Mr. W. C. Beaumont, Sir Morell and Miss Mackenzie, Mr. Richardson, Mr. G. H. King, Sergt-Major Kingston. From Brindisi: Mr. Mein, Hon. C. Macaulay, Miss M. Holland, Mr. R. Beech.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Parker, Mr. Salvin, Miss Stead, Mr. and Mrs. Thursfield, Lieut. J. F. Gubbins, Mr. C. de M. Franklyn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Lord and Lady Manners, Miss H. Potter, Miss J. Cordery, Mr. J. Gaggero, Mr. R. B. Webb, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Stuart-Moore, Messrs. H. and G. Stuart-Moore, Mr. R. Bird, Mr. C. Anstie, Mr. Heygate, Mrs. Colinkeppel, Mr. Briggs, Mr. E. R. Morrison, Mr. Gray, Mr. Southwell.

For Ismailia: Lieut. H. B. Chatteris, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Leeds.

For Kurrachee: Mr. Collingwood, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hexton, Dr. Powell. From Brindisi: Major Symonds.

For Brindisi: Mr. Warburton.

For Madras (via Bombay): Mr. Leigh Lye, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Donovan.

For Aden: Mr. J. Utting

Per B.L.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, from London, March 27.

For Calcutta: Mrs. J. Reid and infant, Mr. Arthur Luard.

For Madras: Mr. W. P. Bell, Miss F. MacCrea.

For Ismailia: Mr. H. W. Holloway, Mr. W. N. Alston.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. C. Fraser, from Bombay, April 4.

For London: Mr. E. C. Baker, Miss Baker, Miss Chavasse, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Herbert Wright, Mrs. and Miss Harwood and infant, Mrs. Ward, Mr. A. Priestley, Mrs. M. G. Gerard, Mrs. Rix and infant, Mrs. Laurie and child, Master and Miss Fentiman, Rev. and Mrs. D. Hutton, Miss Hutton, Miss W. Bruce, Miss Bremer, Miss Macdougall, Mrs. Tebba, Miss White, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Herbert Hayfield, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Miss Barron, Miss Drysdale, Mrs. Davis and two children, Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bedford, Mrs. Chard, child and infant, Miss M. Vanz, Mrs. Mathews, Mr. E. Plomer, Mr. A. Jones, Mr. D. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilson and child, Miss O'Flynn, Col. H. Hammond, Mr. Hardy Singh, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Bomford and two children, Mrs. Evans, three children and infant, Miss Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, three children and infant, Miss Laycock, Miss Holt, Mr. Wingate, Mr. L. W. Hollis, Mr. J. J. Carver and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Atkin.

For Brindisi: Col. A. G. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Yorke-Smith, Mr. F. Sessions, Miss Nainby, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White, Sir Charles and Lady Gough, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Major and Mrs. Bisset and infant, Mrs. Yate, Mr. Shah Naimuddin Ahmed, Mr. P. W. Dufferfield, Mr. B. G. Geidt, Mr. and Mrs. Kersall, Mrs. W. Reynolds, Mr. M. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Llewellyn, Miss Dyson, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Jno. Hooper, Mr. Goldring, Dr. and Mrs. Famin and child, Mrs. Clarence Gibbert, Capt. E. C. Bethune, Mr. J. Crosthwaite, Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, Major Burnaby.

For Port Said: Mr. Laroche, Mr. Larasin.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Whitworth, Mr. B. W. Bosworth, Mr. J. Bosworth, Mr. S. Martin.

For Ismailia: Mr. D. F. DeVitre.

For Aden: Capt. Mercer, R.A., General Nairne, Col. Merriman, Brig-Gen. Sanford.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, April 11.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Patch, Col. A. R. T. McRae, Mr. W. Goldring, Mr. H. F. Campbell, Mr. C. E. Henry.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. J. Hans, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. V. C. Kelker, Mr. G. Tulsee.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. B. Norman, Mr. H. Hoey, Lieut. A. Mallaly.

Per s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, from Bombay, April 12.

For London: Mr. A. Martindale, Mrs. Martindale and two infants, Miss Martindale, Mrs. J. Somerville and three children, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McNeill, Rev. W. and Mrs. Robb and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dunnett and two infants, Mrs. and Miss Middleton and two children, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Brock, three children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Poke and two children, Mr. R. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Petter, two children and infant, Miss Petter, Mrs. Anderson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Smythies and two children, Mr. A. Leatham, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. Berthon Preston, Surg-Major Burnett, Mr. J. J. Alder, Miss Wardell, Miss Calhoun, Mr. Pedler, Mr. Geo. Brown, Mr. Sherrock, Miss Harris, Col. FitzGerald, Mr. W. A. Talboys, Col. G. K. M. Walter, Baron Pentinck, Mr. G. R. Armstrong and two children.

For Marseilles: Mr. T. Herbert Wright, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. A. B. Hollis, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Farlow, Mr. and Mrs. Husband, Mrs. Bell, two children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Q. Hardy, Col. and Mrs. Prinsep, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Rooke, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Evans, Mr. Noel Fenwick, Mr. Theo. Brinkman, Capt. and Mrs. Dunn, Mr. J. E. Baillie, Mrs. F. B. Fry, Hon. Mrs. White, Mr. F. R. Tebbs, Dr. and Mrs. Charles, Rev. and Mrs. G. T. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Buyers, Lord and Lady Reay, Mrs. Burt and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Tennant, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and two children, Mr. Sparouborg, Mrs. Tremeneheere, Mr. C. W. W. Hope, Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Walker and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Tupper and three children, Mrs. Bagshawe, Mr. Edward Read, Mrs. Strong, Lieut. D. Haig, Lieut. G. O. L. Carew, Col. J. A. Hennessey, Mr. G. McCorkel, Major G. Hildebrand, Capt. Kirk, Mr. J. White, Mr. O. L. Harvey, Miss Calhoun, Mr. A. McNab, Lord FitzMorris, Lady Evelyn FitzMorris, Mr. J. Short, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Miss Duxbury, Mr. Henry, Mrs. Dowden and child, Mr. Humphries, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cooper, Surg-Major Gardner, Mr. Iskander.

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

##### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portam'th
Malabar .....	—	—	—	1 Apr.	10 Apr.
Crocodile .....	—	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis .....	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

MR. PAUL has returned from Calcutta to Darjeeling after an interview with the Viceroy.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—February 22.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 98½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	100½	to	—
Six p.c. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
N.W. French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
N.W. French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	104	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.	Ra.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	6 pr.ct.	—	985
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct.	—	995
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	—	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr.ct.	—	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai ...	all	17½ pr.ct.	—	19
Banking Corporation ...	all	5 pr.ct.	—	170
National Bank of India ...	£12½	—	—	—

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr.ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	250
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	130
Brul's Cawnpore Press ...	—	—	—
Co., Limited ...	200	16	90
Colaba ...	1,850	25	330
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	—
East India ...	1,000	180	1,250
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,100
French ...	all	50	625
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	40	415
Mercantile ...	125	7½	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	425
Mummar M. ...	all	25	190
New Berar ...	500	45	510
New Indian ...	125	11	85
Prince of Wales ...	400	40	320
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	180	1,150
Sind ...	750	50	430
Volkart ...	all	60	570

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	100
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	450
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	20	200
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	75
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	—	—
Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhowmuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25	620
Central India ...	500	45	885
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	40	450
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhruv Mills ...	1,000	50	900
Empress Co. ...	all	25	480
Frankjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	475
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	110
Hindustan ...	1,000	30	735
Hingurhat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	715
Imperial Cotton ...	500	85	480
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	875
James Greaves ...	500	25	650
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewar Baloo ...	1,000	45	810
Khandesh ...	1,000	50	570
Khatzo Mackunjee ...	1,000	40	540
Leopold ...	100	5	150
Madras United ...	1,000	100	1,900
Mahalaxmi ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Pettit ...	all	50	1,125
Mazagon ...	250	5	100
Morari Goudclass ...	1,000	75	1,565
Nalgam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	600
Oriental ...	625	10	835
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	60
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapur Mills ...	1,000	60	1,285
Shonderdas ...	1,000	30	—
Southern India ...	500	15	140
Southern Mahatras ...	250	12½	265
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	350
Western India ...	1,000	25	480

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con-	solidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—	—
Do. do. 65-7-3	do.	do.	—	—
Do. do. 1-18-1	do.	do.	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co...	—	do.	—	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	—	465

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	82
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	1,500	3,050
Indian Gr. & S. Assn.	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping...	300	70
Kemp & Co. ...	175	350
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,215
Thacker and Co. ...	25	110

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

## CALCUTTA.—March 8.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Ra. 98 11 to	—
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	0 to
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	100 12 to	—
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	100 12 to	—
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	to

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890) ...	102 0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	104 0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1893) ...	102 0 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	102 0 to	—
6 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	102 4 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	102 8 to	—
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	99 12 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to
Allahabad ...	100	193 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	161 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	987½ to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	180 to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	106 to
National of India ...	£12½	165 to 170
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	110 to 112
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Allpore Coal ...	100	50 to 81
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Ra. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	182 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£15	100 to 101
Bengal Coal ...	170	1,500 to
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	17s. 6d.	13 to
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	8 to
Bengal Mills ...	£10	170 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	76 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	40½ to
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100	66 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	97 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100	177 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	93 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	124 to
Car-w and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	115 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	87 to 81
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	134 to 135
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	60 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	175 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	77 to 78
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100	203 to 205
Gourapore ...	100	124 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	81 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	100 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	118 to 119
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	82 to 83
Kamrath Jute Mills ...	50	125 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	78 to 79
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	224 to
Murre Brewery ...	100	188 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	146 to 150
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	93 to
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	183 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	86 to
Rameswara Coal Association ...	100	65 to
Riverside Press ...	100	79 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	250 to
Seapore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	93 to 92
Strand Bank Press ...	100	73 to 74
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	98 to 99

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100	62 to
Acruptipore (Cachar) ...	100	45 to
Assam ...	£20	600 to
Belasun (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	52 to
Do. contributory ...	80	86 to
Bishamth (Assam) ...	200	192 to
Do. contributory ...	100	96 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Central Cachar ...	200	101 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	20 to 22
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	32 to 33
Chota Nagpore ...	100	25 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	— to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	15 to
Darjiling ...	100	130 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	47 to
Dehra Dun ...	100	45 to
Deesai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Dhunstri ...	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	55 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100	30 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	27 to

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Glelle (Darjiling) ...	130	55 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	130	180 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	30 to 32
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	52 to 53
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	115 to
Hoolmuree (Assam) ...	100	74 to
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	—	to
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	12 to 13
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	66 to 68
Kunchunpor (Cachar) ...	100	to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	77 to 73
Do. contributory ...	200	57 to 58
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	220 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Loobah ...	100	120 to
Lower Assam ...	27	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	Liquidation
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 11
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	123 to
Do. contributory ...	90	110 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	to
Do. contributory ...	125	to
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	Nominal.
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	43 to
Pattarah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	to
Sapakati ...	100	108 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah ...	—	to
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	86 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	53 to 54
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	67 to 68
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation
Teendarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	43 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to 100
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	190 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to

## LONDON.—March 31.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all p.c. ...	93½ to 100½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	107½ to 107½
4 Do. October 10, 1882 ...	— to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1393 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	105 to 108
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	122 to 125
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	133 to 136
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	124 to 126
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	132 to 134

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	97 to 99
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	6½ to 6½
E. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	183 to 185
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23½ to 24½
K. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953... ..	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	27½ to 28½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	112 to 114
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	165 to 167
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	146 to 148
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	188 to 140
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	132 to 134
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	— to —
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	110 to 112
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	24½	24½ to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 ...	5	27½ to 28½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	128 to 130
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	113 to 115
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	117 to 119
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	111 to 113

# W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S MAGAZINES.

## APRIL.

### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

2s. 6d.

#### CONTENTS.

AMENDMENTS OF THE FACTORY ACT. By ARTHUR A. BAUMANN, M.P.  
WINTER AND SPRING EXHIBITIONS, 1890. By Mrs. HENRY ADY.  
COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS AND THEIR PREVENTION. By C. PARKINSON, F.G.S.  
THE YORKSHIRE DALES MAN. By J. DICKINSON.  
PROBLEMS OF LIVING:—  
1. THE COST OF A SHORTER DAY. By JOHN A. HOBSON, M.A.  
2. OUR FARMERS IN CHAINS. By the Rev. HARRY JONES.  
A SURREY HOME. By EVELYN PYNE.  
RABIES AND MUZZLING. By A. SHADWELL, M.R.C.P.  
IN CALABRIA. By CHARLES EDWARDS.  
A DICTIONARY OF CHRISTIAN BIOGRAPHY. By the Rev. ALFRED CHURCH.  
HOME RULE FOR INDIA. By H. G. KEENE, C.I.E.  
POLITICS AT HOME AND ABROAD.  
CORRESPONDENCE.

### KNOWLEDGE;

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF  
SCIENCE, &c.

Sixpence.

#### CONTENTS.

HOUSE FLIES AND BLUE BOTTLES. By E. A. BUTLER.  
HINDU ARITHMETIC. By FREDERIC PINCOTT, M.R.A.S.  
WALKS IN THE SYDNEY BOTANIC GARDEN. By C. PARKINSON, F.G.S.  
FACE OF THE SKY FOR APRIL. By HERBERT SADLER.  
FLYING DRAGONS. By R. LYDEKKER, B.A. Cantab.  
THE BAMBOO AND ITS KINDRED. By R. C. DAY, B.A. Oxon.  
REVIEWS.  
CORRESPONDENCE.  
WHIST COLUMN.  
CHESS COLUMN.

### THE ILLUSTRATED NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE.

2s. 6d.

#### CONTENTS.

EPOCHS OF THE BRITISH ARMY. IV.—The Epoch of Marlborough.  
A MONTENEGRIN SWORD DANCE (Illustration).  
ALGIERS: An Old Story Retold. By Commander G. H. R. ERSOLL, R.N.  
COMPULSORY SERVICE FOR GREAT BRITAIN.  
SOME RUSSIAN MASTERS OF ORDNANCE.  
THE NEW FRENCH ARMOUR-CLAD "ADMIRAL BAUDIN" (Illustration).  
NAVAL WARFARE.—X. By Rear-Admiral P. H. COLOMB.  
COLONEL FORDE AT KONDUR (Illustration).  
THE PHANTOM EFFICIENT: A Volunteer Episode. By ROGER DUNSTER.  
A JESTER (Illustration).  
THE AMERICAN WAR, 1861-65.—II. By T. M. MAQUIRE, LL.D.  
SMOKELESS POWDER.  
SOME NOTES ON MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY.—IV. Marches and the Uses of Luminous Maps. By Captain W. VERNER, R.B.  
JOTTINGS FROM THE FOREIGN PRESS.  
NAVAL NOTES.  
VOLUNTEER NOTES.  
SPORTING NOTES.  
LIST OF MILITARY INVENTIONS DURING THE FOREGOING MONTH.  
REVIEWS.  
AT THE PLAY.  
SUMMARY OF ARTICLES IN FOREIGN SERVICE MAGAZINES.

### THE UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

One Shilling.

#### CONTENTS.

OUR WAR ORGANIZATION OF THE FUTURE. By the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES DILKE, Bart.  
THE PACIFICATION OF UPPER BURMA. (With Map.) By Major-General E. F. CHAPMAN, C.B.  
IMPERIAL FEDERATION. (Works v. Words.) By Sir GEORGE BABEN-POWELL, K.C.M.G., M.P.  
HAS THE NAVAL DEFENCE ACT MADE ENGLAND SAFER?  
THE VOLUNTEERS AND BISLEY COMMON. By Lord WANTAGE, V.C., K.C.B.  
WATERLOO. Apropos of the Panama. (With Map.) By Colonel J. F. MAURICE, B.A.  
LORD HARTINGTON'S COMMISSION.  
OUR NEXT NAVAL NEED. By Admiral of the Fleet Sir GEOFFREY PHIPPS HORNEBY, G.C.B.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

### THE PARENTS' CABINET OF AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.

BY MARTHA HILL and Friends.

A NEW EDITION. EDITED BY  
CONSTANCE HILL.With Numerous Illustrations. In Six Volumes.  
Each complete in itself, price 3s. 6d. per volume, or  
£1 1s. the set.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

[Royal 8vo. 6 vols. Price £8 8s.]

### A DICTIONARY OF THE ECONOMIC PRODUCTS OF INDIA.

BY  
GEORGE WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S.  
Professor, Bengal Educational Department.

Assisted by Numerous Contributors.

Published under the Authority of the Government of India.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

### THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY,

Containing Original Articles on the History, the Beliefs,  
the Literature, and the Folklore of the East.A Special Article gives each quarter an account of all  
Literary Work being done throughout the world in their  
branches of inquiry.Vol. XXII. (New Series.) Part 1. January, 1890.  
Price 12s.

CONTENTS:—A Catalogue of the Chinese Manuscripts in the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society. By Henry F. Holt.—Book of the King's Son and the Ascent. By E. Rehatsek.—Adventures of a Japanese Sailor in the Malay Archipelago, A.D. 1764 to 1771. By W. G. Aston, C.M.G.—Methods of Archaeological Excavation in India. By A. Rea, M.R.A.S.—Candragomin's "Letter to a Disciple." By H. Wenzel.—Houen Thsang and the Four Vedas.—General Meetings of the Royal Asiatic Society.—List of Presents to the Society, October-December, 1889.—Contents of English Oriental Journals.—Contents of Foreign Oriental Journals.—Obituary Notices.—Notes and News.—Reviews.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE,  
Publishers to the India Office.

### W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S RECENT MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

NEW EDITION. Revised and enlarged so as to include  
Questions on the Artillery Drill Book.  
Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 1s. 6d.TACTICAL QUESTIONS and ANSWERS  
on the INFANTRY and ARTILLERY  
DRILL BOOKS, 1889. By Captain H. R.  
GALL (late 5th Fusiliers).

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

POSITION ARTILLERY. Its History, Employ-  
ment, Equipment, Volunteer Organisation, Drills,  
&c. By Captain H. C. C. D. SIMPSON, R.A. New  
Edition.

Demy 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

RAPID FIELD-SKETCHING and RECON-  
NAISSANCE. By Capt. WILLOUGHBY VERNER.  
With Plans and Plates.

Crown 8vo. 5s.

The MILITARY CAREER. A Guide to Young  
Officers, Army Candidates, and Parents. By Lieut.-  
General Sir W. BELLAIRS, K.C.M.G., C.B."A practical handbook, which may help parents to  
answer the urgent question, what to do with their  
boys."—ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."There is a good deal of useful information combined  
with much sound advice in Sir W. Bellairs' book. . . .  
Parents will find in it how commissions are to be  
obtained, the examinations necessary to be passed and  
their scope, the cost of outfit, and the amount of private  
allowance that is advisable. . . . and detailed state-  
ments of all the articles which are necessary for a com-  
plete but not extravagant outfit. . . . The author's  
estimates are perfectly reasonable, and can be safely  
followed."—BROAD ARROW."Sir William Bellairs has omitted nothing likely to  
be of service either to the young man himself or to his  
parents or guardians."—MORNING POST.

Demy 8vo. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

MODERN TACTICS. By Captain H. R. GALL  
(late 5th Fusiliers)."Captain Gall's book will be of great value to military  
students going up for examinations. His style is lucid  
and simple, and the questions which are appended to  
each section of the subject are very well chosen."—  
ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."The style is clear and simple, and the explanations,  
helped as they are by numerous plans, will no doubt be  
easily grasped by those for whom they are written."—  
MORNING POST.

Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

THE YOUNG SOLDIER IN INDIA: His  
Life and Prospects. A Plain Account of a Soldier's  
Life in India, for would-be Recruits and Young  
Soldiers. By H. S.CONTENTS.—Voyage Out—Barrack Life—Life in Camp  
and Field—Prospects—Climate—Surroundings  
—Native Customs."It is satisfactory to read such a good account of a  
soldier's life from one who has experienced it under less  
favourable circumstances than exist at present."—  
MORNING POST.

Cabinet Edition. In 6 vols. each 6s. Vol. VI. now ready.

HISTORY OF THE SEPOY WAR. By Sir  
J. W. KAYE. AndHISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.  
By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. New Edition  
(in which the original Third Volume of Sir John  
Kaye's Work is left out). Revised and Edited by  
Col. G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I.The sixth volume consists in great part of new matter,  
narrating the occurrences at some of the principal  
stations, other than those originally dealt with, during  
1857-58. It also contains a new and comprehensive  
Index.

2 vols. crown 8vo. each 6s.

LIVES OF INDIAN OFFICERS. By Sir  
J. W. KAYE. (Originally published in 3 vols.) With  
Frontispiece. Each volume is complete in itself.

New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY,  
and of the Disturbances which accompanied it  
among the Civil population. By T. R. E. HOLMES.

One vol. crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE DECISIVE BATTLES OF INDIA,  
from 1746 to 1849 inclusive. By Colonel G. B.  
MALLESON, C.S.I. With a Portrait of the Author,  
a Map, and Three Plans."This work, which has already been before the public  
in a less condensed form, is the best text-book upon the  
subject of the conquest of India that we have perused,  
and may be safely commended to every student who  
wishes to acquire a full knowledge of that great his-  
torical fact from a writer who, in his own words, 'will  
tell the whole truth without respect of persons.'"—  
BROAD ARROW.

One vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

FOUR FAMOUS SOLDIERS: Sir  
Charles Napier, Hodson of Hodson's  
Horse, Sir William Napier, Sir Herbert  
Edwardes. By T. R. E. HOLMES, Author of  
"History of the Indian Mutiny.""The lives of Charles and William Napier are worth  
careful study. The essay on Sir Charles Napier is pub-  
lished for the first time, and gives a capital picture of  
the indomitable old soldier."—ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO

## W. H. ALLEN & CO'S NEW BOOKS.

**AD ORIENTEM.** By A. D. FREDERICKSON. Demy 8vo, with Illustrations from the author's Sketch-book and 2 Maps. 21s.

**REMINISCENCES OF SPORT AND LIFE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.** By Colonel HEBER DURY, late Madras Staff Corps, Author of "The Useful Plants of India," &c. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**SIR JOHN LOGIN and DULEEP SINGH.** By Lady LOGIN. With an Introduction by Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. Demy 8vo, with Portrait and Map. 18s.

**THE YOUNG SOLDIER IN INDIA.** His Life and Prospects. By H. S. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**THE MILITARY CAREER.** A Guide to Young Officers, Army Candidates, and Parents. By Lieut.-General Sir W. BELLAIRS, K.C.M.G., C.B. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE RIVER KARUN: An Opening to British Commerce.** By WILLIAM FRANCIS ARNSWORTHY, Ph.D., P.S.A., &c., Author of "A Personal Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition." Crown 8vo, with Map. 5s.

**KAYE and MALLESON'S HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.** Edited by Col. G. B. MALLESON, Cabinet Edition. In 6 vols. Crown 8vo. 6s. each. Vol. 6, with Index completing the work.

**The ROMANCE of MODERN INDUSTRY.** By JAMES BURNLEY, Author of "The Romance of Life Preservation," &c. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**CHRISTINA, QUEEN OF SWEDEN.** By F. W. BAIN, B.A., late Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. Crown 8vo, with Portrait. 7s. 6d.

**AN ACCOUNT of the NEW CHAPEL at MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, WILTS.** By the Rev. NEWTON MANT, M.A., with Introduction by Archdeacon FARRAR, and Reminiscences of the Rev. J. S. THOMAS, M.A., Bursar of the College. Crown 8vo, with Illustrations. 6s.

**FAMOUS ELIZABETHAN PLAYS.** Expurgated and Adapted for Modern Use. By H. MACAULAY FITZGERSON, M.A., Editor of "Early English and Scottish Poetry." Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**CHARLOTTE CORDAY.** By Mrs. R. K. VAN ALSTINE. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**THE SOUTHERN SKIES: A Plain and Easy Guide to the Southern Hemisphere.** True for every Year. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR. Fcap. 4to. 6s.

### TWO NEW NOVELS.

**WITH THE HARRISES SEVENTY YEARS AGO.** By the Author of "The Subaltern," &c. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**THE THREE GEOFFREYS.** By M. M. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**THE SILVER WHISTLE.** A Novel. By "Naseby." 2 vols. crown 8vo. 12s.

## STATESMEN SERIES.

Edited by LLOYD C. SANDERS.

New Volumes, crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**THE PRINCE CONSORT.** By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE.

**DALHOUSIE.** By Captain L. G. TROTTER.

**WELLESLEY.** By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I.

## EMINENT WOMEN SERIES.

Edited by JOHN H. INGRAM.

**JANE AUSTEN.** By Mrs. MALDEN. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Popular Edition.

**GEORGE SAND.** By BERTHA THOMAS. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.

**MARY LAMB.** By Mrs. GILCHRIST.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO.,  
13, Waterloo Place, S.W.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO'S BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

**THE INDIA LIST: v and Military.** Issued by permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Published on the 1st of January and July of each Year. Demy 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.; leather, 12s. 6d.

**THE ROYAL KALENDAR** and Court and City Register for England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies, for the Year 1890. Fcap. 8vo. 7s. with Index, 5s. without Index.

**THE CIVIL SERVICE DIRECTORY, 1890.** Containing a List of all the Public Departments; the Officials doing duty therein; and a Detailed Statement of their Services, with an Appendix. Published Annually. Edited by J. MORRIS CARTON. Demy 8vo. cloth, 6s.

**ARMY AND NAVY KALENDAR** for the Financial Year 1889-90. Being a Compendium of General Information relating to the Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteers, and containing Maps, Plans, Tabulated Statements, Abstracts, &c. Demy 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**COOPER'S HILL ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE KALENDAR.** Published (by Authority) in January each Year. Demy 8vo. cloth, 5s.

**CIVIL SERVICE KALENDAR.** Containing Official Regulations and Instructions for Candidates, Sets of Examination Papers, with Answers, Solutions, Specimen Essays, &c., forming a Complete Handbook and Guide to the Civil Service. Edited by WILLIAM BUSSELL. Issued Yearly. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s.

**DIARY FOR 1890 OF THE "SANITARY RECORD."** Containing Calendar, handily arranged with a space for the record of each day's appointments—Abstracts of the Statute Law on Sanitary Subjects, Acts of Parliament Affecting Sanitary Interests, Law as to Infectious Diseases, Instructions for Medical Officers of Health, Hints for Sanitary Inspectors, &c. Royal 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d. Free to Subscribers to the "Sanitary Record."

**A GAZETTEER OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA.** By J. THORNTON. Revised and Edited by Sir ROGER LETHBRIDGE, C.I.E., and ARTHUR N. WOLLASTON, C.I.E. Demy 8vo. 28s.

**THE DAIRY ANNUAL.** A Reference Book for Dairy Farmers and Dairymen. Edited by JAMES LONG, late Professor of Dairy Farming at the Royal Agricultural College. With short and clear Details, Figures, and Formulae, both for the Farmer and Dairymen, and a Diary and Forms of Account. Fcap. 8vo. Pocket-book Form, 2s. 6d.

**THE POULTRY AND PIGEON ANNUAL.** A Notebook for Breeders and Exhibitors. By JAMES LONG, Author of "Poultry for Profit," &c. Containing a List of Poultry and Pigeon Societies, Exhibitions, and Judges; Description of the Standard Points of each Breed; Data showing the Cost and Feeding Value of Foods, Weights of Birds, Value of Manure, Instructions for Exhibiting and Preparing for Market, &c. With a Diary and Forms of Account. Fcap. 8vo. Pocket-book Form, 2s. 6d.

In Preparation.

**HAYDN'S BOOK OF DIGNITIES.** Revised and Enlarged by HORACE OCKERBY. Demy 8vo. cloth, 28s.

## LONDON:

W. H. ALLEN and CO.,  
13, WATERLOO PLACE,  
FALL MALL, S.W.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO'S LIST OF NEW AND FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

### STATESMEN SERIES.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

Edited by LLOYD C. SANDERS.

**LORD DERBY.** By T. E. KEBBEL.

**FOX.** By H. O. WAKEMAN.

Demy 8vo. cloth, with an Atlas of Illustrations, £1 10s.  
**THE CULTIVATED ORANGES AND LEMONS, &c., OF INDIA & CEYLON.** With Researches into their Origin and the Derivation of their Names, and other Useful Information. By G. BONAVIA, M.D.

Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**FOUR LECTURES ON ECONOMIC MORALS.** By W. J. RICHMOND. With Preface by Rev. H. Scott Holland Canon of St. Paul's.

New volume of a Series of Sketches for Settlers in the Colonies, America, &c., fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**BEYOND THE ARGENTINE.** Letters from Brazil. By MAY FRANCES.

Crown 8vo. 6s. with Numerous Maps, Charts, Illustrations of Buoys, Beacons, &c.

**MEMORIALS OF THE GOODWIN SANDS** and their Surroundings, Legendary and Historical. By G. BYNG GATTIE.

Cabinet Edition. Vol. VI. Completing the Work with Index. Crown 8vo., 6s.

**KAYE and MALLESON'S HISTORY of the INDIAN MUTINY of 1857-8.** Edited by Colonel MALLESON, C.S.I.

To be completed by January, 1891, in 6 vols. royal 8vo. half-calf, price £3 3s. a set. Vols. I. and II. now ready.

**A DICTIONARY OF THE ECONOMIC PRODUCTS OF INDIA.** By GEORGE WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S. Assisted by numerous Contributors.

New Edition. Square 8vo. cloth, with a Coloured Plate, 5s.

**SAKOONTALA; or, THE LOST RING.** An Indian Drama, Translated into English Prose and Verse from the Sanskrit of Kālidāsa. By Sir MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS.

Fcap. 4to. 2s. 6d., in cloth, 3s. 6d.

**"THE PASSION-PLAY AT OBER-AMMERGAU."** With the whole Drama translated into English, and the Songs of the Crus in German and English. Containing a Map of the Neighbourhood, Plan of the Theatre, Hints as to Routes, Lodgings, &c., &c. By the Author of "Life of Charles Lowder."

### NEARLY READY.

Crown 8vo.

**POLO IN INDIA.** By Capt. G. J. YOUNGHUSSENBAD, Author of "Eighteen Hundred miles on a Burmese Tat."

**SUPPLEMENT TO STUDENT'S PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.** By THOMAS ROSEY.

2 vols. demy 8vo. with Portrait, Maps, and Plans.

**GENERAL GORDON'S DIARY OF THE TAI-PING REBELLION.** Edited, with an Introduction, by A. EGDMONT HAKE.

Crown 8vo. with 10 Illustrations and 8 Maps.

**THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY.** By G. DORSON.

Demy 8vo. fully Illustrated.

**BY TRACK AND TRAIL IN CANADA.** By ED. ROPER.

Demy 8vo.

**STRAY FEATHERS.** By CHARLES DIXON. Illustrated by C. Whympere.

Crown 8vo.

**TALES OF THE SUN; or, Folk Lore of Southern India.** Collected by Mrs. HOWARD KINGSCOTE and PANDIT NATESIA SASTRI.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13 WATERLOO PLACE



**Outfits to all Parts of the World on the most Reasonable  
Terms with Despatch.**

**A Thin Paper Edition is Issued for Foreign Postage.**

Forms of Declaration for Customs and Insurance are furnished on application.

# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show him!! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human pain?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**

*You can change the Trickling Stream, but not the  
Raging Torrent.*

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," to check disease at the onset!!! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When, out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?

"I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life."—J. C. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E. (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)**

## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, their action is as simple as a tomato, whole meal bread or porridge (with scalded milk); you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced Life they are everything you could wish. Read Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other disastrous diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each Bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

**DR. SPENCER'S  
ASTHMA CURE**



### ASTHMA CURED.

No matter of how long standing, or how severe, by Dr. SPENCER'S ASTHMA CURE; Price 4/6 and 10/- of Chemists; or free by Parcels Post from us.

Our illustrated book, "ASTHMA, ITS TREATMENT AND CURE," by E. Edwin Spencer, M.A., M.D., &c., &c., will be sent post free by us.

Mrs. FLORENCE STONE, Montague Villa, Queen's Road, High Wycombe, says:—

"I have received great benefit from taking Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. For many months I have had an attack come on four nights out of seven, and lately in the day time as well; but since taking your medicine I have only had one slight attack in a month."

Mrs. MARY PRICE, Gronant, near Holywell, says:—

"I had suffered for four years with Asthma. I have been now nine months without any attack. I have been cured by Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. I can never praise it enough."

**\* THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING CO.,  
249, High Holborn, London.**

\* In no way connected with any other person or firm.

**PILES "PILANTRA,"** Pile Cure. Immediate relief and a permanent cure guaranteed. Sample Free. Address—THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 249, High Holborn, London.



**W. ENGLISH,  
ARMY & NAVY  
OUTFITTER,**

Nos. 3, 4, 10, & 11,

**ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, PALL MALL, S.W.**

Established 1860.

**SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.**

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for any Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.

Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement

on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

**67, HAYMARKET.**

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

**EPPS'S**

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**COCOA**

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER, 70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, 13, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.—March 31, 1890.

**EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,  
PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.**

**NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS**

*SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.*

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

**MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.**

**155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.**

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.]  
No. 1,952.]

LONDON, APRIL 8, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.]

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	315
NOTES OF THE WEEK ... ..	316
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ... ..	317
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
N.W.P. Municipalities ... ..	318
The Chittagong Railway ... ..	318
Decline of Dacotya in Burma ... ..	318
The Cotton Trade ... ..	318
Chamba ... ..	319
A Portuguese Question in India ... ..	319
The Indian Army ... ..	319
Our Visit to the Feast of the Full Moon ... ..	320
Staff Appointments in India ... ..	320
Bengal, &c. ... ..	321
INDIA IN PARLIAMENT ... ..	321
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ... ..	322
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	322
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	322
INDIA OFFICE ... ..	323
LEADING ARTICLES:—	
Sowing the Wind ... ..	324
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	325
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	326
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	327
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ... ..	328
Programme of Movements of Her Majesty's Indian Troopships ... ..	329
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	330
LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH—Civil ... ..	331
Military ... ..	332
ADVERTISEMENTS ... ..	333

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

HEAD OFFICE—39A, Threadneedle-street, London.  
BRANCHES.—Bank of England, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.  
The Bank grants DRAFTS, negotiates and collects BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo, on terms which may be ascertained at the Office.  
The Bank undertakes the PURCHASE and SALE of Indian Government and other Securities, holds them for safe custody, and realises the interest and dividends as they become due. It also COLLECTS PAY and PENSIONS, and generally transacts every description of Banking Agency business connected with India.  
The Bank RECEIVES MONEY on DEPOSIT for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office.

### OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—

Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities  
JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY, every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA, ALEXANDRIA, and NAPLES, every alternate week.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS FOR CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.  
City of Venice ... H. Y. Moffat ... Thursday, Apr. 17  
City of Bombay ... R. M'Neill ... Thursday, May 1  
LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY and KURRACHEE.  
City of Edinburgh ... W. H. Barham ... Wednesday, Apr. 30  
Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH and SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE and WORKMAN, 36, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS and Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.	Kurrachee and Bombay.
*Golconda ... .. Apr. 10	Kerbela ... .. May 10
*India ... .. Apr. 24	Kangra ... .. June 7
*Manora ... .. May 8	Henzada ... .. July 5
*Guorkha ... .. May 22	Huzara ... .. Aug. 2

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.  
\*Ethiopia ... .. April 14 \*Madura ... .. June 9  
\*Africa ... .. May 12  
\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or lock-outs.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES and Co., 18, Austinfriars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL and Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO and RUBATINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is requested.

s.s. RAFFAELLE RUBATINO, 5,500 tons, April 15.

s.s. PO, 3,200 tons May 1.

Passengers should embark the previous day.

Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street, London

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

BOMBAY via TRIESTE and BRINDISI.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—Only Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

May 8 ... .. Imperator ... 4,070 tons.  
June 8 ... .. Amphitrite ... 4,000 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,  
127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL TO COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.

Clan Mackenzie ... .. April 12  
Clan Macintosh ... .. April 24

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, via Suez Canal.

Strathesk ... .. April 12  
Clan Cameron ... .. April 26

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUNIE and Co.; or to CATZER, IRVINE and Co., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street, Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., 23, Regent Street, S.W.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn), of London and Liverpool.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, AND GENERAL SHIPPING INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENCY AND GLOBE FOREIGN EXPRESS.

### PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND MERCHANDISE FORWARDED. PASSAGES ENGAGED.

Baggage Collected and Shipped, and insurances effected to all parts of the world.

Full information may be obtained on application at 10, Queen Street, Cheshire; and 23, Regent Street, London; and 10, North John Street, Liverpool.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Authorised, £2,000,000 Subscribed and Paid up, £567,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Pantmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Busshe, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Kobe (Yokohama), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tabreez, Tanaava, Teheran, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, Secretary.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 1853

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.  
BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches.

INDIA ... .. Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon  
IN CEYLON ... .. Colombo, Kandy, Galle.

IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ... .. Singapore, Penang, Malacca.

IN JAVA ... .. Batavia.

IN CHINA ... .. Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

Bankers ... .. Bank of England.

London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agents business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

**GARDEN & SON,**  
200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**MILITARY & HUNTING  
SADDLERY,**

**HARNESS, ACCOUTREMENTS, &c.**

Patentees of "Safety Saddle Bar," strong,  
simple, and secure, and the "Grip-fast,"

a secure Stop for Riding and  
Driving Reins.

**ROBT. S. GARDEN,  
GUN & SWORD  
MAKER,**

200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

**REVOLVERS OF ALL  
DESCRIPTIONS.**

Words made to order, the blades thoroughly  
tested by machine on the Premises.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES CAREFULLY LOADED  
AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

Every Description of Sporting Apparatus.

**CERTAIN AND RAPID CURE.**

**RHEUMATISM,  
LUMBAGO,  
GOUT,  
&c., &c.**

**REYNOLDS'  
SPECIFIC.**

Sold  
in Bottles,  
2/9 each.

By all the Principal  
Chemists throughout the  
World.

**IMMEDIATE RELIEF.**

ESTABLISHED 1851.

**BIRKBECK BANK, SOUTHAMPTON**  
BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.

THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS,  
repayable on demand.

TWO per CENT. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS  
calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not  
drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge,  
the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and  
Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends,  
and Coupons, and the purchase and sale of Stocks,  
Shares, and Annuities.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
post free, on application.

FRANÇOIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual  
Receipts exceed Five Millions.**

**HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS  
PER MONTH,** with immediate possession, and no  
Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK  
BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings,  
Chancery Lane.

**HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE  
SHILLINGS PER MONTH,** with immediate posses-  
sion, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply  
at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND  
SOCIETY, as above.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
on application.

FRANÇOIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

To His Highness the Sultan of Johore.

**A. ABRAHAMS,  
COURT BOOTMAKER,  
113, HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON,  
LONDON, W.**

BOOTS and SHOES made to Order on ANATOMICAL  
PRINCIPLES.

Specially Prepared Leather for Tender Feet.  
Specialties for Hot Climates.

Sizes Registered and Lasts kept to every Customer,  
thus ensuring a Perfect Fit.

**PRETTIEST SIGHT in LONDON,**  
at HENGLER'S, Argyl Street, Oxford  
Circus, OCEAN WAVE (Mimic Sea),  
and the famous ROUMANIAN BAND,  
both from the Paris Exhibition. Also  
High-class Variety Entertainment  
Every Afternoon at Three, and Even-  
ing at Eight. Half-price 9.30. Pro-  
menaded, 1s., entitling to One Stall.  
Reserved seats, 2s. (Two Stalls); pri-  
vate boxes, 10s. 6d. Children half-  
price. Tickets at Cramer's, Regent  
Street. Refreshment Bars, Smoking  
Lounges. AFTERNOON TEA (sepa-  
rate tables).

**ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S  
CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.**



PER DOZEN:—  
Children's 1/3 HEMSTITCHED:  
Ladies' 2/4 Ladies' 2/11;  
Gents' 3/6 Gents' 4/11  
Samples & Price Lists post free.  
**IRISH LINEN COLLARS  
AND CUFFS.**

"Their Irish Linen Collars,  
Cuffs, Shirts, &c., have the  
merits of excellence and cheap-  
ness."—*Court Circular.*

**COLLARS: Ladies' and Child-  
ren's 3-fold, 3/6 per doz.;  
Gents' 4-fold, 4/11 to 5/11 per  
dozen.**

**Cuffs for Ladies, Gentlemen,  
and Children, from 5/11 per  
dozen.**

**ROBINSON and CLEAVER, BELFAST.**  
Samples post free. Please name this Paper.

**R. ANDERSON & CO.,  
INDIAN, COLONIAL,**

AND

**GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENTS,  
14, CORNHILL, E.C., AND 14, COCKSPUR  
STREET, S.W., LONDON.**

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in INDIAN,  
COLONIAL, LONDON, PROVINCIAL, and FOREIGN  
NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and PERIODICALS.

ESTIMATES FREE.

Letters in reply to Advertisements received and  
forwarded free of charge except for postage.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE  
CORPORATION.**

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.)

**For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.**

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Branch: 20, FINE LANE.

Accumulated Funds nearly £4,000,000.

The Total Claims paid by this Corporation have  
exceeded THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

**FIRE.**

Policies issued free of expense.  
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be  
paid whether the property be set on fire or not.  
An abatement equal to one year's charge is allowed on  
Policies issued for seven years.

**LIFE.**

MODERN AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF  
ASSURANCE.

Unimpeachable Security. Large Bonuses. Liberal  
Conditions of Assurance.

Guaranteed minimum Surrender Values.  
Policies protected against accidental forfeiture.  
Immediate Settlement of Claims.  
No fines or fees charged.

A Prospectus, Annual Report, and Balance Sheet will  
be forwarded on application.

E. W. HANDCOCK, Secretary.

**COCKLE'S** FREE FROM  
MERCURY.

**ANTIBILIOUS**

FOR  
BILE, LIVER,  
INDIGESTION, **PILLS.**  
&c.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGRE-  
DIENTS.

THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.  
THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.  
IN USE EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**4, GREAT ORMOND STREET,  
LONDON.**

**N. THIERRY,**

**MILITARY BOOT MAKER  
BEST QUALITY HAND SEWN  
BOOTS AND SHOES  
EASY & ELEGANT  
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN WEST END PRICES**

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER  
IN A FEW DAYS.

**LONDON:** {70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W.,  
and 48, GRESHAM ST., E.C.

**SPECIALITY—**

The K and CHAMPION SHOOTING BOOTS, WATER  
PROOF THROUGHOUT, 27s. NETT

Illustrated Price Lists Post Free

An old boot is sufficient guide for size to ensure a good  
fit. 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT to Members of the  
Army and Navy C. S. S. A. and C. S. C. S. Stores.

**SMITH, KAY & CO.,**

Late JEREMIAH SMITH & CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS).

**MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT  
STATIONERS,**

**PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND  
LITHOGRAPHERS.**

ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL—  
PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.**

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full par-  
ticulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either  
personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's  
Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical  
treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases  
excepted.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

These FAMOUS PILLS PURIFY the BLOOD,  
and act most soothingly on the LIVER,  
STOMACH, BOWELS, and KIDNEYS—the  
great MAIN SPRINGS of LIFE. They are  
wonderfully efficacious in all ailments in-  
cidental to FEMALES. To the EMIGRANT  
TRAVELLER, SOLDIER, and SAILOR, they  
will be found invaluable in the time of need.



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1896.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 21st March; from Allahabad and Madras to the 19th March; and from Calcutta to the 19th March.

THE treaty settling the Sikkim-Tibet question was signed by the Viceroy and the Amban at Government House on March 17th. It covers little more than one printed sheet, and its main point is the confirmation of the British claim to consider Sikkim as a feudatory State of India. At the State dinner on Friday Lord Lansdowne proposed the health of the Emperor of China, the ally of England, to which the Amban responded in Chinese.

It is officially announced that the Viceroy and suite will leave Calcutta for Saharunpore and Dehra Dun *en route* to Simla on the evening of March 30th. The probable date of his Excellency's arrival at Simla will be April 20th.

THE Commander-in-Chief will be accompanied on his Assam tour by the Adjutant-General, Surgeon-Major Owen, and Lieut. Oxley, A.D.C. His Excellency will again be on tour after his return from Assam, taking this time the northern parts of the North-West Provinces. Sir Frederick Roberts, on the invitation of the Lord Mayor, has joined the Mansion House Committee formed for raising a memorial to Lord Napier.

LORD CONNEMARA left Madras for Ootacamund on March 24th.

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD FRANKFORT has arrived at Allahabad from Bombay, and taken over command of the District from Sir John Hudson, who has left for Meerut.

MAJOR-GENERAL GORDON, commanding in Burma, vacates his command shortly on promotion to lieutenant-general. He will be succeeded by Brigadier-General Stewart, commanding the Hyderabad contingent.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PROTHEROE, Quartermaster-General in Madras, officiates as Commandant of the Hyderabad Contingent during Brigadier-General Stewart's absence on leave, and will succeed him permanently when he assumes the Burma command.

COLONEL A. A. KINLOCH, of the King's Royal Rifles, will officiate for Brigadier-General Galbraith in the command of the Umballa District.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WOLSELEY resumes command at Mandalay, Colonel Gatacre returning to the post of Deputy Quartermaster-General.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA will shortly arrive in Chota Nagpur to consecrate the Bishop-elect of the new diocese, the Rev. Mr. Whitelay. The ceremony will probably be attended by the Bishops of Bombay, Madras, and Rangoon.

BISHOP GELL, of Madras, goes to England on six months' leave, Archdeacon Browne acting as Diocesan.

MR. PROPERT is permitted to resign the Civil Service from April 4th. His resignation is stated to be owing to his having been superseded by the nomination of Mr. Moore to the Bombay Legislative Council.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD, whose health has been in an unsatisfactory state for some time past, proceeds home

under the advice of the doctors for six months, leaving Bombay in the middle of April. Captain Streatfeild will act for him as Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

MR. NICHOLLS, the Sessions Judge, Cawnpore, takes six months' leave. He is to be succeeded temporarily by Mr. Tweedie, pending the arrival of Mr. Dease, the permanent successor, from Fyzabad.

MR. C. H. HILL, Public Prosecutor in the North-West Provinces, has left Allahabad to take up one of the officiating vacancies in the Calcutta High Court. Mr. H. W. Gordon and Mr. Rampini are gazetted to the other two Judgeships. Mr. G. E. A. Ross, barrister-at-law, officiates for Mr. Hill.

MR. EVANS PUGH officiates as Standing Counsel in the Presidency of Fort William during Mr. Phillips' absence on furlough.

CAPTAIN W. J. BIRD acts as second Deputy Secretary in the Military Department during Major Broadbent's absence on furlough. Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, of the Poona Horse, will probably act as Assistant Secretary during Major Barrow's absence in the Shan States.

INFLUENZA is prevalent in almost every station in India; and in Bombay it has had some effect on the death-rate.

THE news from the Chin-Lushai country continues to be of a satisfactory nature.

THE Bombay Amateurs have given four very successful representations of *The Yeomen of the Guard*.

H.H. THE NIZAM has made a grant of £5,000 to the Educational Institute Mr. H. S. King proposes to establish near London.

LIEUTENANT FENTON, 1st Bengal Cavalry, was killed while playing polo on the 12th March at Saugor.

MR. SANDEMAN, of the 17th Lancers, has had a severe fall whilst tent-pegging, and sustained concussion of the brain.

THE Bombay Salt and Salt Revenue Bill was read a third time and passed at a meeting of the Legislative Council on March 19.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SYMONS, at present in charge at the Chin Field Force, will proceed to England in June.

O'HARA and Bellew, the soldiers implicated in the Dum-Dum murder, have been discharged from the army.

COLONEL LUARD, who vacates his post as Consulting Engineer to Government in July, will be succeeded by Mr. Horace Bell.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, now on tour through Bareilly, Naini Tal, Almora, and Raniket, is timed to reach Simla on the 29th of April.

THE death-rate in Bombay last week was 38.45 per thousand as compared with 23.47 during the corresponding week last year. The increase is due to fevers and bronchial affections.

THE opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway will give a new telegraph route between Bombay and Calcutta. Copper wire is to be laid the whole distance, and messages will be signalled direct, as is now the case between Bombay and Madras. The wire has already reached Nagpur, and will soon be extended to Calcutta. It will greatly relieve the traffic on the existing lines, and messages passing between Calcutta and Europe *via* Suez will be more expeditiously disposed of.

WE learn that previous to handing over the command of the Bombay Army, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was pleased to allow his name to be associated with the Morley Hall Institute, in which he took a great interest. He, therefore, wished it to be called, for the future, the "Soldiers' Connaught Club."

## NOTES.

THE news from India this week is of a quiet, uneventful nature. At the Capitol public opinion was being exercised in discussing the Budget, the main features of which appear to have met with general approval, but in certain directions Sir David Barbour has not succeeded in carrying the Native or European community with him. The former would have him employ his estimated surplus in the reduction of the salt duties and the latter in the reduction of the income-tax. The proposed restitution of the Famine fund does not seem to meet with the approval of either community, but more unbiassed and independent opinion outside of Calcutta must approve of the financial member's proposal as a sound and wise precautionary measure.

It is, of course, only in accordance with the instincts of human nature, white or black, to dislike taxes that appeal direct to the pocket, and so the income-tax, which, in theory, is the fairest of all forms of taxation, is, perhaps, the most unpopular in India. It has always been more so with the Europeans than with the Natives, for the Government assessor can get to know the means of the former very readily, whereas the Natives have clever ways of deceiving the most searching of collectors. In the bazaars the Native merchants in many instances discovered a simple plan long ago of lessening the incidence upon themselves of income-tax or license tax. It was to keep two sets of books—one for their own information, and the other for the information of the tax-gatherer.

SEEING that Sir David Barbour has striven so hard to show that the finances of India are not in the hopeless state of ever-recurring deficit which the pessimists are so fond of alleging, it is hard upon his capacity and upon his conscience to be taunted with the charge that he has deliberately under-estimated the Revenue in order to avoid any remission whatever of taxation. Yet this is the charge which, we learn from the telegram of the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, is being brought against him in that city, in which fault-finding with officials has been brought to great perfection as an abusive art. But the same charge has been made before. Any Financial Member who has hinted at the possibility of a surplus, without hinting also some intention of reduction of taxation, has always been accused of deliberately under-estimating revenue. But the result has too often shown over-estimates instead of under. Then Calcutta abuses the Member of Finance for carelessness and want of foresight. It is a way Calcutta has.

It is only natural that the Hon. Mr. Evans, who is a lawyer, and that the *Times* Calcutta correspondent, who is of the same honourable profession also, should be of opinion that Government should sanction a more liberal expenditure upon the administration of justice by increasing the number of subordinate Courts, their ministerial officers and their salaries. It is stated by the Legal Member of Council and by the correspondent that in these respects the Bengal Establishment is "starved." If this be so a change must have come over that Presidency. Some years ago the establishment referred to was fattening rather than starving, but it may be that the love of litigation amongst the Natives is on the increase, and so more Courts and law officers are required. The encouragement of litigation has been one of the most marked features of British rule. We wanted to give the people justice—we have given them law. This is not quite the same thing, but all lawyers approve of what has been done, and would have Government do more in the same direction.

It might be thought, too, by some who have experience of India, that we had done fairly well in obliging the Natives with an Educational Establishment—but more is to be done in this matter also. Encouragement and money are to be given to a Society lately formed for the Diffusion

of Useful Literature in India, having for its objects the cheap reproduction in India of standard English and vernacular works, and to stimulate the habit of reading by establishing libraries. Admirable objects, certainly; but it is to be hoped that in carrying them out they will be so directed as to benefit other races in India besides the Bengali Babus, who have shown strange gratitude for the advantages of education and useful literature already bestowed upon them under British rule.

THERE has been a move lately in financial circles to promote one or more joint-stock companies for the purpose of prospecting and developing the mineral wealth of Ceylon, which island is believed to possess extraordinary wealth in undiscovered gems and minerals. The island possesses, however, wealth of another character, which after having been too long neglected is now about to be sought for. The council of the Ceylon Asiatic Society, in its last report, urges on the Government the importance of systematically collecting, transcribing, and publishing the manuscripts of the ancient literature of the island which are scattered about in the libraries of temples, as well as in private houses. The researches which have already been made by individuals, or on behalf of the Government, show that manuscripts of great value may be found. During the last three years private exertions have secured sixty-nine of these; but what is needed is that the work should be undertaken as carefully and systematically as in India, where the duty of preserving the ancient literature of the country has been recognised by the Government, and where the collection of ancient manuscripts has for years past been conducted by a large staff of officers.

It is stated that Sir Frederick Roberts, at the earnest solicitation of Lord Lansdowne, has been granted an extension of his command in India for twelve months from the expiry of his five years' tenure of office in November next. This arrangement has been urged upon the Secretary of State, it is said, owing to the importance of keeping the present Commander-in-Chief in India at his post until certain matters connected with the frontier defences, and with changes in the administration of the Native armies, inaugurated in his time, are completed or satisfactorily settled. So far well; but for many reasons it is to be regretted that the five years' tenure rule is played so fast and loose with in other cases. We think that so important a command as that of the Chief of the Armies of India should be for a longer period than five years; but what of other offices? Lord William Beresford is only now vacating his pleasant and profitable office in India after having been on the staff of four successive Viceroys, with intervals of leave to go into action and win promotion and decorations elsewhere. Nobody grudges him his good luck, for "Bill Beresford" is the pet of the army; but then what about rules and regulations? Are they to be looked at sometimes by the authorities in the same way in which Nelson looked at the signal of recall—with a blind eye?

THE Queen has approved the appointment of Lord Reay, G.C.I.E., the retiring Governor of Bombay, to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

THE Government contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company and the Orient Company for the conveyance of the Indian and Australian mails has been published at last. The contract provides for a regular monthly service by the Orient Company from Naples, and by the P. and O. Company from Brindisi to Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney. The time between Naples and Adelaide is 32 days; between Brindisi and Adelaide 32½ days. Each company receives £85,600 per annum, less the deductions—not providing a vessel £250, and £50 for every successive twenty-four hours' delay, the total deduction not to exceed the proportion of the subsidy for the voyage by more than £1,000; for delay on the voyage, £100 for every twenty-four hours behind time. The contracts are for seven years from February 1, 1888. The United Kingdom pays £95,000 per year, and the colonies the remaining £75,000.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)  
(Times Correspondents.)  
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

In the absence of more exciting topics, the Budget has occupied a large share of public attention during the past week, and, while its generally satisfactory nature is fully recognised, some features are being severely criticised. Several newspapers charge Sir David Barbour with deliberately under-estimating the revenue in order to avoid any remission of taxation, and maintain that the handsome surplus would have been more usefully employed in lowering the salt and income taxes than in restoring the famine grant. There is also a general feeling that under the circumstances the Supreme Government ought to return the contributions of Rs. 490,000 which in time of distress they exacted from the provincial administrations. The Bengal Government has undoubtedly been greatly hampered by the loss of the ten lakhs which it was called upon to contribute, and the Finance Member's answer to the forcible appeals of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Hon. Mr. Evans for refunding can hardly be called convincing.

Then, again, there is the case for a more liberal expenditure upon the administration of justice, which was put with irresistible strength by Mr. Evans in the recent debate in Council. The figures published last January show the cost of Civil Courts in India to be Rs. 2,140,000, of which all but the small sum of Rs. 120,000 is obtained by taxation of litigants. To take the provinces separately, it appears that the Civil Courts in Bengal not only pay their cost, but give a surplus of 14 lakhs of rupees to general revenue, while in Madras litigants pay for the machinery of the Courts, but yield no surplus. In Bombay litigants contribute two-thirds of the cost and general finances, the remainder amounting to about 10 lakhs, and in other provinces litigants contribute a certain amount of the cost and the Government the rest.

On these figures, as Mr. Evans pointed out, two important questions arise and deserve serious consideration—namely, first, are litigants unduly taxed? And, secondly, does the fact that Bengal shows a surplus, while Bombay shows a deficit, prove that the Bombay establishment is extravagant or the Bengal establishment starved? Complaints which one hears on all sides would seem to indicate that the latter is the more probable supposition. Not only are ministerial officers of subordinate Courts too few and underpaid, but the number of Courts is quite insufficient. Recently Government has sanctioned the appointment of thirty additional Moonsiffs or Civil Judges of lowest grade, but this is less than half of the number demanded by the High Court, and, as Mr. Evans stated, the result is that Moonsiffs are overworked and litigants cannot get their cases tried. The hardship falls with peculiar severity upon landholders, as rent cases form the bulk of the work of the inferior Courts. There can be no doubt in the mind of any one conversant with the state of affairs in the rural districts of Bengal that a substantial grievance exists, and calls for careful inquiry and prompt remedy.

The arrival in India of Lord Cross's Councils Bill and of the report of the debates in the House of Lords has given a fresh impetus to the discussion on the subject which has been going on in the local Press for some weeks past, but there is no change in the division of opinion on the subject. The more extreme Congress agitators and newspapers continue to condemn the measure unsparingly, while the rest of the public and the Press give it general approval. The *Indian Spectator*, which may be taken as a fair type of the more moderate Native papers, after saying that popular election as suggested by ardent politicians is neither a present necessity nor likely to prove a boon, goes on to remark that if the rules regarding nomination are properly made all reasonable ground of complaint on that head will cease to exist so far as the present and the immediate future are concerned.

The Mahomedan movement against elective institutions is spreading and gaining strength. The National Mahomedan Association of Calcutta sent home by last mail a strong petition on the subject, and, as that body has branches all over India, it may be taken as fairly representing the general feeling of the community. The Mahomedans of Upper India are sending a separate petition, which has already obtained over 2,700 signatures, although the signatures of persons in Government service and those who cannot read and write are rigorously excluded. If nothing else comes from this movement, it at least has had the effect of showing that the small number of Mahomedans who attended the Congress in no way represented the feeling of their co-religionists.

A meeting of the Provisional Committee of the recently formed Society for the Diffusion of Useful Literature in India was held last week, Sir Charles Elliott presiding. The

replies of the Supreme and provincial Governments to the appeals for help which had been made to them were read. The former stated that the Governor-General in Council had read the committee's letter with much interest, and the objects of the society met with his cordial sympathy and approval. He promised to grant 500 rupees per mensem from Imperial funds, provided the society was established with a definite programme holding out prospects of success. The Lieutenant-Governor's answer also expressed approval, but added that it would be necessary to ascertain the requirements and probable resources of the society before a grant could be made from provincial funds. The Rev. James Johnston, who came from England to start the movement, gave an account of his success in founding similar societies at Madras, Bombay, Lahore, and Allahabad. He stated that its objects were the cheap reproduction in India of standard English and vernacular works, and to stimulate the habit of reading by establishing libraries. The scheme, he added, had aroused much interest in England, and he suggested the formation of a society in London for the same objects. The Bishop of Calcutta said the lead must be taken in India, and he hoped the proposed English society would be only auxiliary. A sub-committee was then appointed to prepare a scheme of operations, and it was announced that a considerable sum had already been subscribed.

The Calcutta Trades Association have addressed the Bengal Government on the subject of the Factories Bill now pending before the Viceroy's Council. They complain that no information has been given as to the necessity for the proposed legislation, and they strongly deprecate any further action which might tend to injure and depress Indian manufacturing interests. They object to the clause raising the age at which children may be employed, and point out that children are invariably given work of the lightest description, and are, as a rule, brought to factories by their parents, who, being Hindoos, are not likely to overtax their capabilities. With regard to women, the Association have not been able to gather that they are overworked in factories or stand in need of more protection than their sisters who work in fields or at other occupations. They also protest against the importance which the Bill gives to inspectors. The letter concludes by describing the Bill as both unnecessary and objectionable, and praying the Lieutenant-Governor to recommend its withdrawal. There can be no doubt that public opinion throughout India is strongly opposed to the Bill, and it seems to be generally agreed by all persons who have practical acquaintance with the condition of mill-hands in Bengal and Bombay that there is nothing to call for interference by the Legislature, but that, on the contrary, those hands are better fed, better cared for, and more contented than the mass of natives of the same class.

The influenza epidemic continues to spread through India. Hitherto in Calcutta it has been almost entirely confined to the Native quarter, but it is now raging there to such an extent that most offices are short-handed. The Seebpore Engineering College, on the opposite side of the river, has been closed for three weeks, as seventy of the students were attacked. The disease seems to be of a mild type, rarely lasting longer than three days.

The Viceregal Staff is about to lose one of its best known and most popular members—Lord William Beresford—who leaves India in a few days, after having served four successive Viceroys, first as Aide-de-Camp, afterwards as Military Secretary.

The Khojah tunnel is now almost pierced. The last portion of 300ft. proved the most difficult part of the work.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

The services of Mr. Justice Scott, of the Bombay High Court, have been lent to the Egyptian Government for a year, for the purpose of reorganising the criminal Courts of that country. His experience as an Indian Judge for the last seven or eight years, added to that previously acquired as an English Judge of Appeal in the International Tribunals at Alexandria, eminently qualifies him for this difficult and responsible duty. He leaves for Egypt on Friday.

## THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

RANGOON, APRIL 5.

Some petty skirmishing has taken place with the Chin tribes on the Letha Range. Two privates of the 42nd Goorkhas were killed and one was wounded. The column under Colonel Elliston discovered and destroyed a large quantity of corn concealed by the Chins.

The wing of the 4th Goorkhas, consisting of five British officers and 344 men, has arrived at Haka from Chittagong. The column under Brigadier-General Symons starts to-day on a reconnaissance from Haka to explore the valley through which the main stream of the Koladine flows. A mountain 8,400ft. high has been discovered twenty-five miles south of Haka.



The correspondent of the *Rangoon Times* at Haka telegraphs some facts showing how severely the troops constituting the Chin-Lushai Field Force have suffered from illness. According to official returns furnished by Brigade-Surgeon Markey, the principal medical officer with the force, on March 27th there were under treatment in all the hospitals of the northern and southern columns on the Burma side, including the base and line of communication, 11 officers, 86 British troops, 281 Native troops, and 994 followers. These statistics do not include any sick previously sent away from the front or the base hospitals. Up to the 21st of March 34 officers in all had been invalidated. The inability of the men to resist sickness is undoubtedly largely due to causes connected with the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts.

#### BURMA.

RANGOON, APRIL 5.

The following official report of recent occurrences in the territory of the Tsawbwa of Thebaw has been published. The officials of the Thebaw territory wrote to Lieutenant Daly, Superintendent of the Shan States, reporting that the Tsawbwa had left his palace and his whereabouts was unknown. Lieutenant Daly, who was proceeding to Mainlong, went to Thebaw, and near the town met the Tsawbwa, who accompanied him. The Tsawbwa stated that he was dissatisfied with the terms of the patent appointing him Tsawbwa, especially as to the assertion by the Government of their rights over the teak forests, and he wished to resign his position in favour of one of his minor children. Lieutenant Daly remained a week at Thebaw. As the Tsawbwa still persisted in his resignation he reported the matter to the Chief Commissioner, who requested the Tsawbwa to consider before finally resigning. It is hoped the Tsawbwa will withdraw his resignation. It is denied that there is any prospect of disturbance in Thebaw. The Tsawbwa's resignation was quite unexpected.

A large fire broke out at Pegu, and 200 Native houses were burnt.

The influenza is prevalent in Rangoon.

Lady Crosthwaite leaves for England by the next mail.

#### SIAM.

RANGOON, APRIL 5.

In Siam a complete change appears to have occurred in the policy of the Government as to public works and railways. The project of granting a concession to a syndicate to construct 500 miles of railway is reported to have been abandoned. The reason of this change of policy is not known. Numerous mining concessions are, however, being granted to Europeans of various nationalities. The value of some of these concessions is problematical.

### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

#### THE CHITTAGONG RAILWAY.

(*Rangoon Times.*)

The prospects of the port of Chittagong seem brightening. The new Railway which is to start from that place to Dhubri will pass through Silhet and Cachar, and some of the most densely-populated districts in India to the tea districts of Assam. A large part of the tea and jute which now goes to Calcutta will find its way to Chittagong instead. The concession for the line has been given to Sir Theodore Hope, the late Public Works Member of Council, who is to raise a capital of six crores of rupees for laying the line. No money guarantee is to be given, but the land for the rail is to be given free, as well as five square miles of land for every mile of rail laid, or 30,000 square miles in all; as well as the exclusive right to work coal and petroleum in a selected area of thirty square miles. It is believed that the Burma line may eventually be connected with this Chittagong-Assam line, but at what point is not yet known. We believe Mr. Buyers, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Mu-Valley Railway, has had the offer of the Engineer-in-Chiefship of the Chittagong-Assam line, he having been Chief of the survey. He goes home next month, however, on eight months' leave, and will very possibly return as Engineer-in-Chief of the Chittagong-Assam line. We have not heard who will succeed him in Burma.

#### N.W.P. MUNICIPALITIES.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

The elective system, as applied to municipalities in the North-West, seems to work as well as can be expected, seeing it is a plant of comparatively recent growth. In all, there are 109 municipalities in the Provinces, and of these 101 can boast of possessing an electoral body, which is registered in duo

form, and which numbers one voter for every sixty-six of the municipal population. Last year the electoral machine was set going in seventy-three municipalities, and according to the Report on the subject "considerable interest appears to have been generally taken in the exercise of the privilege of voting." The same thing is put statistically elsewhere by calculating at 46½ per cent. of the whole electorate those who actually voted. Of course the interest varied in different places, in some being apparently at white heat (judging by the figures), and perilously near the point of electoral frenzy represented by the maximum of actual voters. In Dhanpur the percentage of actual voters was 95.5; in Bulandshahr, 95.1; in Ujanhi, 94; in Budaun, 83.5. In these places the excitement (for the East) must have run very high indeed. On the other hand, there were places where the interest fell, if not to zero, very near it. At Kasganj only 15.6 voters could be got to the polls; at Banda there were even fewer; and at Gorakhpur only 9.2 men were found to speak for the local appreciation of the franchise. On the whole, however, it is not otherwise than satisfactory to find almost half the registered voters in the Provinces duly exercising their electoral functions—let it be hoped without any pressure from without.

#### DECLINE OF DACOITY IN BURMA.

(*Pioneer.*)

It may have been noticed as a significant sign of the complete pacification of Upper Burma that during the current cold season, now drawing to an end, there has scarcely been a report of dacoity operations in the country. In the Pegu Yomas the pursuit of probably the only large band of dacoits was begun in December, and a few skirmishes with them took place; but for some weeks past nothing more has been heard of their movements, and the majority of them are now fugitives in the jungles. The great stretch of country from the old border line north of Thayetmyo and Tounghoo is in as peaceful a state as an Indian Province, and travellers returning from a visit to Mandalay and other towns can scarcely be brought to believe that the people were ever in general revolt against authority. And yet it may be remembered that in the earlier stages of our occupation dacoit bands fired large stations, tried indeed to destroy Mandalay itself, besieged small outposts, and harried villages on every hand. When it was proposed to impose disarmament on a large scale, the cry was raised that we were leaving the peaceful inhabitants at the mercy of the criminal classes; when the punishment of compulsory emigration was inflicted upon villagers who had harboured dacoits, indignation was expressed at such a coercive measure. The worst results, it was said, would follow a policy of this kind, and discontent on a large scale would be excited. Sir Charles Crosthwaite and Sir George White, as representing the civil and military administrations respectively, were, however, strong in their determination to stamp out organised dacoity as an institution which the majority of Burmans regarded with a certain feeling of respect. They aimed at breaking the strange bond of sympathy between the members of lawless bands and the people as a body; and this has most certainly been accomplished. . . . Upper Burma is now enjoying the first fruits of that peaceful settlement which seemed so hard of attainment during the first two years of our occupation; complaints of oppression and injustice are practically unknown; and the Burmans themselves are ceasing to regret the past. Sir Charles Crosthwaite and the officials under his orders have had to suffer detraction and even obloquy while they were engaged in the work of pacification, but an impartial observer must acknowledge that if they had been deterred from their duty they would still be struggling against those lawless forces which were set free four years ago, and threatened the whole country with anarchy.

#### THE COTTON TRADE.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

The telegram which has been received from Bombay indicates that the cotton trade is being overdone in India as well as in England, and, besides the movement for a Factories' Act in the interests of Lancashire, there is some probability of a voluntary short-time movement in Bombay which will not be without interest to the millowners in England. There is no mistake about the short-time movement, if it be really contemplated to close the mills more than one-fourth of the working hours. This would be a very drastic measure, though we fail to see how it could be expected to benefit the Bombay millowners. If they restrict the production in order to keep up the price, they thereby give so much advantage to Lancashire to command the market, unless the English millowners are placed under the like restriction as to production. From the statements made at Bombay it seems clear that production has more than overtaken demand, with the effect of leaving large unsold stocks, which mean inevitably lower prices. The stocks of yarn in China and Japan are said to be about



80,000 bales, besides others afloat, and probably considerable stocks in the mills. The above quantities may not be inordinately great for the wants of the countries named. But the facts seems clear that production is in excess of the requirement, and if continued at the same rate it can only tend to further depression. The alternative to short time, say the Bombay millowners, is to work at a loss. But that cannot be done indefinitely, and the position seems one not specially favourable to the Indian cotton industry. It is probable that cotton-spinning is being overdone both here and at home, and need for additional markets may account for some of the pushing and aggressive activity observable in Africa and other places, to bring within the scope of commerce populations who have not hitherto been included in the sphere of civilisation so far as to become customers of the millowners and merchants. It may come to a competitive battle between the producers, either as between the two countries or individual producers, and the longest purse may win. Trade cannot go on indefinitely at a loss, and it is only a question of time before it "spells ruin" in such cases. But there is undoubtedly a law which regulates these things. When production ceases to be profitable, it tends to decrease until there is a reaction.

## CHAMBA.

A RAJPUT BALLAD OF THE YEAR NINETY A.D.

"By heaven! she is a dainty one."—*King Henry VIII.—1. 4.*  
(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

Whence boomed the deep-toned sound of drum upon the startled air?  
And whence now comes this warlike tread, and whence these banners fair?  
White flashing sword and spear, whose gleam outshines the morning light,  
While high the sun uprises in the splendour of his might?

Stout footmen lead the cavalcade, or on the stirrup rest  
Of horsemen on whose tossing plume, and on whose cuirassed breast,  
The red rays glint and sparkle keen, as prance their ardent steeds,  
While laugh and jest speed fast among the men of gallant deeds.

And, see, on coal-black charger throned, the man of lordly race,  
With beetling brow, and eagle eye, and cruel, cold-set face:  
What woe to man and maiden now this season shall betide?  
Shalvahan 'tis who comes in all the majesty of pride!

Each night the beauty of the land for him a bride supplies,  
Each morn, to home and kindred lost, a wife dishonoured lies!  
A wail goes up from every hearth; and, with low bated breath,  
Each sire and maid and lover keeps the Marriage Feast of Death!

But hark! the word is passed to halt, and on the winding way  
The long line stops and lingers slow in bravery of array:  
Behold, Shalvahan's evil eye hath swept the country round;  
Oh, hath remorseless Fate for him another victim found?

Athwart the broad sun's spreading rays another light appears:  
Bright, dawning face and lissome form—the bloom of early years:  
Close standing by the wayside well, with passion's dreamful eyes,  
And lips sweet-parted, gazed a maid in happy, young surprise.

Shalvahan saw—and loved. Then, straightway sought her of her sire:  
Out spoke the haughty Rajput Chief, in tones of veiled ire:  
"The falcon, trained for kingly game, is now too meanly flown:  
My lands and service are my lord's—my daughter is my own!"

"We brook not rude denial, Chief," Shalvahan stern replied;  
"I love thy daughter as my soul, or thou hadst surely died!  
Behold, I choose her for my bride, for eight days, morn to morn;  
Bethink thee, friend, of thy bold words, nor royal offer scorn."

In grief the Chieftain sought his child—she proudly raised her head—  
"Fear not, my father, lest the grave do prove my wedding bed:  
The eight days shall be evermore; for Love shall conquer Fate:—  
Or if I fail—this friendly blade shall its own tale relate!"

The splendid passion in her eyes illumed her wakened face:  
A child new-born to womanhood, with all a queenly grace;  
Proud smiled the Chief: "Thy voice rings true—and wide shall be thy fame:  
A Rajput maid thou art," he said, "up-bear the Rajput name!"

And now the hateful day hath come: What tidings doth it bear,  
For weal or woe to every heart, upon the listening air?  
Throughout the land—from hearth to hearth—the joyous news is cried:  
Shalvahan yields to Chamba's charms, nor seeks another bride!

And there, where first he loved the maid, to mark the gracious time,  
Proud fane and street, and orchard rise in all their goodly prime:  
And on throughout the centuries the people's voice hath told  
How Chamba kept her faith, and how Love conquered Fate of old!

## A PORTUGUESE QUESTION IN INDIA.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

It appears that the Bombay military authorities have some difficulty in apprehending and punishing Goanese who desert from the Native army and seek protection in the territory of Portuguese India. Under existing treaties, we believe, the Portuguese Government are bound to deliver up these deserters if identified, &c., but this they, apparently, are very reluctant to do. In a recent case of this sort, on information being given by the British authorities, the Portuguese Government apprehended a deserter, but instead of handing him over at once the Portuguese first tried him by a court-martial of their own. This court decided that the crime of desertion had not been proved, and that the man should return to his regiment in Bombay at once under penalty of desertion. This decision was confirmed by the Portuguese Government in India, who then requested that the Bombay authorities should take the man over, *not as a prisoner*, but simply with a view to his joining his regiment. There does not seem to be the shadow of a doubt that the man really did desert from our Native army, for he was declared to have deserted by a Court of inquiry which assembled in his regiment after he had been he allotted number of days absent from it. Under the Indian Articles of War this declaration is sufficient proof of desertion, so long as the man can be identified. To take the most lenient view of the case, the man must have been at any rate illegally absent, and liable to the usual punishment for such an offence. Yet by the peculiar procedure of the Portuguese Government in India, the man evades the consequences of his crime, for we presume the Bombay authorities can hardly try the man again, as they must receive him back as one innocent of desertion. It seems to us, that it would be preferable not to take the man over at all, for to do so without punishing him for his offence is nothing more nor less than condoning a most serious military crime. Of course, it would be better if the Portuguese Government in India could be induced to act in a more reasonable way in this matter, though this is not to be expected, judging from recent experiences of the policy of the home Government of this hot-headed little nation.

## THE INDIAN ARMY.

(Englishman.)

We have lately drawn attention to the fact, that while many benefits have been conferred during the last twenty years upon officers of the British Line temporarily resident in India, the interests of those officers who really belong to India, and have made the magnificent Indian Army what it is, have been neglected. The whole situation was exactly foreseen and foretold by the Indian officers examined before the Indian Commission of 1864. They stated that, if the proposed measure of officering the Native regiments from the Line were adopted, the Native Army and their officers would gradually fall into a subordinate position to the European Army, their interests would be neglected, and much evil would necessarily result. This prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter. The promotion of the officers of the Indian Army of the present day is from four to five years slower in each rank than in the British regiments, and consequently the Indian officers suffer not only supersession in rank, but proportionate loss in pay. There was an agreement made at the time of the amalgamation of the armies that the general Staff appointments should be equally divided between the qualified officers of both services. This agreement has been gradually departed from, until it is now understood to mean that the Staff appointments should be divided between the two services irrespective of the numbers of officers qualified in each; and

the effect is to give seven times more Staff appointments to officers of the British Line than they are entitled to by numbers of officers qualified. It is, however, unnecessary to enter into further particulars, for it is a well known fact that every appointment worth having at Army Head Quarters has been gradually taken away from the Native Army. The Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and British Linesmen hold every important military situation on the Staff. No one in particular is to blame for the present state of affairs. The change has been gradual, as the officers who gave evidence before the Commission of 1864 prophesied it would be.

### OUR VISIT TO THE FEAST OF THE FULL MOON.

(*Madras Times.*)

Picture to yourselves a sandy lane, leading down to the sea shore, bordered on each side by a thick casuarina tope very suggestive of our own fir plantations at home, with their soft carpet of fir needles; on each side of this lane extended rows of little booths formed of gaily-coloured cloths or umbrellas, and underneath these, displayed for sale, every conceivable sort of thing. Strings of gaily-coloured beads, rings, bangles, chintz bags, crockery, sweetmeats, toys, brass ornaments, vegetables, herbs, and fruits, were stretching in picturesque confusion. Beyond the line of booths we came to a more dreadful part of the fair, which for the moment spoilt all the charm of varying colour, and dusky forms against the dark grey-green background of trees. For here, on both sides, were squatting or lying, fakirs and beggars with all sorts of deformities—blind, maimed, diseased—begging for alms, and attracting attention to their diseases by beating on round brass plates, and holding out large, curious-shaped bowls and trays for alms. We noticed amongst the little copper coins in one bowl a clumsy, curious-looking ring or two roughly wrought in copper or brass. Some of the fakirs were uncanny to behold. One we noticed—a hoary headed old sinner I was about to say—but his locks were a dirty gruesome yellow, and hung unkept and thick about his face. Round him was wrapped a coarse cloth of the curious salmon tint always affected by these holy men. They had strings of large rough Brahmini beads round their necks, and one woman had twisted them, not un picturesquely, round her head. Each had their own particular form of torment whereby to attain sanctity. One man kept following us with half his purposely reddened tongue hanging out of his mouth, and kept thus by a long silver pin thrust through it at right angles. All sorts of disfigurements greeted our sight, and a woman held out a round basket in which two diminutive babies sprawled and stretched, evidently only a few days old.

A pleasant sight was our cook's little daughter in a gay chintz skirt and jacket, her shining hair plaited and tied at the end with a tassel of yellow chrysanthemums, a crown of the same brilliant flowers on her head. We passed the merry-go-rounds and other arrangements eminently suggestive of switchback horrors, and finally reached the seashore. Here the religious element of the feast was in full swing. From early morning the gods had been carried down in endless succession to this point and placed under huge pandals facing the sea. We went up to see the poojah performed before these yellow daubed images, reclining beneath their canopies of crimson and yellow or purple cloths, and smothered with flowers. An attendant held out a brass tray, on which was some fire, and the people in turn placed on it their offerings of cocoanuts, flowers or betel-nut, which, after waving before the Swami for a few seconds, he laid down beside him, and presented the tray afresh. Away in the surf were hundreds of people bathing, some few of them swimming far out, evidently quite fearless of sharks. This bathing is a very important part of the poojah, and I was amused at the contrivances resorted to by some to evade the dip, and yet to ease their scruples by a base imitation of the ceremony. Near us stood two dripping little sisters just emerged from the sea, their red, soaked clothes clinging to their slender limbs. Gathering up the end of her cloth, one little one wrung it out, and flung the drops gravely over two little friends who stood by, and who evidently did not intend to bathe. She looked down shyly when she saw us observing her, but a few seconds later, thinking our attention was withdrawn, she again commenced flinging friendly showers over her companions.

I was nearly omitting the temple elephant. I do not know whether the Mahant seated on him was merely an attendant or if he was a person of sanctity. The mothers were all crowding round. On payment of a few pice, the man lifted up baby after baby, seated it on the elephant before him, laid it face downwards between the huge ears, and then handed it back to the gratified mother. Imagine how some of the poor wee mites screamed, picture the eager crowd of mothers, each anxious that her babe should derive the mystic benefit arising from that temporary enthronement, and the great clumsy-

looking elephant swaying and moving so carefully and harmlessly amongst the densely-packed mass of people. The sweetmeat bazaar drove a roaring trade and was surrounded by troops of little urchins. The fields beyond were like one huge encampment; bandies of every size and shape drawn up, bullocks grazing, women and children seated on the ground combing their hair, little fires lit, over which the midday meal was cooking, and all the time a ceaseless din of tom-toms went on as the Swamies passed and repassed to and from the sea.

No English crowd can present such a brilliant mass of colour—snowy turbans, cloths of scarlet, green and purple, and the dark swarthy faces under the clear blue sky and burning sun presenting a wonderfully bright harmony of colour. After staring at the ever-shifting scene for so long the shade of our own house and its tattied verandahs was most refreshing, and we were glad to return to it. PEDESTRIENNE.

### STAFF APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA.

(*Englishman.*)

We have lately drawn attention to the fact that, while many benefits have been conferred during the last twenty years upon officers of the British Line temporarily resident in India, the interests of those officers who really belong to India, and have made the magnificent Indian Army what it is, have been neglected. The whole situation was exactly foreseen and foretold by the Indian officers examined before the Indian Commission of 1864. They stated that, if the proposed measure of officering the Native regiments from the Line were adopted, the Native Army and their officers would gradually fall into a subordinate position to the European Army, their interests would be neglected, and much evil would necessarily result. This prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter. The promotion of the officers of the Indian Army of the present day is from four to five years slower in each rank than in the British regiments, and consequently the Indian officers suffer not only supersession in rank, but proportionate loss in pay. There was an agreement made at the time of the amalgamation of the armies that the general Staff appointments should be equally divided between the qualified officers of both services. This agreement has been gradually departed from, until it is now understood to mean that the Staff appointments should be divided between the two services, irrespective of the numbers of officers qualified in each; and the effect is to give seven times more Staff appointments to officers of the British Line than they are entitled to by numbers of officers qualified. It is, however, unnecessary to enter into further particulars, for it is a well-known fact that every appointment worth having at Army Head Quarters has been gradually taken away from the Native Army. The Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and British Linesmen hold every important military situation on the Staff. No one in particular is to blame for the present state of affairs. The change has been gradual, as the officers who gave evidence before the Commission of 1864 prophesied it would be.

That the danger of allowing the Native Army to sink into a subordinate service is a very distinct one every reflecting person must at once perceive. It is an open secret that the regiments recruited in Oudh and the North-West have ceased to be reckoned as of equal fighting efficiency with the rest of the Army. Officers who know the Army well say that the cause of this deterioration lies not with the men, but with the officers, and through no fault of their own. In several of the regiments recruited in Oudh the officers are most unhappy, for they are never given a chance of advancement. All the good things of the service go to the officers of the Sikh, Gurkha, and Punjab regiments, and the natural result follows. As it has been in a portion of the Army, so will it probably be with the whole, if the present system is continued by which the interests of the officers of the Indian Army are entirely subordinated to those of the officers of British regiments. The Royal Warrant of 1887 is about to be made applicable to the officers of the Indian Service, and is certain to result in grave injustice to that long suffering body unless closely criticised by the public. The Warrant has been in force for some time in England, and favouritism in selection or jobbing in appointments are the least charges brought against it. It has for years been notorious that the best men are not always selected for Staff appointments, but we are now asked to say that the selection of the military authorities is not only the best, but entitles the man so selected to be promoted to the next military rank over the heads of hundreds of his seniors in the rank he was selected from. There are certain clauses in the Warrant of 1887 which go much beyond the "Take care of Dqwb" stage. This Warrant, if made applicable to India, will finally complete the ruin of all Indian officers. There is a clause in it which lays down that, to hold certain Staff appointments, an officer must be a Lieutenant-Colonel of three years' service; in other words, that an officer, if of the Indian service, must have done twenty-nine years' duty in India, but all officers of that length of service in India are

commanding regiments, and would not take Staff appointments; and brevet promotion has been given so sparingly to the Native Army that there are no brevet Lieutenant-Colonels eligible for such appointments. Consequently, the effect of the application of the Warrant would be to throw the whole of the higher class appointments of India to the young Colonels of the British Line, which appears to be a grave injustice to our Indian officers still holding the rank of Major, although of longer service than the Line Colonels. With regard to the clause which stops all promotion beyond the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel we are not at all sure that it can legally be applied to Staff Corps officers without an Act of Parliament. Officers who entered the Staff Corps subsequently to 1881 signed a declaration that they would accept any changes in their service which might be made by the Secretary of State for India, but no such declaration was demanded from officers who engaged for Indian service before that date. We trust the Government of India will examine the effect of the Warrant most narrowly before allowing it to be applied to India.

#### BENGAL. (March 18.)

THE rate of exchange on London in Calcutta at noon on Monday was 1s. 5½d.

SIR EDWARD BUCK made over charge of the Agricultural Secretariat to Mr. Benett in Calcutta on Wednesday, leaving for England on Thursday.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal returns from Chota Nagpur on the 27th in time to take part in the Budget discussion on the following day.

As at present arranged his Excellency the Viceroy and suite will leave Calcutta on the evening of the 30th inst. for Saharanpur and Dehra, on the way to Simla.

MAJOR ROWAN HAMILTON left Calcutta on the 12th inst. A farewell dinner was given to him on the 10th inst. at the Botanical Gardens by Lord William Beresford.

MR. HORACE BELL, who is now engaged on the Mogul Serai-Purulia Railway survey, succeeds Colonel Luard as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India in Calcutta, when the post becomes vacant in June next or July.

THE total bag made by the Maharajah of Kuch-Bihar's shooting party was ten tigers, fifteen buffaloes, five rhinoceros, and a bear, besides a large number of pig, deer, and small game.

THE *Englishman* says:—Lord William Beresford, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, has been ordered home on account of ill-health. He accompanies H.E. the Viceroy to Dehra. From thence he will go on to Bombay, leaving in the s.s. *Oriental* on April 12. He takes six months' leave. Captain H. Streatfeild acts for him.

#### MADRAS. (March 19.)

HIS Excellency Lord Connemara, G.C.I.E., was to lay the foundation-stone of the new Military Hospital, Madras, on Monday. His Excellency also intends to lay the foundation-stone of the Public Library and Victoria Technical Institute, at the site at the Government Central Museum, Pantheon-road, Madras, on Saturday next.

CAPTAIN B. D. PLUMMER, the Superintendent of the Mysore and Nundydroog Gold Mining Companies, will, it is said, resign next month, and be succeeded by Captain John Gilbert, from Cornwall, a man of mature age and wide experience, who is very favourably known in the British mining world, and to English miners now employed at Kolar.

It will be remembered that some months ago Mr. E. J. Smaller, station master at Bangalore, saved a Native woman from being run over by an approaching train at the risk of his own life. His courageous conduct on the occasion was brought to the notice of the railway authorities and the Government, and he was presented with a gold watch by the former, and a reward of Rs. 200, and a complimentary "G. O." by the latter. The Military Secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught has now forwarded to the Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras a medal to be presented to Mr. Smaller in recognition of his service in the cause of humanity; and his Excellency the Governor, with characteristic kindness, has intimated to Mr. Smaller his desire to present the medal to him in person if he will come to Madras for the purpose. Mr. Smaller is a non-commissioned officer, with the rank of sergeant in the Madras Railway Volunteers; and Lord Connemara, as Honorary Colonel of the Madras Volunteer Guards, could hardly do better than make the presentation of the medal at a Brigade parade of Head Quarters Companies of all the Madras Volunteers.

#### BOMBAY. (March 21.)

A PROVINCIAL Conference will be held in Poona in the month of May.

MAJOR-GENERAL GILLESPIE, C.B., commanding the Mhow District, left for Mhow on Friday night.

MR. T. M. COTGRAVE has been gazetted Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, *vice* Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S.

MR. M. C. LECKIE is to be First Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, *vice* Mr. Cotgrave, promoted.

MR. F. H. WARDEN has been appointed, on his return to duty, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Satara.

MR. L. W. D. LANGLEY is appointed to be substantive *pro tem*. Police Probationer, and to do duty in the Khandeish District.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HOGG, C.B., commanding the Aden District, who came to see the Duke and Duchess off, left for Aden by the P. and O. mail steamer on Friday.

THE acceptance of the resignation of the Hon. Sir Frank Forbes Adam, K.C.I.E., of his office as Additional Member of Council, and the appointment in his place of Mr. A. F. Beaufort, appears in last week's *Government Gazette*.

MR. F. YORKE SMITH, Registrar of the Diocese, is granted leave to Europe for nine months from the 4th proximo. Mr. A. V. Frere is appointed to act as Registrar of the Diocese during his absence, Mr. F. A. Little acting for Mr. Frere until his return.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH. (March 19.)

INFLUENZA has spread to an alarming extent in Muttra. It has also made its appearance in Allahabad, the *Morning Post* regrets to say. "As we anticipated," it is going through the country.

MR. R. L. KER, agent for the Bank of Bengal, Lahore, is transferred to Delhi in place of Mr. J. W. Russell, who is promoted to the grade of Inspector. Mr. Ker will be succeeded at Lahore by Mr. Douglas Burne, who returns from furlough immediately.

A TELEGRAM from Lucknow states that Mr. Sandeman, 17th Lancers, has had a severe fall while tent-pegging there, and sustained concussion of the brain. He is, however, said to be doing fairly well.

THE North-west Government offices close at Allahabad on the 31st for the move to the hills—a date earlier than usual; but part of the Secretariat block is to be made over to the use of the High Court, whose building has become partially uninhabitable and will have to undergo extensive repairs.

## India in Parliament.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 31.

—O:—

#### THE CAMBRIDGE MISSION TO DELHI.

MR. BRADLAUGH asked the Under-Secretary for India whether his attention had been drawn to a letter of the Bishop Designate of Durham published in *The Times* of March 26, respecting the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, in which it was stated that "this work was undertaken at the suggestion of the Indian Government, which had given the site;" and whether this statement was accurate, and, if so, whether this was a departure from the traditional British policy in India of strict neutrality in religious matters.

SIR R. GORST: The "work" referred to by the Bishop Designate of Durham is Stephen's College, Delhi, an educational establishment of the Cambridge Mission. It has always been the practice of the Government of India to make grants in aid to all institutions calculated to promote the education of the people, and this practice has not been found to interfere with the religious freedom which the British Government guarantees.

#### THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.

MR. BRADLAUGH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the telegram of the Governor of India of the 19th of June, 1886, to the late Maharajah Scindia was in reply to the dying request of his Highness that his son should not be placed for instruction under a European tutor; and whether the Secretary of State would lay upon the table the complete text of the letter of the late Maharajah referred to in the previous answer of the Under-Secretary and of my reply thereto.

SIR J. GORST: The character of the request of the late Maharajah Scindia is not correctly described in the question; but it was undoubtedly his wish in June, 1886, that his son, then under ten years of age, should be under Native and not

European tutors. This wish was for three years complied with, and the young Maharajah was left during that time under the charge of Native tutors only. He is now thirteen and a-half years of age, and in the judgment of the Government of India his own interests and those of his people require that, while neither his religion nor caste will be in any way interfered with, he shall be under the charge of a British officer. The Secretary of State does not think it in the interest of the public service to lay on the table either the letter or the reply.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Madras Surgeon-Generalship becomes vacant next month by Dr. Bidie's retirement. It is generally expected that Deputy Surgeon-General Farquhar will succeed.

INFLUENZA has broken out among the 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas, at Dharmasala. There have been nearly 100 admissions to hospital.

As modifications of the present annual musketry course for British troops are under consideration, corps are not to commence their course for 1890-91 until further orders. Volunteer corps, however, will continue their existing course.

THE regiment of Bengal Infantry which will return from Upper Burma this spring are the 10th, 17th, and 33rd. The 38th from Alipur proceeded in relief of the 10th some time ago. The 11th Madras from Cannanore relieve the 17th and the 33rd, it not being considered necessary to send more Bengal troops to Burma. The strength of the Native Infantry garrison in future will be thirteen battalions.

THREE posts only will be held on the Lushai border this summer, namely, Lungleh, Thanruma, and Darjow Klang. The last-named will be garrisoned by regular troops, the other two by frontier police. It seems doubtful if a post can be established at Haka this spring, as there is scarcely time to collect sufficient stores there for a garrison which would accept to be cut off from the world during the rains.

MAJOR STONE, Superintendent of the Dum-Dum Factory, is to be placed on special duty in England to examine the machinery for making ammunition for the magazine rifle, and to ascertain what new machines will be required for the Dum-Dum and Kirkee workshops. These will be sent out forthwith. A supply of cartridges will be obtained from home pending their manufacture on a large scale in India.

THREE officers of the rank of Commandants in the Madras Army are to be given an opportunity of retiring on the pension they have earned plus £150 per annum as a special allowance. This offer is due to the impossibility of providing for three commanding officers displaced by the conversion of the 10th, 12th and 33rd Madras Infantry into local regiments for Burma, and the excessive number of senior officers in the Madras Staff Corps.

## DEPARTURE OF H.M.'s TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

Her Majesty's troopship *Malabar*, Commander J. G. Jones, sailed for England, with 70 officers, 15 ladies, 14 children, 1,032 men, 73 women, and 192 children, belonging to different regiments. The following are the names of cabin passengers:—

Brig-Surg. A. Allan, Med. Staff; Surg-Major D. C. J. Bourne, Med. Staff; Surg-Major and Mrs. N. B. Major and child, Med. Staff; Lt.-Col. and Mrs. E. S. Creek, Rl. Welsh Fus.; Major J. D. Edge, Cheshire Regt.; Major A. M. Pater-son, Bedford; Major and Mrs. A. Cope and daughter, 3rd Rifle Bde.; Major H. E. Gaultier, Hampshire; Major and Mrs. W. H. Evans, Somersetshire; Surg-Major and Mrs. G. D. N. Leake and two children, Med. Staff; Surg-Major W. E. Saunders, Med. Staff; Major F. T. R. Hamilton, Norfolk Regt.; Major and Mrs. R. H. Martin, 21st Hus.; Major J. W. T. Hume, Derbyshire; Major and Mrs. M. Cust, W. Surrey; Major B. Pengree, Rl. Art.; Major W. Pitt, R.E.; Major and Mrs. E. J. J. Lewis and two children, Bl. Staff Corps; Capt. E. C. Hill, Wiltshire; Surg. J. Riordon, M. S.; Capt. H. D. Oliver, R.E.; Capt. C. C. Ellis, R.E.; Capt. and Mrs. M. C. Barton and child, R.E.; Captain E. E. Waller, R.E.; Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Hughes and child, R.A.; Capt. D. Carey, East Lancaster; Surg. and Mrs. H. J. Fletcher and two children, M.S.; Surg. G. Cree, M.S.; Capt. E. J. Phipps-Hornby, R.A.; Capt. C. H. Farquharson, 3rd Dra. Gds.; Capt. H. W. W. Barlow, R.A.; Capt. R. D. Anderson, R.A.; Capt. M. L. Carleton, R.A.; Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Cross and three children, Pension Estab.; Capt. and Mrs. G. Acres and son, Pension Estab.; Lieut. and Mrs. H. Hamilton and two children, Bl. S.C.; Lieut. L. Herbert, Bl. S.C.; Lieut. F. J. Fisher, R.A.; Lieut. G. L. Holland, Bl. S.C.; Lieut. O. C. Williamson, R.A.; Lieut. A. G. Ferguson, Rifle Bde.; Lieut. A. L. Hubbard, Lincolnshire; Lieut. H. Mercer, 3rd Dra. Gds.; Lieut. C. F. Lennox, Suffolk; Lieut. E. W. Somerset, Bl. S.C.; Lieut. D. J. M.

Fasson, R.A.; Qr.-Mr. J. Carr, Devonshire; Lieut. C. M. Mathew, Durham; Lieut. S. L. V. Crealock, Somerset; Lieut. B. O. Tyffe, Gloster Regt.; Lieut. J. P. Hill, By. S.C.; Lieut. A. H. Bingley, Bl. S.C.; Lieut. A. G. Chichester, Connaught Rangers; Lieut. C. Prescott-Decie, R.A.; Lieut. P. C. F. Atherley, Derbyshire; Lieut. F. T. C. Hughes, Bl. S.C.; Lieut. A. W. Hasted, Wiltshire; Lieut. H. M. M. Thompson, Innis Fus.; Lieut. A. W. M. Wilson, Derby; Lieut. G. J. D. Browne, Leinster; Lieut. L. W. Fox, Somerset; Lieut. A. M. Kennard, R.A.; Lieut. A. E. Riddell, Middlesex; Lieut. L. J. Wood, Border; 2nd Lieut. D. E. B. Patton Bethune, 3rd Rifle Brigade; 2nd Lieut. E. W. L. Urquhart, 2nd Dra. Gds.; 2nd Lieut. G. M. Morris, S. Lancaster; 2nd Lieut. R. D. Herron, 2nd Dra. Gds.; 2nd Lieut. A. H. Barclay, 18th Hus.; Mrs. Burton, daughter of Capt. Cross, Pension Estab.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### HOME.

#### BIRTHS.

BOILEAU—March 31, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Capt. A. C. T. Boileau, Royal Artillery, of a son.  
WATSON—March 30, at 26, Upper Gloucester-place, the wife of Colonel R. J. Watson, late Worcestershire Regiment, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

JAMES—MANLEY—March 27, at the British Embassy, Rome, Major Montague James, Bombay Staff Corps, to Frances Hester, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. J. Manley, Rector of Cottred-with-Broadfield, Herts.

#### DEATHS.

BURGOYNE—April 1, at 9, South Eaton-place, Mary Harriett, widow of Colonel Sir John M. Burgoyne, Bart, late Grenadier Guards, of Sutton Park, Bedfordshire, aged 84.  
DYER—Feb. 28, at 15, Artesian-road, Bayswater, Blanche Minet Dyer, widow of the late W. A. Dyer, Captain late Indian Navy, and daughter of the late Robert Parr, Captain 54th Regiment.  
GOLDSMITH—March 27, at Gravesend, Harry Panrucker Goldsmith, son of the late Edward Goldsmith, H.E.I.C.S.  
KINLOCH—March 27, at 31, Monsom-terrace, Tunbridge-Wells, the Rev. Alfred Kinloch, formerly Chaplain on the Madras Establishment.  
MENZIES—March 31, at St. Helier's, Jersey, General William Collier Menzies, Royal Engineers, son of the late General Sir Chas. Menzies, K.C.B., aged 73.  
STREET—March 31, at Staplegrove Lodge, near Taunton, Col. C. W. Street, Madras Staff Corps, late Commissioner of Pegu, B. Burma, aged 56.

## INDIAN.

### BIRTHS.

FORSYTH—March 16, at Calcutta, the wife of W. Forsyth, F.R.S., C.E., Civil Medical Officer, Suri, Birbhum, of a daughter.  
GIBBONS—March 7, at the Medical College, Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon J. B. Gibbons, of a daughter.  
HENSLEY—March 8, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. F. F. Hensley, Examiner of P.W. Accounts, of a daughter.  
HOLDERNESS—March 13, at Lahore, the wife of T. W. Holderness, Esq., C.S., of a son.  
McDERMOTT—March 11, at Rutlam, the wife of P. McDermott, Supervisor, P.W.D., of a son.  
McIVER—March 17, at Poona, the wife of J. A. McIver, Revenue Survey, of a son.  
McWATERS—March 13, at Kasauli, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. McWatters, Medical Staff, of a son.  
RADOLIFFE—March 15, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. G. Radcliffe, Customs Department, of a daughter.  
SMITH—March 9, at Tanjore, the wife of Surgeon F. Clarence Smith, District Surgeon, Tanjore, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

CHURCH—BIRCH—March 1, at the Church of St. Andrew, Ferozepore, Charles Theobald Walsh Church, Lieut., Royal Sussex Regiment, youngest son of the late Frederick Church, Esq., R.N., to Gertrude Rose, youngest daughter of Colonel F. M. Birch, Bengal Staff Corps.  
BELL—FORBES—March 5, at Chittagong, by the Rev. Wentworth Wiggins, G. J. H. Bell, Surgeon, I.M.S., Bikanir, Rajpootana, third son of the late R. Bell, Esq., Advocate, of Lunna, Shetland, to Violet Helen Mary Forbes, third daughter of L. R. Forbes, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Rangamati, Chittagong Hill Tracts.  
VON DONOP—ORR—March 15, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Venerable Archdeacon Lewis, B.D., assisted by the Rev. W. E. Scott, M.A., Pelham George von Donop, Major, Royal Engineers, eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral E. P. von Donop, to Ethel Farran Orr, eldest daughter of J. W. Orr, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Prothonotary and Registrar, O.J., High Court, Bombay.

### DEATHS.

ATKINSON—March 18, at the European General Hospital, William Atkinson, Manager, Sorab Woollen Mills, Dadur.  
BRADSHAW—March 8, at Dehra Dun, killed by an accident, Captain Thomas Bradshaw, Riding Master, late 4th European Cavalry, aged 84 years and 8 months.  
BROWNING—Feb. 26, at Asuncion, Paraguay, of fever, Charles Stuart, third son of Colin A. R. Browning, C.I.E., Eaglehurst, Sidmouth, late Inspector-General of Education, C.P., India, aged 27.



**CARR**—March 30, at Rawul Pindi, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Schomberg Carr, Commanding the 5th Punjab Cavalry, aged 45. (By telegram.)  
**FENTON**—March 11, at Saugor, Lieut. A. F. Fenton, 1st Bengal Cavalry, aged 25 years.  
**FLEMING**—March 29, at Pakokker, Upper Burma, Magdalene, infant child of Allan S. Fleming, Deputy Commissioner.  
**GARLAND**—March 10, at Agra, Marjorie "Madge," the child of Captain Garland, Leinster Regiment, aged 5 years.  
**HUME**—March 30, at Rothney Castle, Simla, Mary Anne, the wife of Allan O. Hume.  
**MACDONALD**—March 12, at Bareilly, E. Macdonald, Sub-Conductor, Bengal Commissariat Department, aged 42 years.  
**MANSON**—March 15, at Malta, George Manson, Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust, aged 51 years.  
**WHITLING**—March 30, in the Indian Ocean, on board s.s. *Orient*, on a voyage with his wife to Australia for his health, Henry Townsend Whitling, of Croydon, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., F.R.M.S.; after a few days' illness, of heart disease, aged 56.

## INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 3.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major C. Hoggé, S.C.; Captain C. R. Hoskyn, R.E.; Lieut. D. M. Thompson, S.C.; Lieut. E. G. Wright, S.C.  
*Madras Estab.*—Captain H. B. Stanford, R.A.; Lieut. G. M. Hutton, R.E.

*Bombay Estab.*—Colonel W. S. Peat, Cav.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—C. M. Rivaz (Cov.), S. C. E. Hartnell, J. S. Slater, T. Macpherson, C. Kirkpatrick, H. M. Owen, J. Bell, H. Denby.  
*Madras Estab.*—H. Moberley (Cov.).

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Colonel C. S. Noble, S.C., six months.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. F. Churchill, S.C., three months.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Colonel W. Scott, S.C., six months.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. J. Strickland, five months' m.c.; G. J. Hynes, two months' m.c.  
*Bombay Estab.*—G. C. Beresford, six months' m.c.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Captain S. W. Jarvis, S.C.; Lieut. L. E. Cooper, S.C.; Lieut. C. H. Clay, S.C.; Captain E. H. Molesworth, S.C.  
*Madras Estab.*—Surgeon-Major E. Fawcett, Captain E. M. Lawford, S.C.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Surgeon-Major F. C. Barker, M.D.; Lieut. R. P. Colomb, S.C.  
*Indian Marine.*—First Grade Officer W. J. McCausland.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—W. B. Oldham (Cov.), W. B. Stuart, Surgeon R. H. Whitwell, M.B.

## OUR BURMAN LAND LAWS.

The reported grant of a large tract of land adjoining the oil-wells at Yeanangyoung to an English syndicate consisting of Sir Lepel Griffin, Captain Aubrey Patton, Messrs. Kirby and R. Gordon, C.E. (says the *Rangoon Times*) would apparently show that the Government have decided upon abandoning their recent dog-in-the-manger system for one more in consonance with reason and common sense. It is highly desirable that British capital should be attracted to Burma, and unless every inducement is held out for people to take up land, it is very unlikely that it will come. Some few speculators may make something by reselling such rights as they may obtain to English Companies. But these are minor evils which take place everywhere, and a much greater evil would be to keep the development of the province back. We are, therefore, not disposed to object to the fact that a large tract of land has been given to Sir Lepel Griffin and his brother speculators. But we think the secret and mysterious manner in which it has been granted is highly objectionable. Let every one who desires to invest money in Burma, or obtain land or privileges from Government, be placed on an equal footing. Nothing is likely to be gained from a policy of monopoly and seclusion, whilst a liberal land policy on the part of Government will assist in developing and opening up Upper Burma in a manner which will rival the rapid increase of wealth and trade in Pegu after the second Burmese war. Government cannot hope to do everything themselves. Let them ensure a continuance of pacification and safety for life and property, and the British public will do the rest under good laws. Tapping the source of petroleum in the vicinity of Yeanangyoung would be an event the importance of which would be

greater than anything that has happened in Burma since the annexation of Pegu. We wish Sir Lepel Griffin and Company every success in their prospecting for petroleum. But the country is large, and we should like to see at least a dozen rival prospectors working within an area for thirty miles from the Yeanangyoung oil-wells during the next twelve months. The source must be there, but until it is hit upon, we need not hope to rival Russia or America in the production of petroleum. When the source is touched, and the drill has gone down at a thousand feet in a few thousand places in the Yeanangyoung sub-division, it will be found whether Mr. Charles Marvin is correct or not in his sanguine prognostications about the wealth of the oil-producing country in Upper Burma. We have since learnt that the conditions granted to the new syndicate are practically the same imposed in the case of the grant to Messrs. Finlay, Fleming and Co. Dr. Noetling will be deputed to Yeanangyoung to gain any further information regarding the extent of the petroleum area. Each concession applied for will be treated on its merits, and several are now under consideration. The "oil boom," we may hope, will soon be a matter of fact in Upper Burma.

## THE PIONEER LIBEL CASE.

The weekly paper, *Capital*, published in Calcutta, says:—

We are glad to see that the two leading Bombay papers take a sensible view of this trumpety case; the jealousy of the *Pioneer* shown by some of our contemporaries, has obscured their judgment. The fact that the *Pioneer* published at Allahabad should be the leading paper in India and tower over the Calcutta papers in the matter of its enterprise, the ability of its writers, the extent of its circulation, and the number of its advertisements, is a bitter pill for them to swallow, and hence, as is exemplified at home in the case of the *Times*, there is a howl at Mr. Allen, its managing proprietor, which is as uncalled for as it is contemptible.

We quite agree with our Bombay contemporaries that the law of libel requires some alteration; it is simply monstrous that a paper published, say at Quetta, should be summoned to Mandalay to answer an alleged charge of libel on a person resident at Allahabad. The law may suit England, where places are within an easy distance of each other, and the Judges go on circuit, but it is entirely unsuited to India, and should be altered.

The *Madras Mail* regrets to learn of the illness of Colonel C. J. Smith, R.E., the Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Railway Branch), and Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras. On Friday last he was preparing to go and see the Hon. H. E. Stokes, Senior Member of Council, in connection with some railway papers, when he suddenly had a fit and became unconscious. Dr. Branfoot and Dr. Hunt were at once summoned, and afforded immediate medical aid. His illness is attributed to a touch of the sun.

ALL persons who take an intelligent interest in the finances of India will learn with pleasure, says the *Englishman*, that a new Army Circular has been issued by the Governor-General in Council, consisting of a "revised scale of stationery for station hospitals for British troops and detached sections thereof." Most people who have gone inside of Government establishments have been impressed that the scale of stationery requires to be revised for all of them; and it is immaterial whether the revision be begun in hospitals or elsewhere. The scale is graduated with conscientious care, in twenty sections, according to the number of beds in the hospitals. Blank books of different sizes, and several kinds of paper and envelopes, together with black and red ink and steel pens, are allotted with moderate liberality, although no allowance is made for ink being spilt or being sprinkled about the table and floor, as it is the manner of some writers to do. Proceeding to more durable articles, we find that hospitals with not more than one hundred beds are allowed four needles annually, and one piece of India rubber "once for all." The dateless limit indicated by the word "once for all" suggests a picture of Father Time revisiting some hospital in the far future, and recognising the stained and worn stump of that invaluable piece of rubber which in his green youth he had seen purchased, and placed for very special and occasional use under the lock and key of the head officer. Hospitals with any number of beds, up to two hundred, may have one penknife "once for all," with a hone to make it sharp and a strap to keep it sharp. That this everlasting knife may not lie idle, a hospital with twenty-five beds is to have ten goose-quills a year, or one for each month and six days. A gum-bottle "once for all" may imply that a stone bottle is to be indented for; but when only one gum-brush is allowed for all time, it is a plain intimation that Nature intended the finger to be used for the purpose of a brush. We observe that red tape is served out in lengths of seven yards, but that must be a palpable misprint for seven fathoms.

**DR. SOULE'S**  
**HOP BITTERS.**  
**THE GREAT APPETIZER**  
AND  
**BEST TONIC ON EARTH**  
**FOR THE CURE OF**  
**INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, & GENERAL DEBILITY**  
**NOTHING EQUALS IT.**

*SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE VENDORS*

**HARMAN & CO.,**  
**Civil and Military Tailors,**  
**INDIAN AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,**  
**12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.**  
**BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON.**

HARMAN & CO. make a speciality of Outfits for Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, as well as of the various Departments under the Government of India; also of Clothing and Underwear for Civilians; and from their long experience, of over Half-a-Century, of the requirements of Tropical Climates, they are prepared to supply suitable articles of the best quality at the lowest possible prices. ESTIMATES FOR OUTFITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON APPLICATION.

**HARMAN & CO., 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.**  
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1830.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

**TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—**

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year.. ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ...	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ...	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

**ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.**

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890.

**SOWING THE WIND.**

THE question of enlarging the Indian Councils either in accordance with the proposals of the Ministerial Bill, or in accordance with the wishes of the National Congress party, is causing plenty of discussion and differences of opinion amongst the Native community in India who have taken any interest in the matter. Lord Cross's Bill is likely, it is said, to cause a radical split among the supporters of the Congress. Sir Madhava Rao has written a letter to one of the Madras papers, in which he says:—"If Lord Cross's

Council Bill pass, as it would seem likely, would it not be well for our political agitation to come to a quiet and dignified close? The good and disillusioned Mr. Hume will probably not return to India. Mr. Surendranath Banerji will probably retrace his steps to the radiant plains of Bengal, no doubt a wiser and a sadder man. Let all the sensible men in India lapse into the normal life." This is excellent advice, and, coming from Sir Madhava Rao, of whom the Congress delegates from Southern India made such boast of having converted to the National cause, ought to carry weight. But, unfortunately for the agitators, Sir Madhava Rao is believed to be a man who has the courage of his opinions, and having no private ends to serve, his withdrawal from the Congress now will only subject him to the vituperation of the Vernacular Press. For, as an Indian contemporary puts it, Sir Madhava Rao joined the Congress movement from a conviction that it was for the good of the country, whereas the majority of his colleagues joined it for the good of themselves.

Already the vials of Native wrath are being uncorked and poured out against Lord Cross's Bill. A writer in the *Hindu* advises every Indian gentleman to refuse any nomination to the Councils until a satisfactory elective system be granted. And this is how the mild-mannered *Hindu* would proceed to secure this desired end:—"I would honeycomb India with political associations. I would have Indian politicians constantly before the public in England. I would expose every job, assail every indiscretion until in despair at our importunity, if not in recognition of the justice of our prayer, England should determine a system which is paralysing the peoples of India, and constitutes authority here uncontrolled and irresponsible!" These be "brave words" indeed, and would almost lead one to think that if the martial spirit is dying out amongst the warlike tribes of Northern India it is being born again in the breasts of the quill-driving fraternity of Lower Bengal. But no; Babú, though he writes daggers, means none. The veneer of English education which the kindly British rule has put upon him has given him—as Junius said of Sir William Draper—"an unlimited command over the most beautiful figures of speech." Babú merely desires to let off literary fireworks for the admiration of his less gifted readers. He knows well that if he were granted the Home Rule for which he declares his aspiring soul pants, it would be a very bad thing for Babú, indeed—unless some neighbours of the Mahomedan and other persuasions were removed or deprived of any power to interfere with the mild Hindu. But so long as he thinks he can get an audience for his utterances, or readers for his lucubrations, so long will he continue to talk or write in the King Cambyse's vein—and so long will a foolish or mischievous minority of Englishmen here try and persuade their fellow-countrymen that this miserable creature is a chosen representative of the feelings of the millions of India.

It is satisfactory to find that the Vernacular Press of Bengal is not wholly of the aspiring Babú's way of thinking, and that the higher class organs of Hindu orthodoxy support Lord Lansdowne in his contention that the elective principle should not be introduced. They hold that the English system of election is not suited to the country in its present state; that its introduction would do more harm than good, and that only when the influence of caste and religion had ceased to operate will it be advisable to try the experiment. The *Pioneer*, commenting on these facts, explains the feelings of the high Brahmin classes and the leaders of the Mahomedan

and Sikh communities in the matter, and all Englishmen who have any real knowledge of Native feeling must allow that the explanation is a correct one. These leaders of Native society "have in all three instances," says the Allahabad paper, "that pride of social place and authority among their fellows which will prevent them from canvassing for votes in an election. Defeat at the ballot boxes, too, by men of lower status would injure them far more seriously than English reformers, ignorant of the peculiar conditions of Indian life, can possibly realise. In Western countries a candidate who is beaten at an election, whether Parliamentary or municipal, retires with no stigma attached to him, and renews the contest at the earliest opportunity. In India, a man of influence among his caste fellows or co-religionists would, if his claims to be elected to this or that council were rejected, feel humiliated, if not actually disgraced." It may be urged that this is an argument based on sentiment. It is, however, based on human nature—Native human nature, too. "Again," as our contemporary points out, "in the case of a Mahomedan being defeated by a Sikh or Hindu, or *vice versa*, enmity and race hatred would be excited, and widespread mischief might be caused. The higher the parties were in their own circles the deeper would be the animosity excited, and the discontent thus created would naturally be directed as much against the Government as against the rival faction."

These facts must be looked in the face; they may be sentimental ones, but to ignore them would be foolish, nay, dangerous. It would be to sow the wind—only to reap the whirlwind.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, March 15.)

**OBBERD**, Lieut. O. J., 10th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to be an assistant commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

**RAMPINI**, Mr. R. F., Bengal Civil Service, district and sessions judge, Burdwan, to officiate as judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on furlough of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beyerley.

**PUGH**, Mr. L. P., barrister-at-law, is appointed to officiate as standing counsel for the the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Phillips.

**BURTON**—The services of Lieut. H. G. Burton, M.S.C., 4th Sikh Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an assistant commandant in the Military Police in Upper Burma.

**TEMPLE**—The services of Captain R. C. Temple, B.S.C., on special duty under the Military Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma from April 1.

**SCHMUCK**—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. S. Schmuck to be in charge of the German Consulate at Aden, vice Mr. J. Woodtli.

The following appointments are made from Dec. 26, 1889 :—

**LUCAS**, Mr. G., uncovenanted assistant to the political resident in the Persian Gulf, to be extra assistant to the political resident in the Persian Gulf.

**SEQUEIRA**, Mr. J. P., head clerk of the office of the political agent at Muscat, to be uncovenanted assistant and treasury officer to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Capt. H. L. Ramsay, political agent of the 3rd class, the following reversions are made in the graded list of the Political Department from Feb. 21 :—

**COLVIN**, Mr. E. G., from officiating political agent of the 3rd, to officiating political assistant of the 1st class.

**MACDONALD**, Lieut. F. W. P., Bengal Staff Corps, from officiating

political assistant of the 1st, to officiating political assistant of the 2nd class.

**BAYLEY**, Lieut. S. F., Bengal Staff Corps, from officiating political assistant of the 2nd, to officiating political assistant of the 3rd class.

**WEIR**—The services of Surg. R. R. Weir, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties as civil surgeon of Sibi.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

**SAMUELLS**, Colonel W. L., Bengal Staff Corps, April 3.

**COOK**, Major L. A. C., Bengal Staff Corps, March 2.

**ROBERTS**, Colonel M. P., Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service from April 8, subject to H.M.'s approval.

**PLAOS**, Mr. F., accountant, Bombay Dockyard, is appointed to be storekeeper of that dockyard from April 1, vice Captain J. S. Barrett, Indian Marine.

**ATKINS**, Mr. J. De C., Bombay C.S., is appointed to officiate in Class II. of the Enrolled List, from Feb. 28, in consequence of the grant of furlough to Mr. J. C. E. Branson.

**BIRD**, Captain W. J. B., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating assistant secretary, is appointed to officiate as 2nd deputy secretary, vice Major J. E. Broadbent, R.E., on furlough, from March 14.

**BEGGIE**, Lieut. A. S., East Yorkshire Regiment, wing officer 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from Nov. 10, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

**RODDY**, 2nd Lieut. H. H., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, officiating wing officer 42nd (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, May 13, 1888.

**HARWARD**, 2nd Lieut. A. J. N., 21st Hussars, officiating squadron officer 10th Bengal Lancers, Sept. 1, 1888.

**RODDY**—**HARWARD**—2nd Lieuts. Roddy and Harward will rank as lieutenants in the Bengal Staff Corps, from May 13 and Sept. 1, 1888, respectively.

**SCOTT**, Lieut. Colonel W., to be colonel in the army, from March 12.

**CHURCHILL**, Major G. F., to be lieutenant-colonel in the army from March 8.

**RIOS**, Deputy Surgeon-General W. R., M.D., to be surgeon-general, vice Surgeon-General Sir B. Simpson, M.D., K.C.L., who has retired from the service.

**PILCHER**, Brigade-Surgeon J. G., F.R.C.S., to be surgeon-general, vice Deputy Surgeon-General Rice, promoted.

**CLARKE**, Major H., R.E., examiner of P.W. Accounts, Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as examiner of accounts, Military Works.

**NEWCOMBE**, Mr. A. C., examiner, fourth class, 3rd grade, is appointed examiner of P.W. Accounts, Hyderabad.

**MACDONALD**, Mr. R. G., deputy accountant-general, P.W. Department, is appointed to officiate as accountant-general, P.W. Department, and deputy secretary to the Government of India, P.W. Department, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel A. G. Begbie, R.E., on special leave.

**FLOYD**, Mr. W. C. L., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service, from April 4.

**SPRING**—The services of Mr. F. J. E. Spring, executive engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on railways in that Presidency.

**BELL**, Mr. H., chief engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem., engineer-in-chief Moghai Serai-Howrah Railway Survey, is appointed consulting engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

**CLARKE**, Lieut.-Colonel H. W., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, deputy consulting engineer for railways, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as consulting engineer until relieved by Mr. H. Bell.

**JOPP**, Colonel K. A., R.E., officiating consulting engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, during the absence on furlough of Lieut.-Colonel F. Firebrace, R.E.

**EICKE**—The twelve months' furlough granted to Mr. F. W. Eicke, deputy examiner of accounts, has been commuted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to leave, on medical certificate, for fifteen months.

**OERTEL**—The services of Mr. O. Oertel, assistant engineer, 1st grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as professor in the Civil Engineering College at Seebore, Howrah, from Feb. 18.

**HENSLEY**, Mr. F. F., examiner of accounts, attached to the office of the examiner of accounts, N.W. Railway, is transferred to the office of the examiner of accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

**JACOB**, Major S. L., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a superintending engineer during the absence on furlough of Major J. W. Otley, R.E.; whilst so officiating, Major Jacob will hold temporary rank in the 3rd class.

**BECHER**, Mr. A. R., examiner of P.W. accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as deputy accountant-general and under-secretary to the Government of India, P.W. Department, from the date of Lieut.-General Begbie's departure on leave.

The following transfers and postings are ordered :—

**HUTCHINSON**, officiating examiner of telegraph accounts, is appointed examiner of P.W. accounts, Bombay.

**BURN**, Mr. R. N., Government examiner of accounts, East Indian Railway, is appointed examiner of telegraph accounts during the absence of Mr. F. L. Brown.

**O'DONOGHUE**, Mr. W. F., examiner of accounts, Sind-Pishin State Railway, is appointed Government examiner of accounts, East Indian Railway, vice Mr. Burn.

**BALSTON**, Mr. C. R. T., deputy examiner attached to the office of the examiner of accounts, N.W. Railway, is appointed examiner of accounts, Sind-Pishin State Railway.

**RAWSON**, Mr. F., examiner of accounts, attached to the office of the examiner of telegraph accounts, is appointed to officiate as examiner of telegraph accounts during the interval between Mr. Hutchinson's relief and Mr. Burn's joining.

#### FURLONGHS.

**BRETT**, Mr. C. M. W., registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, furlough for seven and a-half months, from April 3.

**TOTTENHAM**, Hon. L. R., judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for five months, from April 17, together with the necessary subsidiary leave.

**PHILLIPS**, Mr. A., barrister-at-law, standing counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave from the date on which he may avail himself of it to Nov. 27.

**TORRIE**, Mr. W., engineer, Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.) for one year, from such date after April 19 as he may avail himself of it.

**OLDHAM**, Lieut.-Colonel F. G., R.E., examiner of accounts, Military Works, is granted furlough out of India for one year and nine months, from April 4.

**BULLER**, Colonel H. M., Bengal Cavalry, commandant Central India Horse (p. a.), for one year.

**HUME**, Captain A. R., West Riding Regiment, adjutant 1st Panjab Volunteer Rifle Corps (p. a.), for four months.

**HAMILTON**, Lieut. H., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkha Regiment (m. c.), for one year.

**HARENC**, Lieut.-Colonel C. E., Bengal Staff Corps, 4th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for 305 days; pension service, 29th year, commenced Jan. 20.

**READ**, Captain H., Bengal Staff Corps, 5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for one year, on private affairs; pension service, 18th year, commenced Jan. 15.

**MONTRESOR**, Captain W. F., Bengal Staff Corps, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for 182 days, on private affairs; pension service, 11th year, commenced Feb. 18.

**ROBERTSON**, Captain E. E., Bengal Staff Corps, Central India Horse, for one year, on private affairs; pension service, 12th year, commenced May 11, 1889.

**ANDERSON**, Lieut. R. F. H., Bengal Staff Corps, cantonment magistrate, Punjab, for 182 days, on private affairs; pension service, 11th year, commenced Aug. 13, 1889.

**HERBERT**, Lieut. L., Bengal Staff Corps, Central India Horse, for one year, on p. a.; pension service, 10th year, commenced Jan. 22.

**PRIESTLY**, Lieut. G. W., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year, on p. a.; pension service, 8th year, commenced Sept. 9, 1889.

**KINGSFOTE**, Lieut. R. A. F., R.E., temporary assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, is granted leave out of India for 121 days (p. a.).

**HENNESSY**, Colonel G. R., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, 15th (The Ludinana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry; pension service, 36th year, commenced March 28, 1889.

**VIBART**, Colonel E. D. H., Bengal Staff Corps, 15th (Cureton's Mooltani) Regiment of Bengal Cavalry; pension service, 36th year, commenced Oct. 14, 1889.

**BRODIE**, Lieut.-Colonel A. G., R.E., officiating accountant-general P.W. Department, and deputy secretary to the Government of India P.W. Department, is granted six months' special leave, from April 4.

**GRAY**, Mr. W. R., examiner of accounts, attached to the office of the examiner of accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted leave out of India on medical certificate for ten months.

**ENGLEDUE**, Lieut.-Colonel W. J., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India furlough for one year in extension of the special leave granted to him.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, March 11.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**STEWART**, Major C. J. B., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, to be commandant Hill Depôts, Darjeeling, vice Major T. M. Maxwell, whose tenure of the appointment has expired, dated Feb. 15.

**HARWARD**, 2nd Lieut. A. J. N., officiating wing officer, on probation, 19th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 10th Bengal Lancers.

**MORE-MOLYNEUX**, Major G. H., 1st Bengal Infantry, is detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-master-General's Depôt, and directed to join at Simla.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 12.)

**CARLYLE**, Mr. W. W., under-secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Chittagong.

**VINCENT**, Mr. W. H. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, is appointed to act temporarily as cantonment magistrate of Dinapore, and judge of the Small Causes Court in that cantonment, from Aug. 30.

**BARNES**, Mr. F. C., superintendent of stamps and stationery, Calcutta, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months, on medical certificate.

**COLLINGWOOD**, Lieut. C. C., Calcutta Naval Volunteers, is allowed leave of absence for two years.

**O'DONNELL**—The services of Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, officiating magistrate and collector, Jessore, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government from the 1st prox.

**HARRIS**, Mr. E. B., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Jessore.

**BRIGHT**, Mr. W. R., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, on furlough, is appointed to act as deputy commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnah.

**CAMERON**, Mr. D., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dacca, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of that district during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. T. D. Beighton.

**TOYNBEE**, Mr. G., magistrate and collector, Hughly, on deputation, is appointed to act as commissioner of the Burdwan division.

**MARSDEN**, Mr. F. J., chief Presidency magistrate, Calcutta, and judge of the Court for the trial of Pilots, is allowed furlough for one year, from the 25th inst.

**PILCHER**—The services of Brigade-Surgeon J. G. Pilcher, officiating civil surgeon, Howrah, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

**JOLE**, Mr. H., superintending engineer, Western Circle, is granted furlough for eight months, from the 20th inst.

**LEES**, Mr. O. C., is appointed to be executive engineer of the Gunduck division, vice Mr. Norman, who is proceeding on leave.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, March 13.)

**WOOD**, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. M., Divisional Judge, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Hoshiarpur, vice Mr. R. M. Dane, from the above date.

**KENSINGTON**, Mr. A., on return from duty with the Governor of India, is placed on special duty in the Umballa District from Dec. 22.

**LEWIS**, Mr. G., extra judicial assistant, on return from leave, is posted to Ludhiana, where he assumed charge of his duties on March 11, relieving Mr. F. L. Bailey, officiating extra judicial assistant, transferred.

**ANDREW**, Mr. F. H., having been nominated by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India as Vice-Principal of the Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore, joined his appointment at Lahore on Feb. 24.

**BAINES**, Mr. H. M., assistant engineer, is transferred from the office of superintending engineer, 3rd Circle, to the Lahore Provincial Division.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, March 15.)

**HOORER**, Mr. J., settlement officer, 1st grade, Basti, is granted furlough for four months out of India, from April 4.

**BAILEY**, Lieut.-Colonel F., R.E., conservator of forests, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, School Circle, is granted furlough for two years, from March 11.

**WHITE**, Hon. E., Director of Public Instruction, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from April 9.

**LANG**, Mr. G. L., Commissioner, Jhansi Division, is granted furlough out of India for five months and twenty-one days, from April 15.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 11.)

**BRADLEY**, Mr. H., secretary to the commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, is granted furlough for one year and six months from or after April 1.

**CAMPBELL**, Mr. L. A., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge, South Malabar, during the employment of Mr. R. Sewell on other duty, from date of relief by Mr. G. D. Irvine.

**DAVIES**, Mr. J. A., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge, South Malabar, during the absence of Mr. L. Moore on leave.

**POWER**, Mr. G. F. T., is appointed to act as collector and magistrate of the district, South Arcot, during the absence of Mr. H. Sewell on leave.

**THOMPSON**, Mr. A., on relief by Mr. H. G. Josephe, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge, Tanjore, during the employment of Mr. J. A. Davies on other duty.

**DUMERNE**, Mr. J. W. F., is appointed to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Malabar, during the absence of Mr. H. M. Winterbotham on leave.

**AYLING**, Mr. W. B., is appointed to be assistant, and to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Madras, during the absence of Mr. C. Henry on leave.

#### MILITARY.

H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s personal staff:—

**STAMER**, Captain L., 18th Lancers, is appointed to act as aide-de-camp, vice Lieut. E. S. Williams, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who has resigned, dated March 6.



LESLIE, Lieut. T. D., Staff Corps, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be adjutant, dated Jan. 1.

The undermentioned officers have returned from furlough out of India :—

STEVENS, Colonel H. C., Madras Cavalry.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. B. A., Staff Corps.

GRANT, Lieut. C. J. W., Staff Corps.

LOWRY, Lieut. J. H., Staff Corps.

COOKE, Major C. B., to be Lieut.-Colonel, dated March 8.

CLERK, Lieut.-Colonel R. M., General List, Infantry, has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, from Feb. 5.

PROTHEROE—The services of Brigadier-General M. Protheroe, C.B., C.I.E., Staff Corps, quartermaster-general, Madras Army, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

GERRARD, Lieut. J. S., is appointed to be captain, Coorg and Mysore Rifles, vice Captain J. Chisholm, resigned, to complete the establishment.

#### FURLONGS.

SWIFTE, Colonel J. W., Staff Corps, 27th Madras Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for one year; pension service, 33rd year, commenced Sept. 3, 1889.

PLANT, Colonel W. C., Staff Corps, commissioner, Tenasserim division, Burma, is granted furlough out of India for one year, on private affairs.

CURRIE, Captain J. W., Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to his Honour the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for 218 days; pension service, 15th year, commenced Feb. 12.

FOSTER, Honorary Lieut. and Assistant Commissary H., Ordnance Department, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for one year.

### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, March 14.)

MONTANARO, Captain A. F., R.A., is directed to proceed from Hingoli to Malta, to join No. 36 Battery Southern Division R.A., to which he has been posted.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

SAVI, Lieut. R. J. T., 7th Regiment, Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, 4th class, Mangalore, vice Lieut. T. S. Johnson, relieved, dated Feb. 21.

DOMENICHETTI, Lieut. F. H., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, to be wing officer 33rd Regiment Madras Infantry, sub pro tem, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Feb. 24.

#### FURLONGS.

EVANS, Captain G. A. P., 7th Hussars, station staff officer, 1st class, Bellary, and officiating district staff officer, 2nd class, Belgaum district, accumulated privilege leave for ninety days from April 1.

HUTTON, Lieut. G. M., to England for 182 days, on medical certificate.

SMITH, Surgeon-Major M. H., medical officer 3rd Light Infantry, for ninety days, from Jan. 25.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 20.)

HAMILTON, Mr. T. S., is allowed furlough for six months from such date as Mr. M. B. Baker returns from privilege leave.

LESTER, Mr. C. F. G., superintendent of police, B. B. and C. I. Railway, is allowed privilege leave for three months from such date as Mr. C. A. B. Batty returns to duty.

CANDY, Mr. E. T., C.S., is appointed, on completion of his special duty in the political department, to act as judge and sessions judge of Thana, pending further orders.

MOORE, Mr. R. A. L., C.S., acting assisting commissioner in Sind, is appointed to act as Sindhi translator to Government in Sind, in addition to his other duties, from the date on which he received charge from Mr. J. L. Jenkins.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

COOKE, Mr. S., M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E., to act in the 2nd grade of the educational department, vice Mr. R. G. Oxenham, acting in the 1st grade.

GRANT, Mr. G. F. M., C.S., to be substantive pro tem. 1st grade commissioner, and commissioner, C.D., vice Mr. J. G. Moore, C.S., appointed a temporary member of council.

STEWART, Mr. T. H., C.S., to be commissioner, 1st grade, vice Mr. W. H. Frobert.

GRANT, Mr. G. F. M., C.S., to be second grade commissioner, vice Mr. T. H. Stewart, and commissioner, N.D., vice Mr. Frobert, continuing to be substantive pro tem., 1st grade commissioner, and commissioner, C.D., vice Mr. J. G. Moore.

JAMES, Mr. H. E. M., C.S., to be, sub pro tem., 2nd grade commissioner and commissioner, N.D., vice Mr. G. F. M. Grant, and to act as commissioner, 1st grade, vice Mr. A. C. Trevor.

SILCOCK, Mr. H. F., C.S., to 1st assistant collector, vice Mr. W. F. Sinclair.

DODDRETT, Mr. W., C.S., to be 2nd assistant collector, vice Mr. H. F. Silcock.

PORTER, Mr. W., C.S., to be, sub pro tem., senior collector, vice Mr. H. E. M. James.

QUIN, Mr. H. O., C.S., to act as collector and district magistrate, Ahmedabad, district registrar, Ahmedabad, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the district of Ahmedabad, vice Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S., until relieved by Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.

LELY, Mr. F. S. P., C.S., on his relief by Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., to act as collector and district magistrate, Ahmedabad, district registrar, Ahmedabad, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the district of Ahmedabad.

DIXON, Assistant Surgeon G. M., has been placed on general duty, Bombay, from March 7.

DREW, Mr. W. W., C.S., to be provincial superintendent of census operations in the Bombay Presidency, from April 1. Mr. Drew will, while in the discharge of his duties as provincial superintendent, occupy the position of under-secretary to Government, General Department (census).

MAWSON, Mr. E. O., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed a colloquial examination in Marathi on Feb. 8.

KER, Mr. T., executive engineer, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has leave for eight months, from April 10 or such subsequent date as Mr. Ker may be permitted to avail himself of it.

### MILITARY.

YATES, Lieut.-Colonel C. J. A., General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service from Feb. 26 on a pension of £500 per annum, payable in England, subject to H.M.'s approval.

GREAVES, Lieut.-General Sir G. R., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., having, with the approval of H.M. the Queen, been appointed Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, assumed the command of the army on the 13th inst.

QUILL, Surgeon-Major R. H., M.B., Medical Staff, is brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay command from March 10, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

QUENTIN, Captain W., Staff Corps, wing commander 4th Regiment (1st Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months.

MACGEORGE, Lieut. H. K., 7th Dragoon Guards, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps from Feb. 26.

CLARKE, Conductor P., ordnance department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

CONGRAVE-SCHNEIDER—The services of Captain S. M. Congrave-Schneider, wing officer 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment (Grenadiers), are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Political Department.

CRAUFURD—The extension of leave for eight months granted by the Secretary of State to Lieut. J. A. H. Craufurd, Staff Corps, has been cancelled, and that officer granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for one month, expiring on April 30 next.

STACK, 2nd Lieut. C. S., 6th Dragoon Guards, officiating squadron officer 3rd Bombay L.C., is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Sept. 13, 1888, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India. 2nd Lieut. Stack will rank as Lieut. in the Bombay Staff Corps from Sept. 13, 1888, subject to H.M.'s approval.

WHITE, Major-General J. H., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, is permitted to proceed to Europe from March 29, in anticipation of sanction to his retirement from H.M.'s service.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, March 13.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HUDSON, Surgeon C. T., Indian Medical Service, to officiate in medical charge 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), vice Surgeon-Major A. K. Stewart, Indian Medical Service, proceeding on leave.

MACGEORGE, Lieut. H. K., 7th Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as squadron officer of 5th Bombay Cavalry (Sind Horse), on probation.

BARTON, Lieut. A. E., officiating wing officer, on probation, 4th Regiment (1st Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer, and will be graded below Lieut. Keown and above Lieut. Sargater.

MERRIMAN, Lieut. C. M. H., wing officer, quartermaster, and officiating adjutant 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion), to be adjutant (provisionally), from Feb. 29th, vice Lieut. Kemball, who has resigned that appointment.

CREAGH, Lieut. A. H. D., wing officer 19th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer and quartermaster 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion), vice Lieut. Merriman, appointed adjutant.

MOORE, Surgeon C. M., Indian Medical Service, to officiate in medical charge of 23rd Regiment (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, vice Surgeon C. B. Maitland, proceeding on leave.

CULLING, Surgeon J. C., Medical Staff, from general duty, Mhow district, is appointed to the medical charge of Station Hospital, Indore, vice Surgeon-Major W. M. James, Medical Staff, tour-expired.

Under instructions received from the Horse Guards, it is notified that the undermentioned second-lieutenants have been posted to the batteries stated against their names, viz :—

KELLY, Second Lieut. H. E. T., 55th Field Battery.

BATLY, Second Lieut. A. R., 27th Field Battery.

CURTIS, Second Lieut. A. W., No. 5 Battery, Southern Division.

BURGE, Second Lieut. F., No. 15 Battery, Western Division.  
PAINE, Second Lieut. J. H., No. 13 Battery Western Division.

## FURLOUGHS.

KIRK, Lieut. M. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, for one year, on private affairs.  
LLOYD, Lieut. M. B., 8 Battery Royal Horse Artillery, to England, for six months, on private.  
BARTON, Captain C. G., 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment, to England, for one year, on private affairs.  
COLERIDGE, Captain H. F., 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, to England, for nine months, on private affairs.  
BRANSON, Lieut. J. C. E., Madras Artillery Volunteers (attached to the Bombay Volunteer Artillery), to England, for six months, on private affairs.  
MCGREGOR, Lieut. W. E. S., 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to England, for six months, on private affairs.  
MATHESON, Honorary Captain and Paymaster T., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 29, Golconda (s), Calcutta; 29, Inventor (s), Calcutta; 30, Engineer (s), Calcutta; 31, Caramania (s), Calcutta; 31, Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—March 29, Traveller (s), Liverpool; 30, Clan Macarthur (s), Liverpool; April 1, Pongola (s), Natal.

MADRAS.—March 29, Taroba (s), London; April 1, Congella (s), Natal.

## DEPARTURES.

MADRAS.—March 30, Clan Grant (s), London; 30, Clan Mackay (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, April 11; from Brindisi, April 21.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Corder and family, Mr. M. C. Leckie, Miss Vidal, Mrs. Parker and family, Colonel and Mrs. Willoughby, Mr. Moore, Mr. C. W. R. Hooper, Dr. and Mrs. W. Church, Mr. Watling, Mrs. Woods and child, Mr. J. Potter, Lieut. F. S. Meaden, Bandmaster and Mrs. Hurst, Lieut. E. Bell. From Brindisi: Mr. J. M. Holmes, Major C. H. Scott, Mr. F. C. Channing, Mr. Buscarlet, Mr. G. K. Waysey.

For Gibraltar: Nurse Law, Mr. Learezecke, Miss Wynn, Mr. G. B. Nicholl, Mr. Adderley, Col. and Mrs. Archer, Capt. Gould, Mr. J. Bittton, Mr. E. J. Wright, Mr. Guerrero, Mrs. Orsman, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Bailey, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Simons, Sister Thomas, Mr. Esdaile, Miss Powley, Mrs. Vale.

For Ismailia: Mr. J. E. Sewell, Mr. and Mrs. Warrens, Mr. D. Johnston Smith, Mr. Kerr, Mr. N. Johnstone.

For Malta: Mr. W. Cooper, Mr. Norris, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Inglis, Mrs. Gibson.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, April 17; from Naples, April 26.

For Calcutta: Mr. Storemouth.

For Colombo: Mr. Vizard. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Oswald.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Savill, Miss Draper.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, April 18; from Brindisi, April 28.

For Colombo: From Brindisi: Mr. A. M. Ashmore.

For Bombay: Capt. Medley, Mr. Wetherill, Mrs. H. D. Douglas and infant. From Brindisi: Mr. A. Frere.

For Malta: Sergt.-Major and Mrs. J. Kingston and family, Mr. W. B. Rickards, Mrs. MacDermott and family, Mr. F. Foster, Mr. Shortside, Mr. Ferry, Mr. J. Leete and son.

For Gibraltar: Rev. A. Bennett, Mr. D. Sutcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Terrell, Mr. W. Pitt, Master Mainwaring, Corporal W. Vale, Mr. J. Watt, Sir James Fergusson, Mr. and Miss Sim, Mr. and Mrs. Crook, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, April 24; from Brindisi, May 5.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Morland, Messrs. Nicholl (2), Captain Bald, Mr. T. P. Coles.

For Brindisi: Mr. Escombe, Mr. Woodhouse.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Parry.

For Bombay: H.E. Sir A. Havelock and suite, Lady and Miss Havelock and servants, Mr. G. E. Jones, Mr. Roger Smith, Rev. J. Taylor. From Brindisi: Col. G. E. Handcock, Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Gaikwad, Mr. R. C. Jones.

For Kurrachee: From Brindisi: Lieut. G. R. Crawford.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, May 1.

For Gibraltar: Mr. G. W. Shaw and three friends, Mr. and Mrs. Rawnsley, Mr. and Miss Mocatta.

For Calcutta: Mr. Paris, Capt. Gastrell, Mr. T. Geddes.

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London, May 2; from Brindisi, May 12.

For Madras (via Bombay): Mr. R. O. Lloyd.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Sprott, Mr. Liardly, Mr. Chorr. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burke, Mr. W. C. Rand.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, May 8; from Brindisi, May 19.

For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Hind.

For Bombay: Mr. E. Pears. From Brindisi: Synd Hussein.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, May 15.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Ormerod and infant, Mrs. Hughes Garbett, Mrs. C. T. Gaddes.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, May 16; from Brindisi, May 26.

For Bombay: Mr. G. A. Ward, Lieut. G. Fullerton. From Brindisi: Rev. J. Beck.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Pitfield.

For Alexandria: Miss Roper.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, May 23; from Brindisi, June 2.

For Bombay: Surgeon-Major Barker, Capt. E. Lawford.

For Gibraltar: Gunner Smith.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail April 12.

For Colombo: Mr. G. Brereton, Mrs. A. Murray, Mr. W. B. D. Beatty, Mr. C. W. Gray, Mrs. Miss and Mr. Bredin, Lieut. G. P. Campbell, R.E., Miss Champley, Mr. L. P. White, Mr. E. Bruce.

For Calcutta: Mr. Dickson, Mrs. Scott, Mr. F. Morgan.

For Madras: Mrs. Hobday, Mr. W. Trevend, Miss Dewing, Mr. W. C. A. Pritt, Mrs. W. M. Gerrard, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Fawcett.

For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. C. Tafal.

For Port Said: Lieut. Henry.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail April 24.

For Madras: Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. G. Glendenning, Mr. A. Crichton Mitchell.

For Calcutta: Major J. A. C. Wedderburn.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail May 8.

For Aden: Capt. and Mrs. J. Mosse.

For Colombo: Mrs. Dick, two Misses Lick.

For Calcutta: Miss McLeod.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail April 12.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Forsyth and four children, Mr. H. Lennard, Miss Archer, Lieut. C. Griffiths, Col. and Mrs. G. Young, Capt. H. F. Macartney, Miss Sharpley, Mr. R. Clutterbuck, Mr. A. Redwood, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. A. Crucker.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, at Bombay, March 16.

From London: Lieut. King, Major Hewitt, Mr. Cayley, Lieut. Burne, Mr. Castellari, Mr. Munro, Mr. Henvey, Lieut. Battiscombe, Mr. Braithwaite, Mr. Cooper.

From Brindisi: Mr. Hollingsworth, Col. and Mrs. Spring, Major Riddell, Mr. Spencer Follett, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteaway, Mr. W. Fryer, Lieut. G. A. Showers, Mr. B. Ram, Mr. A. Keyser.

From Aden: Capt. Hughes.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, March 21.

For London: Mrs. Crawley-Boevey and child, Mr. and Mrs. Alston and infant, Mrs. Yeoman and child, Miss K. Adams and infant, Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Newton, three Misses Newton and Mr. Willie Newton, Mr. J. Kelso, Rev. Thomas Tracey, Miss S. Casdeewood, H.H. the Thakore Sahab of Gondal, H.H. the Maharani of Gondal, two children and infant, Miss R. McCullough, Mrs. Couldrey and two children, Mr. D. Boardman, Mr. A. Rae, Miss M. C. Hughes, Col. H. J. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Medworth, Mr. Medworth, jun., two Misses Medworth, two Masters Medworth, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Fitzgerald, Mrs. E. Rose, Mr. B. D. N. Chatterji, Mrs. Tooz, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Maitland and five children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Slane, Mrs. Thorburn, Mrs. Fraser and child, Mr. Williamson, Mr. P. G. Messent, Miss Thorton, Mr. Anderson, Capt. A. C. Caws, two Masters Jacob, Mrs. S. Matthews, Mr. T. B. Cass, Sir Lepel and Lady Griffin, Capt. Giles, Mr. C. J. Makin, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Sloan, Mr. J. Sloan, Mrs. Hodgkinson, Miss Weir, Dr. W. A. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. Dougal, Miss Robertson, Major Collwell, For Brindisi: Col. A. F. Laughton, C.B., Mrs. J. H. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen and child, Capt. Hon. R. T. Lawley, Miss M. Witt, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Lawson Smith, Hon. R. Steele, Mr. W. S. Grieve, Mr. T. Brighton, Mr. E. C. Johnson, Mr. C. P. Fox, Mrs. White, Col. Marryatt, Surendra N. Bannerji, Mr. De Cowey, Mr. J. Saine, Mr. W. A. Battenburgh, Mrs. Skinner and two children, Mr. R. J. H. Arbuthnot, Hon. C. H. Moor, Colonel and Mrs. Harane, Mrs. Arbuth-

net, Mr. W. S. Woods, Surg.-Major Stewart, Mr. S. L. Crocker, Mr. J. Duffus, Lord E. W. J. Manners, Mr. M. C. McVicar Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Self, Mr. C. F. Self, Capt. Hon. and Mrs. A. Graville.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Mendes.

For Ismailia: Mr. Armour, Mr. Bacon.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Apar.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, March 28.

For Marseilles: Rev. and Mrs. G. T. Washburn, Rev. J. P. Ellwood, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. J. O. Viben.

For London: Miss Pearson, Mr. W. T. Douglas, Mr. Michael Hughes, Mr. G. N. Beack, Mr. Galbraith, Mr. T. Davies, Mr. Jas. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Dr. B. Nanth and Mr. J. Kirk.

For Brindisi: Mr. Downs, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. Hardysal Singh and friend, Mr. Corbett, Mr. W. B. Carlesworth, Mr. Asquith, Mr. K. Moci Lal, Mr. Roda Mull, Col. H. M. Pratt, Mr. W. J. Hind.

For Aden: Mr. W. T. Douglas.

Per s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. C. Fraser, from Bombay, April 4.

For London: Mr. E. C. Baker, Miss Baker, Miss Chavasse, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Herbert Wright, Mrs. and Miss Harwood and infant, Mrs. Ward, Mr. A. Priestley, Mrs. M. G. Gerard, Mrs. Rix and infant, Mrs. Laurie and child, Master and Miss Fentiman, Rev. and Mrs. D. Hutton, Miss Hutton, Miss W. Bruce, Miss Bremer, Mrs. Tebbis, Miss White, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Herbert Hayfield, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Miss Barron, Miss Drysdale, Mrs. Davis and two children, Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bedford, Mrs. Chard, child and infant, Miss M. Vane, Mr. E. Plomer, Mr. A. Jones, Mr. D. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilson and child, Miss O'Flynn, Mr. Hardyal Singh, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Bomford and two children, Mrs. Evans, three children and infant, Miss Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, three children and infant, Mr. Wingate, Mr. L. W. Hollis, Mr. J. J. Carver and three children, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Atkin, Col. H. Hammond, Capt. E. E. Robertson, Mr. Ernest Lund, Col. H. M. Mallock, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lushington Taylor, child and infant, Mr. B. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, three children and infant, Mrs. Ashdon, Mr. C. MacMillan, Dr. S. Seton Smith, Mr. Thos. Ghaagan, Mrs. Venables and another lady, Rev. and Mrs. Baumann and child, Miss Gregory, Mr. J. S. Bradstreet, Mr. H. T. Ommanney, Mr. J. L. Taylor.

For Brindisi: Col. A. G. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Yorke-Smith, Mr. F. Sessions, Miss Nainby, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White, Sir Charles and Lady Gough, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Major and Mrs. Bisset and infant, Mrs. Yate, Mr. Shah Naimuddin Ahmed, Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Mr. B. G. Geidt, Mr. and Mrs. Kersall, Mrs. W. Reynolds, Mr. M. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Llewellyn, Miss Dyson, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Jno. Hooper, Mr. Goldring, Dr. and Mrs. Famin and child, Mrs. Clarence Gilbert, Capt. E. C. Bethune, Mr. J. Crosthwaite, Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, Major Burnaby, Mr. J. B. D. Adams, Mrs. Waller Stein, Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Mr. W. Seton Browne, Mr. Carnana, Mr. B. Finch, Col. and Mrs. Talbot-Coke, two Misses Talbot-Coke, Major Humphrey.

For Port Said: Mr. Laroche, Mr. Larasin.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Whitworth.

For Ismailia: Mr. D. F. DeVitre.

For Aden: Capt. Mercer, R.A., General Nairne, Brig. Gen. Sandford, Col. Merriman.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Valetta*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, R.N.R., from London, April 3; from Brindisi, April 14.

For Bombay: Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, Surg. C. L. Williams, Surg. T. C. White, Surg. T. W. Shaw, Surg. H. B. Melville, Surg. A. L. Duke, Surg. H. F. Cleveland, Surg. J. B. Smith, Col. G. W. Willock, Capt. J. W. Lister, Mr. G. A. Gordon, Mr. F. C. Spence, Mr. W. C. Symes, Miss Hazlewood, Miss Parker, Miss Sylvester, Mr. A. Mull, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Bukeh, Mr. Gleave. From Brindisi: Mr. J. H. Peebles, Mr. W. A. Jones, Mr. Sylvester, Mr. Armfield. From Venice: Capt. Butterworth.

For Madras (via Bombay): Mr. and Mrs. P. Keatch, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes. From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. R. Hope.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. W. Wilkinshaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wood, Mr. Brock, Mr. Benson.

For Malta: Mr. H. S. Clay, Mr. Leslie Melville, two Misses Melville, Mr. Walters, Mrs. John Walters, Col. E. S. Brook, Mrs. Brook and infant, Miss Eggar, Miss Naylor, Bandmaster and Mrs. Stewart and family, Commander W. S. King, Mr. and Mrs. Cattermole, Mr. and Mrs. Nairne, Mr. Metham.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Harman, Miss Lambert, Mr. W. B. Clayton, Admiral Purvis, Miss King, Mr. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Threlfall, Mr. Montanaro, Mr. R. H. Lepage.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. J. Staple and family, Miss K. O'Leary, Mr. Thorowgood.

For Ismailia: Capt. W. F. H. Stafford.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Bathgate.

For Colombo: Mrs. Gaddum.

For Port Said: Mr. P. Waldmeier.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ravenna*, Capt. S. Bason, from London, April 3; from Naples, April 12.

For Colombo: Rev. E. A. Dibben, Mr. G. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Redding.

For Ismailia: Mr. T. Gillford, Mr. H. S. Powell.

For Naples: Miss Berry, Mr. Symondson, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Eglant, Mr. E. Horn, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. A. Sullivan, Rev. H. J. and Mrs. Wiseman, Mr. E. H. C. Smith.

For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Grey, Mrs. and Miss Bolton, Mr. G. B. Allen, Mr. E. P. Fry, Messrs. F. D. and F. W. Bedford, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Brewer, Mr. Christie and friend, Mr. de Santy, Mr. W. W. Wise, Miss E. J. Poole, Mr. Cabessa, Capt. Rolleston, Mr. Marriott.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. Pearson, Mr. C. H. Pegg, Mr. J. E. Johns, Mr. Donnelly, Lieuts. M. R. Nightingale, C. B. Clutterbuck, A. Blair.

For Bombay: Lieuts. J. B. Bedford, W. T. Poole, C. V. Isacke, J. D. Kitchen, H. Simson, S. L. Reynolds, A. W. Peck, F. Graham, L. A. Cooke, H. B. Dalgety, E. C. Haag, H. S. Ainslie, C. B. Winter, C. D. Field, E. Kirkpatrick, E. H. Cullin, C. A. F. Hochin, A. H. Ogilvey-Spencer, G. J. Davis, A. A. West, J. R. Darley, W. H. Paterson, G. G. Brooke, H. A. Harrington, J. A. Goddard, H. W. Graham, J. B. Jardine, Major H. Hanson, Bandmaster and Mrs. Light.

For Aden: Mr. A. Chadwick.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Matheson*, from Calcutta, March 11.

For London: Miss MacVitu, Mr. Symington, Mrs. Warburton and daughter, Major Villiers Turner, Mr. Mahomed Youma, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hodson, Mr. Chard, Mr. Wetherby, Mr. Aldut Hakem, Mr. Langlands, Rev. and Mrs. J. G. Jones, Mrs. P. Urquhart. From Madras: Mrs. and Miss Downie, Mrs. Grigg, two children and governess, Mr. C. Scott's two children, Mrs. Clark and three children, Captain and Mrs. Tufcell, one child and ayah, Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Stone, Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. E. T. Macrae, Mr. A. L. Worthingham, Major Whitmore Smith's nurse.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Cameron*, from Bombay, March 14.

For Plymouth: Lieut. and Mrs. Gwynne, Mr. A. Crisp, Surgeon A. Edwards and servant, Mrs. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Gaitakell, Mr. J. W. Shaw, Mrs. Grayfoot and infant, Mr. G. E. Williams, Lady Leslie, two infants, and nurse.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, April 11.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Patch, Col. A. R. T. McRae, Mr. W. Goldring, Mr. H. F. Campbell, Mr. C. E. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. L. Fraser and child, Mr. A. V. Conybeare, M.P., General R. C. Stuart.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. J. Hans, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. V. C. Kelker, Mr. G. Tulsee, Rev. M. Thomas.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. B. Norman, Mr. H. Hoey, Lieut. A. Mallaby, Rev. Mr. Johnson.

Per s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, from Bombay, April 12.

For London: Mr. A. Martindale, Mrs. Martindale and two infants, Miss Martindale, Mrs. J. Somerville and three children, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McNeill, Rev. W. and Mrs. Robb and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dunnett and two infants, Mrs. and Miss Middleton and two children, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Brock, three children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Poke and two children, Mr. R. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Petter, two children and infant, Miss Petter, Mrs. Anderson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Smythies and two children, Mr. A. Leatham, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. Berthon Preston, Surg.-Major Burnett, Mr. J. J. Alder, Mr. Pedler, Mr. Geo. Brown, Mr. Sherrock, Miss Harris, Col. FitzGerald, Mr. W. A. Talboys, Col. G. K. M. Walter, Baron Bentinck, Mr. G. R. Armstrong and two children, Mrs. Moore, Mr. J. La Reuss, Capt. A. Phayre.

For Marseilles: Mr. T. Herbert Wright, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. A. B. Hollis, Mr. and Mrs. Husband, Mrs. Bell, two children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Q. Hardy, Col. and Mrs. Prinsep, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Rooke, Mr. Noel Fenwick, Capt. and Mrs. Dunn, Mr. J. E. Baillie, Mrs. F. B. Fry, Hon. Mrs. White, Mr. F. R. Tebbis, Dr. and Mrs. Charles, Rev. and Mrs. G. T. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Buyers, Lord and Lady Reay, Mrs. Burt and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and two children, Mr. Sparonborg, Mrs. Tremeneheere, Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Walker and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Tupper and three children, Mrs. Bagehawe, Mr. Edward Read, Mrs. Strong, Lieut. D. Haig, Lieut. G. O. L. Carew, Col. J. A. Hennessey, Mr. G. McCorkel, Major G. Hildebrand, Capt. Kirk, Mr. J. White, Mr. O. L. Harvey, Miss Calhoun, Mr. A. McNab, Lord FitzMorris, Lady Evelyn FitzMorris, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Miss Duxbury, Mr. Henry, Mrs. Dowden and child, Mr. Humphries, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cooper, Surg.-Major Gardner, Mr. Iskander, Brig.-Surg. A. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Arundel, Col. and Mrs. A. Godfrey, Mr. J. Short.

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

##### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsmouth.
Malabar .....	—	—	—	—	10 Apr.
Crocodile .....	—	9 Apr.	11 Apr.	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis .....	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WOLSELEY resumes command at Mandalay next week.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—March 15.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 98½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	100½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	108	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	104	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 920
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct.	990
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr. ct.	19
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	170

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	250
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	180
Brul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	90
Colaba ...	1,880	25	330
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	—
East India ...	1,000	130	1,250
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,100
French ...	all	50	525
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	40	415
Mercantile ...	125	7½	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	425
Mummar M. ...	all	25	190
New Berar ...	500	45	510
New Indian ...	125	11	85
Prince of Wales ...	400	40	320
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,150
Sind ...	750	50	430
Volkart ...	all	60	570

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	100
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	450
Albert Edward Mills ...	800	20	200
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	75
Bellary S. & W. Co. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhowmuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25	620
Central India ...	500	45	865
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	40	450
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	50	900
Empress Co. ...	all	25	480
Framjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	475
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	110
Hindustan ...	1,000	30	735
Hingmhat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	715
Imperial Cotton ...	500	35	460
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	875
James Greaves ...	500	25	550
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewras Baloo ...	1,000	45	810
Khandesh ...	1,000	50	570
Khatno Mackunjee ...	1,000	40	540
Leopold ...	100	5	150
Madras United ...	1,000	100	1,900
Mahabulnagar ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Pettit ...	all	50	1,125
Mazgaon ...	250	5	100
Morarij Goculdass ...	1,000	75	1,565
Nalgam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	600
Oriental ...	625	10	335
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	60
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,285
Shoondardas ...	1,000	80	—
Southern India ...	500	15	140
Southern Mahatras ...	250	12½	265
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	350
Western India ...	1,000	25	480

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr. ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-12-1	do.	—
B. E. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	190-5-6	—	405

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	82
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	8,450
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	800	70
Kemp & Co. ...	175	350
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,215
Thacker and Co. ...	25	110

## LAND COMPANIES.

Oblaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazgaon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

## CALCUTTA.—March 17.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	11 to
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	98 11 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	0 to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	100 12 to	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	100 13 to	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	to

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890) ...	102 0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	104 0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	102 0 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	102 0 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	102 4 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	102 8 to	—
4½ of 1892 (1902) ...	99 12 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	115 to
Allahabad ...	100	200 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	164 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	985 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	172½ to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	106 to
National of India ...	£12½	165 to 170
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	110 to 112
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	80 to 81
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9
Asiatic Jute ...	Nominal.
Bally Paper Mills ...	182 to
Barnagore Jute ...	100 to 101
Bengal Coal ...	1,800 to
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	17s. 6d.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1
Bengal Mills ...	£10
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burrakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100
Caw and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100
Equitable Coal ...	250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100
Gouropore ...	100
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation ...	100
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200
Murree Brewery ...	100
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100
New Beerboom Coal ...	100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100
Raneesunge Coal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	100
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amluckie ...	100
Accruttipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholas (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coochbeela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehing (Assam) ...	80
Dehra Dun ...	100
Dumail and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhumsiri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	130	55 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	130	180 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	30 to 32
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	52 to 53
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	115 to
Hoolungoria (Assam) ...	100	74 to
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to
Jallapore (Cachar) ...	—	—
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	—
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	12 to 13
Kangra Valley ...	100	per
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	66 to 68
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	—
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	77 to 78
Do. contributory ...	200	57 to 58
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	200 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Loobah ...	100	130 to
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	Liquidation
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 12
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	120 to
Do. contributory ...	90	110 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	—
Do. contributory ...	125	—
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	—	—
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	Nominal.
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	—
Sapakati ...	100	108 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	58	4-5 dist.
Seemah ...	—	—
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	86 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	53 to 54
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	67 to 68
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	45 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to 100
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	190 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to

## LONDON.—April 8.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all p.d. ...	100 to 100½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	107½ to 108
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	—
4 India Enforced Paper ...	—
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	—
4 Do. do. 1398 ...	—
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	106 to 108
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100 to 125
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100 to 125
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100 to 125
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100 to 125
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	100 to 125

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lim. ...	—	97 to 99
Bengal Central, Lim., Sha. ...	5	51 to 53
B. E. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	183 to 185
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23½ to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B. 2½ per ann. (less 1) ...	—	27½ to 28½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	112 to 114
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	165 to 167
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	147 to 149
Do. do. 4½ p.c. ...	100	188 to 190
Do. do. 4½ p.c. ...	100	182 to 184
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	—
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	110 to 112
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	24½	24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 ...	5	27½ to 28½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	128 to 132
South Mahatras Gua., Ltd. ...	30	114 to 116
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	118 to 120
West of India Port., Ltd. ...	80	112 to 114

## TELEGRAPHS

Eastern, Limited ...	all	14 to 14½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	14½ to 15½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99 to 101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	106 to 109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	106 to 108
Do. Exten., Austr. & China ...	all	14½ to 14½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	100 to 102
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	102 to 105
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	100 to 102
Indo-European, Lim. ...	all	41 to 43

## BANKS.

Agra...	all	8½ to 9
Chartered of India, A. and C...	all	28 to 30
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C...	all	26 to 27
Delhi and London	all	— to —
Hong Kong and Shanghai	all	58 to 60



# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the  
Period from which the Leave was granted.

## CIVIL.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)

Aitken, G. C., 24 mos., Berars Educl., Nov. 10, '89.  
Allen, D. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Feb. 28, '90.  
Allen, J. J., Ben. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 10, '89.  
Allan, W. G., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '89.  
Ansell, F., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., Feb. 25, '89.  
Anderson, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos. 14 dys., Feb. 15, '89.  
Andrew, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., '89.  
Apurba Chandra Datta, Ind. Survey.  
Arundell, E. W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '89.  
Ashhurst, F. H., N.W.P. & O., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89.  
Ashby, Capt. J. S., B.S.C., Asst. Resident Adm., 12 mos., Oct. 17, '89.  
Atkinson, R. F., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
Austin, E., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 5, '89.  
Baker, E., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 9, '89.  
Barnardo, G. C. F., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 20 mos. and 13 dys., Sept. 25, '88.  
Barnes, F. C., Ben. Supt. of Stamps, 18 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
Barry, W., B.Cov., N.W.P. Judcl. 24 mos., Mar. 27, '88.  
Barton, R., Ben. Secretariat, 12 mos., Aug. 6, '89.  
Bayley, C. S., Ben. Cov., 17 mos., May 28, '89.  
Bayne, C. G., Ben. C. v., Burma Commn., 21 m., Feb. 21, '90.  
Beatty, C. A. B., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 3, '89.  
Bell, J., Ben. Custum House, 6 mos., Oct. 11, '89.  
Bensley, B. C., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 25, '89.  
Berresford, G. C., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 10, '88.  
Berry, M. G., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 6, '89.  
Bickerton, C. H. C., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Dec. 9, '88.  
Biddulph, Col. J., Ben. Political, 17 mos., Mar. 28, '89.  
Billings, G. D., N.W.P. & O. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 17, '90.  
Bishop, L. M. M., Punjab Police, 17 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Blomherasett, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., 9 mos., Oct. 1, '89.  
Blood, Surg.-Maj. J.  
Blunt, Capt. E., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '90.  
Boileau, Lt.-Col. L. F., R.E., Ben. Cov., Rajputana P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 7, '89.  
Bolton, T., Survey of India, 24 mos., Apr. 9, '88.  
Boulton, W. A., Bom. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 16, '88.  
Braddon, J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 20, '89.  
Braidwood, J. M., N.W.P. & O. Forest, 12 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Branson, J. O. S., Ben. Cov., Fuel Dept., India, 12 mos., Feb. 28, '90.  
Breton, C. H., Bo. Rwy., 15 mos., May 25, '89.  
Breton, W. R. J., N.W.P. & O., Forest Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 18, '89.  
Broadfoot, R. D., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., May 3, '89.  
Brown, J. C., Ben. Cov., Pun. Comr., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
Bunbury, C. E. F., Pun. Comn., Ben. Cov., 18 mos., Jan. 23, '89.  
Burtova, L. R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Burton, Condr. R., Ben. Secretariat, 12 mos., Apr. 6, '89.  
Butcher, H., Ben. P.W.D., 31 mos., Mar. 23, '88.  
Campbell, Capt. A. W. D., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 21 mos. 2 dys., June 4, '89.  
Campbell, D. J. A., Ben. Cov., Burma Dy. Commr., 24 mos. Nov. 22, '88.  
Carruthers, E. W., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 11, '89.  
Carruthers, Surg. St. H. C., 12 mos., July 30, '89.  
Carstairs, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Com., 9 mos., Mar. 18, '90.  
Carter, G. M. S., Asst. Commr., Burma, 18 mos., Nov. 15, '89.  
Casey, A. E. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 44 ms., Apr. 16, '88.  
Channing, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 mos., May 5, '89.  
Charles, F. L., Bo. Cov., 24 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Chase, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Feb. 14, '90.  
Cherry, J. W., Ma. Forests, 18 mos., Feb. 3, '89.  
Chirade, J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Dec. 7, '89.  
Christie, W. B., Ben. P.W.D., 16 mos., May 23, '89.  
Clark, H. S., N.W.P. Police, 19 mos., Mar. 20, '89.  
Clark, W. O., Ben. Cov., Punjab Commr., 20 mos., Mar. 20, '89.  
Claxton, E., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos.  
Cleburne, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., June 21, '89.  
Clenning, G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 10, '89.  
Cloe, E. N. C., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
Cloe, A. H. G., Punjab Police, 14 mos., Apr. 28, '89.  
Coaker, Major W. H., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 4, '89.  
Collingwood, C., Ben. Pilot, 24 mos., Mar. 1, '90.  
Colquhoun, A. R., Burma Commn., 12 mos., Aug. 18, '89.  
Constable, C., Ben. Marine, 19 mos., May 10, '88.  
Constable, Capt. W. V., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., May 8, '89.  
Corkery, H., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 3, '89.  
Courtney, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 40 mos. 21 dys., Sept. 30, '87.  
Craddock, H. E., Ben. Police, 9 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Crawford, W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 30, '89.  
Crofts, Surg. J., Agency Surg. Kotah and Thallawar, 24 mos. June 12, '88.  
Cronin, Lt. J. J., B.S.C., Burma Commn., 18 mos., May 16, '89.  
Cunningham, Lieut.-Col. C., Bo. P.W., Acct. Dept., 19 mos. Dec. 15, '88.  
Dalton, G. J. B. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 23 mos. 29 dys., Mar. 6, '89.  
Dalsell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 39 mos., June 28, '87.  
Davy, F. S., Bo. Medl., 30 ms., Apr. 23, '88.  
Davidson, J. P., Mad. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 24, '88.  
Davis, A. H., N.W.P. & O. Police, 17 mos. 6 dys., Dec. 3, '88.

De Brath, S., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., June 25, '89.  
De la Courneuve, S. H. T., Burma Commn., 20 mos., June 24, '89.  
De Marsac, F. R., Ind. Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '89.  
Dennis, H., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 6, '90.  
Dennys, Surg. G. W. P., Pun. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '89.  
Dodd, A. J., Ben. Marine, 18 mos., May 10, '89.  
Drew, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '89.  
Drury, G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 30 mos., Mar. 8, '88.  
Duff, A. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 22 ms., July 24, '88.  
Duffin, C., Ind. Tele. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 22, '89.  
Durand, Sir H. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Sec. Foreign Dep., 12 mos., Nov. 22, '89.  
Dymott, Surg. D. F., Mad. Medl., 18 mos., May 18, '89.

Eales, C. L. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Apr. 2, '89.  
Ebdon, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '89.  
Edwards, F. L., Ben. Police, 17 mos., Apr. 6, '89.  
Eicke, F. W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
Elston, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos.  
Englewood, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 36 mos., Mar. 16, '88.  
Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. Dept., 26 mos., Mar. 23, '88.  
Ewing, R., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '89.

Farran, G. H., Bo. Judl., 6 mos. 15 days, Feb. 20, '90.  
Faussett, R. F. G., Ben. Police, 10 mos.  
Fisher, W. R., Ben. Forest Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Fleming, Lieut. J. M., B.S.C., Ben. Sur., 18 mos.  
Fletcher, W. M., Bo. Survey, 12 ms., Oct. 20, '89.  
Floyd, W. C. L., P.W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Apr. 4, '88.  
Foord, A. W., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
Forbes, G. S., Mad. Cov., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '89.  
Fordyce, C. G. D., Ben. Forest, 24 mos., Nov. 15, '88.  
Fowler, M. S., Ben. Forest Dept., 15 mos., May 10, '89.  
Fraser, J. S. D., Burma Commn., 22 mos., Oct. 5, '89.  
Frizelle, J., Ben. Cov., Punjab Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 7, '90.  
Frost, C. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos. 15 dys., May 17, '89.

Gardiner, J. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Aug. 20, '89.  
Garrett, Capt. R. V., B.S.C., Hyderabad Ass. Com., 16 mos., July 9, '89.  
Gayer, A. H., Burma Police, 12 mos., Nov. 16, '89.  
Geoghegan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '88.  
Good, W. N. P. & O., P.W.D., 23 mos., Dec. 7, '89.  
Gordon, L. C. P., Commr., 18 mos., May 3, '89.  
Gordon, W. E. E., Cap. M.S.C., Ben. Pol., 18 mos., Jan. 20, '89.  
Grant, A., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 10, '88.  
Grant, Alex., Pun. P.W.D., 30 mos., Dec. 5, '88.  
Grant, E., Calcutta Mint, 18 mos., Mar. 20, '89.  
Grant, F., P.W.D. Punjab, 36 mos., Oct. 27, '87.  
Gray, J., Bom. Mint, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '88.  
Greenleaf, A., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., Dec. 15, '88.  
Grierson, G. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 10, '90.  
Guthrie, Col. T. K., M.S.C., M. Pol., 6 mos., Feb. 10, '90.

Hamilton, C. P., Finl. Dept., 18 mos., May 3, '89.  
Hamilton, W. R., Bo. Judl., 9 ms., Oct. 10, '89.  
Hand, E., Ben. Tel. Dept., 14 mos., Apr. 21, '89.  
Handcock, G. F., Mad. P.W.D., 21 mos., Apr. 14, '89.  
Harriott, G. M., P.W.D., 24 mos.  
Harrison, F. A., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 5 mos., Dec. 5, '89.  
Harvey, Lieut.-Col. E., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 349 dys., Nov. 29, '89.  
Hart, W., Ben. Sec.  
Hart-Davis, T., Bo. Cov., 14 mos., Mar. 10, '89.  
Hartwell, S. E. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 7, '90.  
Haydon, Maj. W. H., R.E., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos. 19 dys., Nov. 17, '88.  
Hayes, A. M., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos., Feb. 1, '89.  
Henderson, Maj. C. B., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '89.  
Henderson, Surg. C., C.P. Medl., 24 mos., Aug. 28, '88.  
Henry, E. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 10, '89.  
Henslowe, C. W. E., Burma Rev., 2 yrs., Jan. 23, '88.  
Herbage, A., Indo-Europ. Tel. Dept., 24 ms., Apr. 15, '89.  
Herbert, Capt. C., B.S.C., Col. Ass., India, 18 mos., Sept. 10, '89.  
Herbert, D. W., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Hewatson, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Feb. 8, '89.  
Hildebrand, A. H., C.I.E., Burma Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., May 9, '89.  
Hiley, G. F., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 20, '90.  
Hill, A. G., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 2, '89.  
Hill, Lt.-Col. J. E., India Survey, 30 mos., May 18, '88.  
Hilton, J. E., Ben. P.W.D., 21 ms., May 18, '89.  
Hobart, R. T., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs. Police, 24 mos., Mar. 80, '89.  
Hoggson, Lieut. G. B., India Survey, 24 mos., Mar. 3, '89.  
Holland, W. J., Ben. Police, 72 mos., Oct. 18, '89.  
Holt, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 21 ms., Aug. 15, '89.  
Hood, R., Mad. Police, 18 mos., Feb. 8, '89.  
Horsfall, J. M., Ma. Cov., Mad. Judl., 8 mos. 15 days, Feb. 21, '90.

Hough, A., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., Dec. 28, '88.  
Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., N. W. Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.  
Howard, W. S., Bo. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 58 mos., May 18, '87.  
Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 43 mos., Apr. 9, '87.  
Hunter, D. O. H., Punjab Police, 18 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
Hynes, G. J., Ben. P.O.  
Ingils, T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 12, '89.  
Jackson, W. E., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 6, '90.  
Jacob, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 ms., Feb. 7, '89.  
Jameson, A. S., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 25, '89.  
Jenkins, T. L. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 29 ms., May 10, '88.  
Jones, C. A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos.  
Jones, G. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 23, '89.  
Jones, O. R., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
Jordon, G. C., Rangoon Dy. Com. Office, 12 mos., Aug. 2, '89.

Kaye, E. St. G., Burma Police, 18 mos., Feb. 14, '89.  
Keddie, J., Bur. P.W.D., 9 mos., Oct. 30, '89.  
Kelleher, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 mos., Mar. 15, '89.  
Kenyon, E. A., Ind. Tel. Dep., 16 mos., July 10, '89.  
Kilvert, F., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Aug. 6, '89.  
King, L. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., July 24, '88.  
King, E. W. P., 12 mos., Dec. 6, '89.  
Kirkbride, J., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 1, '89.  
Kirkpatrick, C., Ben. Sect., 6 mos., Mar. 7, '90.  
Knight, R., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Sept. 11, '89.  
Knowles, H. B., Berars Commn., 12 ms., May 28, '89.  
Knox, H. C., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
Knox, H. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos., Nov. 28, '88.

Lala Parkash Chand, Ben. Secret., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '89.  
Lamb, G. F., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Feb. 22, '89.  
Lamb, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 10, '89.  
Landon, C. P., Ben. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 19, '89.  
Lane, W., Bo. Judl., 9 mos., Sept. 3, '89.  
Laugharne, Maj. M., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 13 mos., to Aug. 10, '90.  
Leckie, M. C., Bo. Rev., 12 mos., May 3, '89.  
Lee, Surg.-Maj. H. A., Mad. Medl., 16 mos., May 18, '89.  
Leggatt, W. O. F., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Dec. 6, '89.  
Lidoke, J. E. P., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 4, '88.  
Lister, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 23 mos., '88.  
Logan, T. T., Mad. Educl., 19 mos. & 5 dys., '88.  
Long, J. S. L., Ben. P.W.D., 17 mos., June 8, '89.  
Longe, Capt. F. B., R.E., India Sur., 23 mos., Nov. 16, '88.  
Lukia, Surg. C. P., N.W.P. & O. Medl., 12 mos. 275 dys., Apr. 3, '89.  
Lyll, K. D., N.W.P. and O. Police, 24 mos., Apr. 13, '88.

Macaulay, C. P. L., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Finl. Dept., 12 mos., May 10, '89.  
MacDonnell, A. P., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Sec. to Govt. of India, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '90.  
MacDonnell, Surg.-Maj. J. O. M., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Jan. 29, '90.  
MacGeorge, G. W., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Macnamara, Surg. J. W. U., Ben. Medl., 24 ms., Nov. 2, '89.  
Macninchy, G. C., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 20, '89.  
Macpherson, D. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos., 24 dys., May 10, '89.  
Mathur, H., Bo. Forest Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 5, '89.  
Malet, A. A. G., Mad. P. W. D., 15 mos., Sept. 10, '89.  
Manning, E. O., Ben. Mar., 6 mos., Feb. 1, '90.  
Manser, Surg. Lt., Bom. Medl., 20 mos. 10 dys., Feb. 12, '89.  
Marsh, H., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 22 mos., Dec. 7, '89.  
Martin, Dr. C. A., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '89.  
Martin, D. F., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 8 yrs., Mar. 11, '88.  
Martyr, P. H., Burma Commn., 3 yrs., Apr. 11, '88.  
McConaghey, M. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. and O. Commr., 12 mos., Jan. 23, '90.  
McDermott, B. K. S., Burma Commn., 12 mos., July 6, '89.  
McNally, Surg.-Maj. C. J. M., Medl., 6 mos., Feb. 10, '90.  
Menner, R. E., Bo. P.W.D., 17 mos., May 19, '89.  
Meres, W. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
Mills, J. C., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '89.  
Mills, G. Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., July 21, '89.  
Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 25 mos., Apr. 15, '88.  
Moberley, H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.  
Monckton, M. J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., July 10, '88.  
Monk, H. L., P. W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Mar. 12, '88.  
Monro, H., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '89.  
Morris, D., Ben. P.W.D., 6 ms., Oct. 18, '89.  
Mosley, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos. 18 dys., Mar. 20, '89.  
Mounsey, C. H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 18, '89.  
Mulligan, W. G. T., Central Prov. Commn., 12 ms.  
Mulock, H. P., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 12 mos., Feb. 20, '90.  
Muntz, W. E., Ben. P. W. D., 12 mos., July 7, '89.

Naylor, J. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Nov. 30, '88.  
Newham, W. A., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., May 19, '89.  
Nicholson, F. A., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 12 ms., Nov. 25, '89.  
Nixon, Surg. G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Medl., 12 mos. 182 dys., Apr. 7, '89.

Oates, L. W., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 10, '88.  
O'Brien, E., Ben. Cov., O. Provs. Commn., 6 mos., Nov. 8, '89.  
Olphert, H. S., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., Dec. 26, '88.  
Owen, H. M., Ben. Judl., 6 mos., Mar. 6, '90.  
Oxenham, R. G., Bom. Educl., 9 ms., Feb. 8, '89.

Paine, F. J., Ben. Pilot, 24 mos., July 16, '89.  
Pallin, H. F., Ben. Police, 12 ms., Oct. 18, '89.  
Pank, Surg. P. D., Ben. Medl., 13 mos., Apr. 23, '89.  
Pantling, R., Ben. Agricl., 12 mos., Nov. 12, '89.  
Parakh, Surg.-Maj. D. N., Bo. Medl., 8 mos., Jan. 10, '90.  
Parsons, Lt. C. G., B.S.C., Punjab Commn., 12 mos., Nov. 8, '89.  
Partridge, W. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Secretat., 12 ms., Nov. 1, '89.  
Patten, T. A., Indo-Europ. Tel. Dept., 24 ms., Apr. 16, '89.  
Peacock, E. B., Pun. Judl., 12 mos., Jan. 16, '90.  
Pears, S. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 4, '89.  
Pedley, W. C., Bom. P.W.D., 39 mos., 18 May, '88.  
Pemberton, Surg. R., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., Jan. 10, '90.  
Pereira, E. S. D., Ben. Police, 9 mos., Dec. 2, '89.  
Perry, Surg. F. E., Ben. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 2, '89.  
Peters, J., Ben. Rwy. Dept., 6 mos., Dec. 7, '89.  
Peterson, F. E., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
Phillips, H. A. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 22, '89.

Pinhey, R. W. S., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Apr. 14, '89.  
Polson, Dr. J., Sind Commn., 9 mos., May 18, '89.  
Poynder, Surg. J. L., Mad. Medl., 22 ms., July 24, '88.  
Pritchard, C. B., Ben. Cov., Sind Commn., 6 mos., Nov. 8, '89.  
Pritchard, R. N. W., Ben. Police, 9 mos., Jan. 31, '90.  
Purser, W. E., Ben. Cov., Pun. Comr., 22 ms., Nov. 14, '88.  
Ramsey, Lieut. J., B.S.C., Ben. Pol.  
Rattray, A., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '89.  
Rattray, B., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Apr. 5, '89.

Rattray, M. N. Ind. Salt, 18 mos., May 14, '89.  
 Raven, P. E., Burma P.W.D., 20 mos., Dec. 2, '89.  
 Rawson, E. C., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 18, '90.  
 Reid, J. E., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 30, '89.  
 Reilly, H. M., Ben. Police, 24 mos., May 25, '89.  
 Reilly, F., Ind. P.W.D., 30 mos., 12 June, '88.  
 Rivas, C. M., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 12 mos., Mar. 2, '90.  
 Reynolds, W. H., Ben. Survey, 7 mos., Jan. 24, '90.  
 Ribbentrop, E., Ben. Forest Dept., 19 mos., Aug. 20, '89.  
 Rigby, V., Ben. P.W.D.  
 Riskey, H. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., to Nov. 20, '90.  
 Roberts, C., Punjab P.W.D., 26 mos., June 23, '88.  
 Robertson, B., Bo. Cov.  
 Rooper, F. L., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 15, '89.  
 Ross, Surg. D. R., Political Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 10, '88.  
 Rowe, F. J., Ben. Educl. Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 15, '89.  
 Rowe, J. E., Punjab Commr., 19 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
 Ruddock, E. H., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rv. & Gm., 24 mos., Apr. 28, '88.  
 Russell, S., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct. 23, '89.  
 Rust, R., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Apr. 1, '90.  
 Ry Orugante Swarama Krishnamma, M. R., Ma. Dist. Munsif, 12 mos., July 2, '89.

Sarkies, Surg. S. C., M. Medl., 12 mos., Feb. 10, '90.  
 Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E. Ben. P.W.D., 43 mos., Mar. 4, '87.  
 Scott, A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '89.  
 Scott, D. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '87.  
 Scott, J., Foreign Secretariat, 12 mos., Dec. 12, '89.  
 Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 40 mos., Mar. 4, '87.  
 Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 33 mos., Feb. 7, '89.  
 Shaw, W. R., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 19, '89.  
 Sim, H. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Jan. 18, '89.  
 Single, J. G., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
 Slater, J. S., Ben. Educl., 6 mos., Feb. 20, '90.  
 Smith, C. A., Mad. P. W. D., 14 mos., Aug. 24, '89.  
 Smith, C. S., Mad. Conser. of Forests, 24 mos., July 14, '88.  
 Smith, F. S. G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Feb. 6, '90.  
 Smith, H. W., Ben. Tel., 24 mos., June 6, '88.  
 Smith, J., Ben. Marine, 18 mos., Mar. 29, '89.  
 Smith, L. G., Ben. Conser. of Forests, 18 mos., Apr. 28, '89.  
 Smith, H. S., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 15, '89.  
 Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E. India P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 15, '88.  
 Snadden, W. G., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 17, '89.  
 Spankie, Capt. J. P. W., B.S.C., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Apr. 8, '89.  
 Spencer, F. A., Bo. Judl., 10 mos., Feb. 1, '90.  
 Spooner, G. B., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 9, '90.  
 Stevenson, G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., 21 dys., June 22, '89.  
 Stevenson, R. E., Burma Commn., 21 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
 Steward, A. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Polit. Dep., 18 mos., Dec. 5, '89.  
 Stewart, T. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Surv., 14 ms., June 4, '89.  
 Strickland, H. J., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 19 ms., Mar. 22, '89.  
 Stuart, H. R., C.F. Police, 21 mos., Oct. 25, '88.  
 Stuart, W. B., Burma Police, 15 mos., June 13, '89.  
 Summers, T., Bo. P.W.D., 27 mos., Mar. 21, '88.  
 Sweet, H. F. D., Mad. Forests, 30 mos., Mar. 2, '88.  
 Syad Alay Mahomed, Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 6 mos., Sept. 8, '89.

Taylor, C., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
 Taylor, H. R. B., Ma. Rev. Survey.  
 Tickell, C., Punjab P.W.D., 6 mos., Nov. 15, '89.  
 Thompson, E., Burma Police, 15 mos., July 6, '88.  
 Thomson, R. J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 3, '88.  
 Thorburn, J., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 8, '89.  
 Thorburn, W. M., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., 8 dys., Aug. 24, '89.  
 Thornhill, G. T., Rev. and Gen. Ma., 12 mos., July 9, '89.  
 Thornton, L. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Sect., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
 Tickell, J. L., F.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 24 mos., Apr. 27, '88.  
 Toogood, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos.  
 Trevor, A. S., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '89.  
 Tucker, H. St. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Commr., 24 mos., Apr. 20, '89.  
 Tupnell, C. F., P.W.D., Punjab, 30 mos., Nov. 5, '87.  
 Tupp, A. C., Ben. Cov., N.W. P. & O. A. Sect. Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 29, '89.  
 Turner, H. G., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 17, '89.

Vernon, H. C. E., N. W. P. & D., P. W. D., 36 mos., Mar. 16, '87.  
 Vincent, F. D. A., Mad. Forests, 34 mos., May 18, '87.  
 Vivian, W., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos., May 18, '89.  
 Vowell, C. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Jan. 19, '90.  
 Wace, A. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 7, '90.  
 Wahab, Captain R. A., R.E., Ben. Cov., Ind. Survey, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '89.  
 Walker, Surg.-Maj. G. L., Ben. Medl., 20 ms., Apr. 9, '89.  
 Walsh, E. E., Ben. Cov.  
 Walsh, J., Bo. Customs, 6 mos., Nov. 6, '89.  
 Warden, F. H., Bo. Police, 4 mos.  
 Warth, Dr. H. F. S., Ben. Educl., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
 Webb, Surg. W. W., M.B., Ben. Medl., 24 mos., July 31, '89.  
 Weidemann, G. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 10 mos., Mar. 15, '89.  
 Weir, C. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 2, '89.  
 Wells, J. R., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Aug. 31, '89.  
 West, W. O. B., Ben. Pilot Ser., 24 mos., Jan. 5, '89.  
 Westcott, J. F., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
 Wetherill, J. F., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos.  
 Whish, C. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 20 mos., Dec. 9, '88.  
 White, G. G., C.P. & P.W.D., 24 mos., May 24, '88.  
 Whitford, Maj. W. W. B., R.E., Punjab P.W.D., 2 years, Sept. 16, '88.  
 Whitwell, Surg. R. H., Ben. Medl., 18 mos., Jan. 1, '89.  
 Williams, H. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '90.  
 Williams, W., Ind. Tel. Dep., 6 mos., Nov. 22, '89.  
 Wilson, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 48 mos., Nov. 13, '86.  
 Wingate, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 7, '90.  
 Wolley-Dod, F., Ben. P.W.D., 30 mo., Mar. 8, '89.  
 Wood, S. G., Ben. Acta. Dept., 24 mos., Jan. 24, '89.  
 Wood, T. W., Burma Police, 12 mos., June 19, '89.

Woodside, J., N.W.P. & O., Forest, 12 mos., Nov. 18, '89.  
 Woodward, H. S., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '89.  
 Woodward, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Apr. 1, '88.  
 Wordsworth, W., Bo. Educl., 29 mos., Oct. 10, '87.  
 Wray, H., Bo. P.W.D., 6 mos., Jan. 29, '90.  
 Wyatt, J. C., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 18, '89.  
 Wybrow, G. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos.

## CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH

Bartlett, Rev. P. R. H., 12 mos., May 28, '89, Bo.  
 Bray, Rev. W. H., 9 mos., Feb. 7, '90, B.  
 Burnett, R. P., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.  
 Carruthers, Rev. G. T., 23 ms. 22 dys., Nov. 7, '89, Ben.  
 Clark, Rev. W., Bo., 24 mos., Oct. 7, '87.  
 Cumine, Rev. R. H., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.  
 Duke, Rev. W. A., Bengal, 2 yrs., Apr. 1, '88.  
 Durham, Rev. R. H., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.  
 English, Rev. J., 12 mos., May 3, '89, Ma.  
 Gibson, Rev. E., 24 mos., Dec. 28, '89, Ma.  
 Gotthard, Rev. G., 18 mos., May 28, '89, Bo.  
 Griffith, Rev. W. H., 24 mos., Mar. 20, '89, Ben.  
 Hamilton, Rev. W. A., 21 mos., Dec. 7, '89, B.  
 Henderson, Rev. J., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '90, Bo.  
 Jermyn, Rev. E., 24 mos., July 9, '89, Ben.  
 Johnston, Ven. Archdeacon C. F. H., 12 mos., Aug. 6, '89, Bo.  
 Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 19 mos. 4 dys., Apr. 29, '88.  
 Kinsman, Rev. V. W., 12 mos., Dec. 6, '89, B.  
 Kitchen, Rev. W., 18 mos., Feb. 6, '89, Ben.  
 Lamert, Rev. M., Bengal, 2 yrs., May 4, '88.  
 Le Febvre, Rev. P. H., 24 mos., Jan. 25, '89, Bo.  
 Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Ben., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '88.  
 Midwinter, Rev. H. N., 21 mos., Jan. 20, '88, Bo.  
 Montgomery, Rev. F. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.  
 Morley, Rev. S., 15 mos., May 7, '89, Ma.  
 O'Connor, Rev. H. K., 26 mos., June 8, '87, Ben.  
 Olyat, Rev. W., 39 mos., Apr. 3, '87, Ben.  
 Orton, Rev. F., Bengal, 1 yr. 4 mos., Apr. 23, '88.  
 Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R., Ben., 24 mos., Sept. 6, '87.  
 Sharp, Rev. J., 24 mos., May 10, '89, Ma.  
 Stone, Rev. A. E., 24 mos., Nov. 5, '89, Ben.  
 Taylor, Rev. J., 12 mos., May 18, '89, Ben.  
 Tollemache, Rev. C. R., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '88, Ben.  
 Warneford, Rev. T. L. J., 24 mos., June 13, '89, Ben.  
 Wilcocks, Rev. J. O. F., 24 mos., Sept. 27, '88, Ben.  
 Williams, Rev. A. A., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '88, Ma.  
 Wright, Rev. C. H. L., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89, Ma.

## MILITARY.

Adam, Brig. Gen., F. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '89, Bo.  
 Adams, Surg. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 8, '89, M.  
 Adams, Capt. R. B., S.C., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.  
 Adamson, Maj. C. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 173 dys., fr. June 5, '88, M.  
 Anderson, Lieut. H. R. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 13, '88, Bo.  
 Angelo, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 5, '89, B.  
 Arnott, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 18, '89, Bo.  
 Baber, Lt.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 15 m., fr. Mar. 16, '89, M.  
 Bainbridge, Surg.-Maj. G., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 27, '89, Bo.  
 Bainsfather, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 18 m., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.  
 Barron, Col. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.  
 Barry, Surg. J. P., 1 yr., Bo.  
 Bartholomew, Lt.-Col. R., Cav., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '89, B.  
 Batty, Maj. F. D., S.C., B.  
 Beale, Lieut. A. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 10, '89, Bo.  
 Beames, Lieut. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 31, '90, B.  
 Bell, Maj. A. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '89, Bo.  
 Bell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 3, '89, M.  
 Bellasis, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 9, '89, B.  
 Bennett, Bde-Surg. J., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.  
 Biddulph, Capt. S. F., S.C., 1 yr. 238 dys., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.  
 Billings, Lieut. C. H., S.C., B., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 24, '89.  
 Birch, Col. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 28, '90, Ben.  
 Birch, Col. V., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.  
 Boileau, Lieut. H. E., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Sept. 14, '88, B.  
 Bolton, Capt. H. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '90, B.  
 Bond, Lieut. C. R. A., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '89, B.  
 Borradaile, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 30, '89, B.  
 Bower, Lieut. D. M., S.C., B.  
 Bowie, Col. M. M., S.C., 9 mos., M.  
 Brabazon, Surg. H. M., 1 yr., fr. July 23, '89, B.  
 Bradley, Lieut. H. V., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 9, '89, B.  
 Brander, Maj. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 27, '90, Bo.  
 Brett, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Nov. 26, '88, M.  
 Briace, Maj. H. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '89, B.  
 Broome, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.  
 Brown, Col. F. D. M., V.C., S.C., 212 dys., fr. Mar. 30, '90, B.  
 Brown, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 10, '89, Bo.  
 Brown, Capt. J. A., S.C., B.  
 Browne, Surg.-Maj. W. R., 9 mos., M.  
 Bruce, Lieut. A. F., S.C., B.  
 Bruce, Lieut. F., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Aug. 22, '89, M.  
 Buchanan, Lieut. G. A. L., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '89, M.  
 Bullock, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr. 235 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '89, M.  
 Burton, Maj. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.  
 Cameron, Surg. Maj. L. M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '89, B.  
 Campbell, Colonel J. E., S.C., 1 yr. 243 dys., fr. May 18, '89, B.  
 Campbell, Col. R. B. P. P., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 14, '90, B.  
 Campbell, Lieut.-Col. L. R. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 2, '89, B.

Candy, Capt. J. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 23, '89, Bo.  
 Carey, Lieut. O. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 28, '89, B.  
 Caulley, Lt.-Col. C. G., Cav., 1 yr. 121 dys., fr. July 6, '89, B.  
 Casale, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '90, B.  
 Churchill, Lieut. F., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Dec. 23, '88, M.  
 Clarke, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 2 Aug. 27, '89, M.  
 Clement, Col. M., S.C., till June 11, '90, E.  
 Coles, Col. C. H., till July 8, '90, Bo.  
 Colomb, Lieut. G. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 6, '90, B.  
 Comins, Lieut. H., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '89, B.  
 Connell, Lieut. C. E. H., S.C., 18 ms., fr. May 10, '89, M.  
 Conolly, Col. E. R., S.C., 1 yr. 94 dys., fr. May 8, '89, B.  
 Cowan, Lieut.-Col. S. H., S.C., 1 yr. 163 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.  
 Cowie, Col. D., S.C., to Nov. 29, '90, M.  
 Craster, Capt. J. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 6, '90, B.  
 Crawford, Col. H. F. E. F., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Oct. 8, '89, M.  
 Cronin, Lieut. J. J., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 16, '89, B.

Da Costa, Surg. E. R., 21 mos., fr. Oct. 25, '88, M.  
 Dalrymple, Lt.-Col. K. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '89, M.  
 Dealy, Lieut. J. A., R.E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 29, '88, M.  
 Deane, Surg.-Maj. A., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '89, B.  
 De Vismes de Pontleu, Lieut. P., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.  
 De Wilton, Lieut. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 5, '90, B.  
 Dick, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 4, '89, B.  
 Dobbs, Capt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '89, M.  
 Douglas, Lieut. J. A., S.C., B.  
 Doveton, Col. J. C., S.C., 1 yr. 18 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '89, M.  
 Doyle, Surg. F. J., 1 yr. fr. Oct. 1, '89, M.  
 Drew, Lieut. A. B. H., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Nov. 4, '89, B.  
 Drummond, Major F. H. R., S.C., 270 days, fr. Feb. 8, '90, B.  
 Duncan, Lieut. F., S.C., fr. Dec. 23, '88, B.

Eales, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 24, '89, M.  
 Eardley-Wilmot, Capt. H. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 9, '89, M.  
 Eardley-Wilmot, Col. R., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 9, '89, B.  
 Egerton, Lieut. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 22, '90, B.  
 Ellis, Lt.-Col. W. V., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.  
 Elphinstone, Lieut. A. P. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 19, '90, Bo.  
 Ewart, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 8, '88, B.

Fagan, Capt. H. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 8, '90, B.  
 Faiken, Capt. C. G. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.  
 Ferguson, Surg. A. F., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '89, Bo.  
 French, Lieut. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 14, '89, M.  
 Filgate, Col. A. J., R.E., till Oct. 27, '90, M.  
 Fisher, Lieut.-Col. V. O., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '89, B.  
 Fordyce, Maj. J. F. D., S.C., 1 yr. 208 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '89, M.  
 Francis, Capt. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '90, Bo.  
 Fraser, Col. H., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 15, '89, M.  
 Fry, Capt. C. I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 8, '90, Bo.  
 Furlong, Col. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 30, '89, M.

Gambler, Capt. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '88, Bo.  
 Garetin, Capt. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 20, '89, B.  
 Georges, Capt. H. W. B., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '89, M.  
 Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., till June 25, '90, B.  
 Gibbs, Capt. M. I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 14, '90, B.  
 Goldie, Lieut. Col. B. J., R.E., 14 ms., fr. April 30, '89, B.  
 Goldsmith, Surg.-Maj. S. J., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 4, '89, Bo.  
 Gordon, Capt. J. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Dec. 19, '88, Bo.  
 Gordon, Maj. J. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 13, '89, B.  
 Gough, Lieut. S. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 12, '89, B.  
 Grimston, Lieut. R. E., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.

Hammond, Col. F. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.  
 Hancock, Capt. F. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 9, '89, B.  
 Handcock, Col. A. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 1, '90, B.  
 Harris, Capt. W. O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '89, B.  
 Harrison, Capt. D. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.  
 Hastings, Capt. E. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 21, '88, M.  
 Houghton, Capt. J., S.C., fr. Mar. 12, '88, B.  
 Houghton, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 25, '89, M.  
 Hawkes, Maj. G., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Feb. 8, '90, M.  
 Hay, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '89, B.  
 Hay, Maj. A., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 16, '89, Bo.  
 Hayes, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '89, B.  
 Hayter, Col. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, '89, M.  
 Herbert, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 8, '89, B.  
 Hill, Lt.-Col. R. H. T., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '89, M.  
 Hodgson, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 8, '89, B.  
 Hodge, Maj. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 20, '90, B.  
 Hojel, Bde-Eng. A. N., 6 mos., Bo.  
 Holloway, Lieut. E. L., S.C., fr. June 13, '89, M.  
 Honner, Capt. W. J., R.A., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.  
 Horsford, Col. M. T., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '89, B.  
 Houston-Crauford, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.  
 Howell, Lieut.-Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '89, B.  
 Hudson, Col. J., S.C., till Sept. 7, '90.  
 Hume, Surg.-Maj. T. M.  
 Hunt, Lieut.-Col. H. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 12, '90, Bo.  
 Hunter, Lieut. Col. F. M., O.B., C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, Bo.  
 Hutchins, Capt. H. L., S.C., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.  
 Hutchinson, Capt. J. W. C., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89.  
 Hutchinson, Maj. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '89, B.

Ievers, Lieut. O. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, M.  
 Iles, Lieut. H. W., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, B.  
 Jackson, Col. G. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '89, B.  
 Jamieson, Col. L. F., S.C., 1 yr., B.  
 Jarrett, Col. H. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '89, B.  
 Jenkins, Col. R. G., S.C., 1 yr. 192 dys., fr. Apr. 6, '89, M.  
 Johnson, Lieut. A. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 27, '89, B.  
 Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '89, B.  
 Johnstone, Capt. R. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 8, '90, Bo.  
 Jones, Lieut. H. J., S.C., B.  
 Jordan, Surg. J. G., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 8, '89, B.

Keary, Capt. H. D'U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 17, '89, M.  
 Keelan, Surg.-Maj. B. C., 2 yrs. 9 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '88, Bo.  
 Kendall, Lieut. J. S.C., 183 dys., fr. Dec. 17, '89, M.

Lane, Col. C. T., S.C., 15 mo., fr. July 9, '89, B.  
 Leader, Maj. T. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 14, '89, M.  
 Lee, Surg.-Maj. W. A., 1 yr., fr. May 18, '89, M.  
 Leggett, Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '89, M.  
 Lewin, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 22, '88, M.  
 Lowry, Lieut. H. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '89, M.  
 Lushington, Capt. E. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '89, M.  
 Lyon, Bde. Surg. I. B., C.I.E., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.  
 Lyons-Montgomery, Capt. H. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 5, '89, B.

Macdonald, Col. D., S.C., 1 yr. 15 dys., fr. Dec. 12, '89, B.  
 Mackenzie, Lieut.-Col. J. S. F., S.C., 1 yr. 284 dys., fr. Dec. 27, '89, M.

MacMahon, Capt. G. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '89, Bo.  
 Maconchy, Lieut. E. S. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 16, '89, M.  
 Macpherson, Maj. D. A. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, '89, B.  
 Mainwaring, Lieut. C. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 24, '89, M.  
 Mansel, Maj. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.  
 Marsh, Col. F. H. B., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.  
 Marshall, Capt. W. S., S.C., 1 yr. 182 ds., fr. Mar. 2, '90, B.  
 Martin, Maj. M. K., S.C., B.  
 Massey, Capt. H. S., S.C., B.  
 Mathewes, Lieut. J. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '89, M.  
 Mathew, Surg.-Maj. R. G., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 8, '89, B.  
 Mayne, Surg.-Maj. T., 17 mos., fr. Feb. 8, '89, M.  
 McCarthy, Bde.-Surg. D. J., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 5, '88, M.  
 Middlecoat, Col. F., S.C., M.  
 Miles, Col. S. B., S.C., 6 mos., Bo.  
 Mookler, Lieut.-Col. E., Inf., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.  
 Moloney, Surg.-Maj. T. M. D., 1 yr., fr. May 25, '89, B.  
 Money, Col. E. E. K., S.C., till Feb. 17, '91, B.  
 Moore, Maj. R. F., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '90, B.  
 Morris, Lieut.-Col. G. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '89, B.  
 Morton, Lieut. E. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '89, B.  
 Mosley, Lieut.-Col. J. E. P., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 13, '89, B.  
 Mulvaney, Surg.-Maj. E., 18 mos., fr. April 5, '89, B.  
 Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., 2 yrs. 2 mos., fr. Nov. 5, '87, B.

Napier, Lieut. Hon. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '89, B.  
 Neill, Lieut.-Col. G. F. E. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 22, '89, M.  
 Noble, Col. C. S., S.C., 19 mos., fr. May 10, '89, B.

Palmer, Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '89, B.  
 Palmer, Lieut. H. I. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89, B.  
 Paterson, Lt.-Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 4, '89, B.  
 Patterson, Surg.-Maj. D. A., 18 mos., fr. May 17, '89, Bo.  
 Payne, Col. C. D. P., S.C., Bo.  
 Peach, Lieut. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '89, M.  
 Peat, Col. W. S. C., 1 yr., Bo.  
 Peirce, Capt. C. E., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '89, Bo.  
 Phillips, Lieut. L. B.  
 Phillips, Col. A. N., Inf., 3 yrs., fr. Apr. 25, '87, B.  
 Philpotts, Capt. R. V., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 7, '89, B.  
 Pollock, Capt. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 24, '89, B.  
 Porter, Capt. H. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89, M.  
 Portman, Colonel A. B., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '89, Bo.  
 Prall, Surg. G. S., 13 mos., fr. Aug. 6, '89, Bo.  
 Prichard, Capt. G. P. M., S.C., M.

Ralkes, Maj. F. D., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '90, Bo.  
 Ranking, Surg.-Maj. G. S. A., M.D., 18 mos., fr. May 29, '89, B.  
 Ransom, Lieut. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '90, Bo.  
 Rawlinson, Maj. S. K., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 4, '89, M.  
 Repton, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 304 dys., fr. June 25, '89, B.  
 Retallick, Capt. J. M. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 3, '88, B.  
 Rich, Capt. W. H. D., S.C., M.  
 Robertson, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '89, B.  
 Robertson, Surg. R., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 29, '89, M.  
 Robinson, Surg.-Maj. M., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '89, M.  
 Rodwell, Capt. E. H., S.C., 204 mos., fr. Nov. 15, '88, B.  
 Rogers, Lieut.-Col. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '89, B.  
 Row, Lieut. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '90, B.

Sangster, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '89, Bo.  
 Sartorius, Col. G. C., C.B., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 12, '89, Bo.  
 Schlesinger, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '89, B.  
 Soomee, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr. 153 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.  
 Scott, Lieut. C. D., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 25, '89, B.  
 Scott, Col. Wm., S.C., 18 mos., from May 25, '89, Bo.  
 Seaton, Col. W. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, M.  
 Sherard, Capt. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '89, Bo.  
 Shore, Lieut. O. B. F., S.C., fr. July 1, '87, B.  
 Simpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., till Aug. 31, '90, M.  
 Simpson, Maj. R. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 16, '89, Bo.  
 Smith, Col. J. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.  
 Smurthwaite, Lt. P. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 1, '89, B.  
 Snell, Maj. F. W., S.C., 273 dys., fr. Jan. 8, '90, Bo.  
 Sparks, Lieut.-Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 30, '89, B.  
 Spencer, Bde.-Surg. L. D., 18 mos., fr. May 3, '89, B.  
 Stevens, Capt. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '89, M.  
 Stevens, Capt. G. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 20, '89, M.  
 Stevens, Lieut. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '89, B.  
 Steward, Col. C. S., Cav., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '89, M.  
 Stewart, Lieut. W., S.C., 275 dys., fr. Jan. 17, '90, B.  
 Stokoe, Lt.-Col. R., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '89, M.  
 Strahan, Surg.-Maj. A. B., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 10, '89, B.  
 Strettell, Lt.-Col. A. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.  
 Stuart, Col. C. J., S.C., till July 20, '90, M.  
 Swanston, Lieut. C. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '89, B.  
 Swayne, Lieut. E. G., S.C., B.  
 Swinhoe, Col. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 5, '89, Bo.  
 Swinton-Skinner, Col. E., S.C., fr. 1 yr., Sept. 13, '89, M.

Taylor, Capt. D. J. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '89, Bo.  
 Taylor, Lt.-Col. R. F., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '89, M.  
 Taylor, Capt. E. E., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. '89, B.  
 Taylor, Capt. R. E. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 22, '89, B.  
 Taylor, Capt. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 28, '89, Bo.  
 Thomas, Lieut. H. S. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 24, '89, M.  
 Thomson, Maj. T. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 7, '89, B.  
 Thompson, Lieut. D. M., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Feb. 18, '90, B.  
 Thornhill, Lieut. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '89, M.  
 Thring, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 25, '89, M.  
 Thullier, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 14, '89, B.  
 Tottenham, Lieut. R. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '89, B.  
 Townshend, Lieut. C. V. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 9, '89, M.  
 Trotter, Lt.-Col. H., C.B., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.  
 Tweddell, Col. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '89, B.

Vans Agnew, Lieut. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '89, M.  
 Vaughan, Lieut. P. B., S.C., B.  
 Vibart, Col. H. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '89, M.

Walker, Col. J. G. D., Cav., 1 yr. 316 days, fr. May 28, '89, M.

Walters, Lieut. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '89, Bo.  
 Ward, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 14, '89, M.  
 Warden, Capt. E. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 15, '89, M.  
 Warden, Capt. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '89, Bo.  
 Waters, Surg.-Maj. G., 1 yr. 237 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '89, Bo.  
 Watson, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '89, B.  
 Webster, Lieut. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '89, Bo.  
 Welch, Maj. F. G. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 22, '89, Bo.  
 Welman, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 16, '89, Bo.  
 Westmorland, Maj. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '89, B.  
 Wheatley, Capt. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., Oct. 21, '89, B.  
 Wheeler, Capt. C. S., S.C., 1 yr. 9 mos., fr. Feb. 14, '89, B.  
 Williams, Lieut. C. S., S.C., B.  
 Williams, Lieut. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 4, '89, Bo.  
 Wilton, Col. W. H. St. A., Inf., 1 yr. 281 days, M.  
 Wimble, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 11, '89, M.  
 Wood, Capt. E. J. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 23, '89, B.  
 Wood, Lieut. P. A. N. St. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '89, Bo.  
 Woodhouse, Col. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '89, M.  
 Wright, Lieut. E. G. S., R.C.  
 Wyllie, Maj. W. H. C., C.I.E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 28, '89, B.  
 Wyllie, Lieut. F., S.C., 14 mos., fr. May 5, '89, M.

Young, Maj. H. P., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.  
 Younghusband, Capt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '89, B.

## THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

### AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY,

Containing Original Articles on the History, the Beliefs, the Literature, and the Folklore of the East.

A Special Article gives each quarter an account of all Literary Work being done throughout the world in their branches of inquiry.

Vol. XXII. (New Series.) Part 1. January, 1890.  
Price 12s.

CONTENTS.—A Catalogue of the Chinese Manuscripts in the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society. By Henry F. Holt.—Book of the King's Son and the Ascentic. By E. Rehat-ek.—Adventures of a Japanese Sailor in the Malay Archipelago, A.D. 1764 to 1771. By W. G. Aston. C.M.G.—Methods of Archaeological Excavation in India. By A. Rea, M.R.A.S.—Candragomin's "Letter to a Disciple." By H. Wenzel.—Houen Thsang and the Four Vedas.—General Meetings of the Royal Asiatic Society.—List of Presents to the Society, October-December, 1889.—Contents of English Oriental Journals.—Contents of Foreign Oriental Journals.—Obituary Notices.—Notes and News.—Reviews.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, WATERLOO PLACE, Publishers to the India Office.

## FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED A REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by analysis (organic substances being destroyed in the process), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false. This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was UNDOUBTEDLY the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 15th, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE TRUE PALLIATIVE IN NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY. GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient. Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "DOSES COMPOUND OF CHLORODYNE CURED ME OF DIARRHOEA." From Sir Wm. Thackeray, M.D., F.R.C.S., Pharmaceutical Chemist, Simla, Jan. 5, 1880.

To J. T. DAVENPORT, London. DEAR SIR.—We congratulate you upon the widespread reputation this justly-esteemed medicine has earned for itself all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of the extraordinary efficacy of DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms

of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescribe and patient alike.—We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES & CO., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a Liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNBROUDED IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, is, 1ld., 2s., 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, J. T. DAVENPORT, S. Gt. Russell St. W.C.

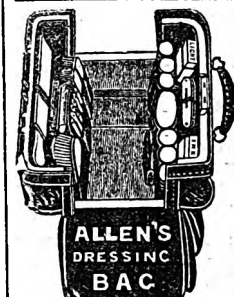
## CIVILIANS AND MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding abroad can effect ASSURANCES and LOANS in connection therewith on moderate terms, with the

### STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY by applying at the Offices of the Company.

EDINBURGH (Head Office)—3 and 5, George-street.  
 LONDON—83, King William-street, and 3, Pall Mall East  
 DUBLIN—66, Upper Sackville-street.  
 Accumulated Funds, upwards of £7,000,000.  
 Annual Revenue, over £880,000.

### BONUS YEAR.

The next division of Profits takes place as at Nov. 15, 1890, and policies taken out now or before that date will participate in the division.



Silver Fittings, 25 6s. and upwards.

Prize Medals for General Excellence.

## ALLEN'S PORTMANTEAUS.

37, Strand, London.

STRONG DRESS BASKETS

Overland Trunks, GLADSTONE BAGS, &c

New Illustrated Catalogue Free

CASH DISCOUNT 10 per CENT.



Mr. Earle, Chemist, 22, Market Place, Hull.

"I consider [the Wafers] invaluable for the voice, throat, and chest. All persons suffering from bronchitis, and that distressing and hacking cough which deprives them of a good night's rest, would do well to take them; hundreds of persons who now suffer would find quick relief."

These Wafers give instant relief and a rapid cure to asthma, consumption, coughs, bronchitis, and all disorders of the lungs. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1ld., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

## THE PARENTS' CABINET OF AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.

BY MARTHA HILL and Friends. A NEW EDITION EDITED BY CONSTANCE HILL. With Numerous Illustrations. In Six Volumes. Each complete in itself, price 3s. 6d. per volume, or £1 1s. the set.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO'S NEW BOOKS.

**AD ORIENTEM.** By A. D. FREDERICKSON. Demy 8vo, with Illustrations from the author's Sketch-book and 2 Maps. 21s.

**REMINISCENCES OF SPORT AND LIFE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.** By Colonel HERBER DRURY, late Madras Staff Corps, Author of "The Useful Plants of India," &c. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**SIR JOHN LOGIN and DULEEP SINGH.** By Lady LOGIN. With an Introduction by Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. Demy 8vo, with Portrait and Map. 18s.

**THE YOUNG SOLDIER IN INDIA.** His Life and Prospects. By H. S. Crown 8vo 3s. 6d.

**THE MILITARY CAREER.** A Guide to Young Officers, Army Candidates, and Parents. By Lieut.-General Sir W. BELLAIRS, K.C.M.G., C.B. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE RIVER KARUN: An Opening to British Commerce.** By WILLIAM FRANCIS AINSWORTH, Ph.D., F.R.S., &c., Author of "A Personal Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition." Crown 8vo, with Map. 5s.

**KAYE AND MALLESON'S HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.** Edited by Col. G. B. MALLESON. Cabinet Edition. In 6 vols. Crown 8vo. 6s. each. Vol. 6, with Index completing the work.

**THE ROMANCE OF MODERN INDUSTRY.** By JAMES BURNLEY, Author of "The Romance of Life Preservation," &c. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**CHRISTINA, QUEEN OF SWEDEN.** By F. W. BAIN, B.A., late Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. Crown 8vo, with Portrait. 7s. 6d.

**AN ACCOUNT OF THE NEW CHAPEL at MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, WILTS.** By the Rev. NEWTON MANT, M.A., with Introduction by Archdeacon FARRAR, and Reminiscences of the Rev. J. S. Thomas, M.A., Bursar of the College. Crown 8vo, with Illustrations. 6s.

**FAMOUS ELIZABETHAN PLAYS.** Expurgated and Adapted for Modern Use. By H. MACAULAY FIRZGIBBON, M.A., Editor of "Early English and Scottish Poetry." Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**CHARLOTTE CORDAY.** By Mrs. R. K. VAN ALSTINE. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE SOUTHERN SKIES: A Plain and Easy Guide to the Southern Hemisphere.** True for every Year. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR. Fcap. 4to. 5s.

### TWO NEW NOVELS.

**WITH THE HARRISES SEVENTY YEARS AGO.** By the Author of "The Subaltern," &c. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**THE THREE GEOFFREYS.** By M. M. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE SILVER WHISTLE.** A Novel. By "Naseby." 2 vols. crown 8vo. 12s.

### STATESMEN SERIES.

Edited by LLOYD C. SANDERS.

New Volumes, crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**THE PRINCE CONSORT.** By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE DALHOUSIE. By Captain L. G. TROTTER.

**WELLESLEY.** By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I.

### EMINENT WOMEN SERIES.

Edited by JOHN H. INGRAM.

**JANE AUSTEN.** By Mrs. MALDEN. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Popular Edition.

**GEORGE SAND.** By BERTHA THOMAS. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.

**MARY LAMB.** By Mrs. GILCHRIST.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO.,  
13, Waterloo Place, S.W.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO'S BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

**THE INDIA LIST: Civil and Military.** Issued by permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Published on the 1st of January and July of each Year. Demy 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.; leather, 12s. 6d.

**THE ROYAL KALENDAR** and Court and City Register for England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies, for the Year 1890. Fcap. 8vo. 7s. with Index, 5s. without Index.

**THE CIVIL SERVICE DIRECTORY, 1890.** Containing a List of all the Public Departments; the Officials doing duty therein; and a Detailed Statement of their Services, with an Appendix. Published Annually. Edited by J. MORRIS CATTON. Demy 8vo. cloth, 6s.

**ARMY AND NAVY KALENDAR** for the Financial Year 1889-90. Being a Compendium of General Information relating to the Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteers, and containing Maps, Plans, Tabulated Statements, Abstracts, &c. Demy 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**COOPER'S HILL ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE KALENDAR.** Published (by Authority) in January each Year. Demy 8vo. cloth, 5s.

**CIVIL SERVICE KALENDAR.** Containing Official Regulations and Instructions for Candidates, Sets of Examination Papers, with Answers, Solutions, Specimen Essays, &c., forming a Complete Handbook and Guide to the Civil Service. Edited by WILLIAM BUSH. Issued Yearly. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s.

**DIARY FOR 1890 OF THE "SANITARY RECORD."** Containing Calendar, handily arranged with a space for the record of each day's appointments—Abstracts of the Statute Law on Sanitary Subjects, Acts of Parliament Affecting Sanitary Interests, Law as to Infectious Diseases, Instructions for Medical Officers of Health, Hints for Sanitary Inspectors, &c. Royal 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d. Free to Subscribers to the "Sanitary Record."

**A GAZETTEER OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA.** By J. THORNTON. Revised and Edited by Sir ROGER LETHBRIDGE, C.I.E., and ARTHUR N. WOLLASTON, C.I.E. Demy 8vo. 28s.

**THE DAIRY ANNUAL.** A Reference Book for Dairy Farmers and Dairymen. Edited by JAMES LONG, late Professor of Dairy Farming at the Royal Agricultural College. With short and clear Details, Figures, and Formulae, both for the Farmer and Dairymen, and a Diary and Forms of Account. Fcap. 8vo. Pocket-book Form, 2s. 6d.

**THE POULTRY AND PIGEON ANNUAL.** A Notebook for Breeders and Exhibitors. By JAMES LONG, Author of "Poultry for Prizes and Profit," &c. Containing a List of Poultry and Pigeon Societies, Exhibitions, and Judges; Description of the Standard Points of each Breed; Data showing the Cost and Feeding Value of Foods, Weights of Birds, Value of Manure, Instructions for Exhibiting and Preparing for Market, &c. With a Diary and Forms of Account. Fcap. 8vo. Pocket-book Form, 2s. 6d.

In Preparation.

**HAYDN'S BOOK OF DIGNITIES.** Revised and Enlarged by HORACE OCKERBY. Demy 8vo. cloth, 28s.

### LONDON:

W. H. ALLEN and CO.,  
13, WATERLOO PLACE,  
BALL MALL, S.W.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO'S LIST OF NEW AND FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

### STATESMEN SERIES.

Cr. 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

Edited by LLOYD C. SANDERS.

**LORD DERBY.** By T. E. KERBEL.

**FOX.** By H. O. WAKEMAN.

Demy 8vo. cloth, with an Atlas of Illustrations, £1 10s.  
**THE CULTIVATED ORANGES AND LEMONS, &c., OF INDIA & CEYLON.** With Researches into their Origin and the Derivation of their Names, and other Useful Information. By G. BONAVIA, M.D.

Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**FOUR LECTURES ON ECONOMIC MORALS.** By W. J. RICHMOND. With Preface by Rev. H. Scott Holland Canon of St. Paul's.

New volume of a Series of Sketches for Settlers in the Colonies, America, &c., fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**BEYOND THE ARGENTINE.** Letters from Brazil. By MAY FRANCES.

Crown 8vo. 6s. with Numerous Maps, Charts, Illustrations of Buoys, Beacons, &c.

**MEMORIALS OF THE GOODWIN SANDS and their Surroundings, Legendary and Historical.** By G. BYNG GATTIE.

Cabinet Edition. Vol. VI. Completing the Work with Index. Crown 8vo., 6s.

**KAYE and MALLESON'S HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY OF 1857-8.** Edited by Colonel MALLESON, C.S.I.

To be completed by January, 1891, in 6 vols. royal 8vo. half-calf, price £3 3s. a set. Vols. I. and II. now ready.

**A DICTIONARY OF THE ECONOMIC PRODUCTS OF INDIA.** By GEORGE WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S. Assisted by numerous Contributors.

New Edition. Square 8vo. cloth, with a Coloured Plate, 5s.

**SAKOONTALA; or, THE LOST RING.** An Indian Drama, Translated into English Prose and Verse from the Sanskrit of Kalidasa. By Sir MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS.

Fcap. 4to. 2s. 6d., in cloth, 3s. 6d.

**"THE PASSION-PLAY AT OBER-AMMERGAU."** With the whole Drama translated into English, and the Songs of the Chorus in German and English. Containing a Map of the Neighbourhood, Plan of the Theatre, Hints as to Routes, Lodgings, &c., &c. By the Author of "Life of Charles Lowder."

### NEARLY READY.

Crown 8vo.

**POLO IN INDIA.** By Capt. G. J. YOUNGHUSBAND, Author of "Eighteen Hundred miles on a Burmese Tat."

**SUPPLEMENT TO STUDENT'S PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.** By THOMAS RONEY.

2 vols. demy 8vo. with Portrait, Maps, and Plans.

**GENERAL GORDON'S DIARY OF THE TAI-PING REBELLION.** Edited, with an Introduction, by A. EGDMONT HAKE.

Crown 8vo. with 10 Illustrations and 3 Maps.

**THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY.** By G. DONSON

Demy 8vo. fully illustrated.

**BY TRACK AND TRAIL IN CANADA.** By ED. ROPER.

Demy 8vo.

**STRAY FEATHERS.** By CHARLES DIXON. Illustrated by C. Whymper.

Crown 8vo.

**TALES OF THE SUN; or, Folk Lore of Southern India.** Collected by Mrs. HOWARD KINGSFOTE and PANDIT NATESA SASTRI.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13 WATERLOO PLACE.





# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knows things better than this man, show him!! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human pain?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**

*You can change the Trickling Stream, but not the  
Raging Torrent.*

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" to check disease at the onset!! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your troy efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?

"I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life."—J. C. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E. (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)**

## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, the action is as simple as a to-mato, whole meal bread or porridge, with scalded milk; you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced life they are everything you could wish. Real Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other dangerous diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each Bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

**DR. SPENCER'S  
ASTHMA CURE**



### ASTHMA CURED.

No matter how long standing, or how severe, by Dr. SPENCER'S ASTHMA CURE; Price 4/6 and 10/- of Chemists; or free by Parcels Post from us.

Our illustrated book, "ASTHMA, ITS TREATMENT AND CURE," by E. Edwin Spencer, M.A., M.D., &c., &c., will be sent post free by us.

Mrs. FLORENCE STONE, Montague Villa, Queen's Road, High Wycombe, says:—

"I have received great benefit from taking Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. For many months I have had an attack come on four nights out of seven, and lately in the day time as well; but since taking your medicine I have only had one slight attack in a month."

Mrs. MARY PRICE, Gronant, near Holywell, says:—

"I had suffered for four years with Asthma. I have been now nine months without any attack. I have been cured by Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. I can never praise it enough."

\* **THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
249, High Holborn, London.

\* In no way connected with any other person or firm.

**PILES** "PILANTRA," Pile Cure. Immediate relief and a permanent cure guaranteed. Sample Free. Address—THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 249, High Holborn, London.



**W. ENGLISH,  
ARMY & NAVY  
OUTFITTER,**

Nos. 3, 4, 10, & 11,

**ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, FALL MALL, S.W.**

Established 1860.

**SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.**

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for any Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.

Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

**67, HAYMARKET.**

**EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,**

PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.

**155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

**EPPS'S**

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**COCOA**

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

LONDON: Printed by WOODKILL & KINDER, 70 to 76, Long-Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, 13, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.—April 8, 1890.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

## AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.  
No. 1,953.]

LONDON, APRIL 14, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	339
NOTES OF THE WEEK ... ..	340
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ... ..	341
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
The Effect of Example ... ..	343
Assam ... ..	343
Western Education of Indian Chiefs ... ..	343
Tobacco Experiments ... ..	343
Anglo-Indian Celebrities at Home. I.—Sir George Birdwood at the India Office ... ..	344
Nonsense about Buddhists ... ..	345
Translation of the Mahabharata ... ..	345
Horse-Breeding in Beluchistan ... ..	345
Bengal, &c. ... ..	346
NOTICES OF BOOKS ... ..	347
LEADING ARTICLES—	
The Wheat and the Chaff ... ..	348
OFFICIAL GAZETTE—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	349
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	351
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	351
INDIA OFFICE ... ..	352
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	352
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	352
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ... ..	353
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ... ..	354
Programme of Movements of Her Majesty's Indian Troopships ... ..	355
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	356
ADVERTISEMENTS ... ..	357

**OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—**  
Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property, are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET  
BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.  
Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HAINES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI,  
EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY,  
every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS,  
and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND,  
and TASMANIA, ALEXANDRIA, and  
NAPLES, every alternate week.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices,  
122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur  
Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.  
City of Venice ... H. Y. Moffat ... Friday, April 18  
City of Bombay ... R. M'Neill ... Friday, May 2

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.  
City of Edinburgh ... W. H. Barham ... Thursday, May 1  
Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE AND WORKMAN, 36, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS AND CO., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVI- GATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.	Kurrachee and Bombay.
*India ... .. Apr. 24	Kerbela ... .. May 10
*Manora ... .. May 8	Kangra ... .. June 7
*Goorkha ... .. May 22	Henzada ... .. July 5
*Taroba ... .. June 5	Huzara ... .. Aug. 2

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.  
\*Ethiopia ... .. April 14 \*Madura ... .. June 9  
\*Africa ... .. May 12

\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.  
Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or locks-out.  
Apply to GRAY, DAWES AND CO., 13, Austinfriars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL AND CO., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO and RUBATTINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is requested.

s.s. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, 5,500 tons, April 15.

s.s. PO, 3,200 tons May 1.

Passengers should embark the previous day.

Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street, London

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**BOMBAY via TRIESTE and  
BRINDISI.—NOTICE to PASSENGERS.**  
Only service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

May 3 ... ..	Imperator ... ..	4,070 tons.
June 3 ... ..	Amphitrite ... ..	4,000 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,  
127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA,  
via Suez Canal.

Clan Macintosh ... ..	April 24
Clan Matheson ... ..	May 19

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE,  
via Suez Canal.

Strathesk ... ..	April 12
Clan Cameron ... ..	April 26

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUIR AND CO.; or to CAYZER, IRVINE AND CO., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street, Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., 28, Regent Street, S.W.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn),  
of London and Liverpool.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, AND  
GENERAL SHIPPING INSURANCE AND COM-  
MISSION AGENCY AND GLOBE FOREIGN  
EXPRESS.

**PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND  
MERCHANDISE FORWARDED. PASSAGES  
ENGAGED.** Baggage collected and Shipped, and In-  
surances effected to all parts of the world.

Full information may be obtained on application at  
10, Queen Street, Cheapside; and 23, Regent Street,  
London; and 10, North John Street, Liverpool.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK COR- PORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Authorised, £2,000,000 Subscribed and Paid  
up, £567,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.O.

WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH OFFICE.—25, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Boshire, Calcutta, Co-  
lombo, Hong Kong, Kobe (Hogo), Madras, Mauritius,  
Melbourne, Seychelles, Shinghai, Singapore, Sydney,  
Tabreez, Tanaava, Teheran, Vladivostok, Yokohama,

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes  
Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Cir-  
cular Notes available throughout the world, forwards  
Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of  
Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest  
and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Busi-  
ness generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per  
cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates  
for shorter periods.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited), ESTABLISHED IN 183

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every  
description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be  
ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary  
with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.O.

Branches and Sub-Branches.

INDIA ... .. Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon

IN CEYLON ... .. Colombo, Kandy, Galle.

IN STRAITS SET-  
TELEMENTS ... .. Singapore, Penang, Malacca.

IN JAVA ... .. Batavia.

IN CHINA ... .. Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

Bankers ... .. (Bank of England.

Bankers ... .. London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells  
Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular  
Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agents  
business connected with the East, on terms to be had on  
application.

# SMITH, KAY & CO.,

Late JEREMIAH SMITH & CO.  
(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS)

MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT  
STATIONERS,  
PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND  
LITHOGRAPHERS.

ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR.  
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.

To His Highness the Sultan of Jahore.

**A. ABRAHAMS,**  
**COURT BOOTMAKER,**  
113, HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON,  
LONDON, W.

BOOTS and SHOES made to Order on ANATOMICAL PRINCIPLES.

Specially Prepared Leather for Tender Feet.  
Specialities for Hot Climates.

Sizes Registered and Lasts kept to every Customer, thus ensuring a Perfect Fit.

**PRETTIEST SIGHT in LONDON,**

at HENGLER'S, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus, OCEAN-WAVE (Mimic Sea), and the famous ROMANIAN BAND, both from the Paris Exhibition. Also High-class Variety Entertainment Every Afternoon, at Three, and Evening at Eight. Half-price 9.30. Promenades, 1s., entitling to One Sail. Reserved seats, 2s. (Two Sails); private boxes, 10s. 6d. Children half-price. Tickets at Cramer's, Regent Street. Refreshment Bars, Smoking Lounges. AFTERNOON TEA (separate tables).

**R. ANDERSON & CO.,**  
**INDIAN, COLONIAL,**

AND  
GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENTS.

14, CORNHILL, E.C., AND 14, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W., LONDON.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in INDIAN, COLONIAL, LONDON, PROVINCIAL, and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and PERIODICALS.

ESTIMATES FREE.

Letters in reply to Advertisements received and forwarded free of charge except for postage.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

**BIRKBECK BANK, SOUTHAMPTON**  
BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.

THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.

TWO per Cent. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuable, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons, and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Five Millions.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, with immediate possession, and no Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH, with immediate possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, as above.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, on application  
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

## PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

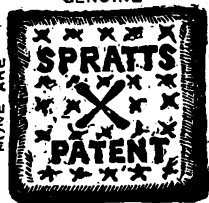
THREE AWARDS,  
INCLUDING  
**GOLD MEDAL.**

**SPRATT'S PATENT**  
MEAT "FIBRINE" VEGETABLE  
**DOG CAKES**

(With BEETROOT).

ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR DOGS IN  
HOT CLIMATES.

GENUINE



WORM POWDERS, WORM PILLS, ECZEMA LOTION,  
DISTEMPER CURE,

2s. 6d. per box, or post free, 2s. 8d.

MANGE LOTION,

1s. per bottle, or post paid, 1s. 8d. 2s. 6d. per quart jar,  
4s. per half-gallon, or 7s. 6d. per gallon jar. Destroys  
Ticks, Lice, and Fleas in Dogs, Cats, and other Animals.

DOG SOAP.

6d. per tablet, by post paid, 8d.; 3s. per box of six  
packets, or post paid, 3s. 6d.

The Bazaar, Exchange, and Mart says:—"There is no  
Dog Soap equal to Spratt's. It is agreeable to use, kills  
fleas, and is entirely free from poison."

Pamphlet on "CANINE DISEASES," post free.  
Of all Merchants and Sporting Goods Dealers.

**SPRATT'S PATENT, LIMITED,**  
LONDON, S.E.

**ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S**  
**CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.**



PER DOZEN:—  
Children's... 1/3 HEMSTITCHED:  
Ladies'... 2/4 Ladies'... 2/11  
Gent's... 3/6 Gent's... 4/11  
Samples & Price Lists post free.  
**IRISH LINEN COLLARS  
AND CUFFS.**

"Their Irish Linen Collars,  
Cuffs, Shirts, &c., have the  
merits of excellence and cheap-  
ness."—*Court Circular.*

COLLARS: Ladies' and Chil-  
dren's 3-fold, 3/6 per doz.;  
Gent's 4-fold, 4/11 to 5/11 per  
dozen.

Cuffs for Ladies, Gentlemen,  
and Children, from 5/11 per  
dozen.

**ROBINSON and CLEAVER, BELFAST.**

Samples post free. Please name this Paper.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE  
CORPORATION.**

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.)

For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Branch: 29, PAUL MALL.

Accumulated Funds nearly £4,000,000.

The Total Claims paid by the Corporation have  
exceeded THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

**FIRE.**

Policies issued free of expense.  
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be  
paid whether the property be set on fire or not.  
An abatement equal to one year's charge is allowed on  
Policies issued for seven years.

**LIFE.**

MODERN AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF  
ASSURANCE.

Unimpeachable Security. Large Bonuses. Liberal  
Conditions of Assurance.  
Guaranteed minimum Surrender Values.  
Policies protected against accidental forfeiture.  
Immediate Settlement of Claims.  
No fines or fees charged.

A Prospectus, Annual Report, and Balance Sheet will  
be forwarded on application.

E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary.

## COCKLE'S FREE FROM MERCURY.

**ANTIBILIOUS**  
FOR  
BILE, LIVER, **PILLS.**  
INDIGESTION,  
&c.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.  
THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.  
IN USE EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**4, GREAT ORMOND STREET,**  
LONDON.

## N. THIERRY,

MILITARY BOOT MAKER  
BEST QUALITY HAND SEWN  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
EASY & ELEGANT  
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN WEST END PRICES

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER  
IN A FEW DAYS.

LONDON: 70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W.,  
and 48, GRESHAM ST., E.C.

**SPECIALITY—**

The K and CHAMPION-SHOOTING BOOTS, WATER  
PROOF THROUGHOUT, 27s. NETT

Illustrated Price Lists Post Free

An old boot is sufficient guide for size to ensure a good  
fit. 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT to Members of the  
Army and Navy C. S. S. A. and C. S. C. S. Stores.

**CERTAIN AND RAPID CURE.**

**RHEUMATISM,  
LUMBAGO,  
GOUT,  
&c., &c.**

**REYNOLDS'S  
SPECIFIC.**

Sold  
in Bottles,  
2/9 each.

By all the Principal  
Chemists throughout the  
World.

**IMMEDIATE RELIEF.**

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL—**  
PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full par-  
ticulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either  
personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's  
Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medica  
treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases  
excepted

**A CURE FOR ALL!!**

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

This invaluable REMEDY if well rubbed into  
the system, will reach any internal complaint.  
It cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT,  
STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. For  
BAD LEGS, OLD WOUNDS, Sores, GOUT, RHEU-  
MATISM, and all Skin Diseases, it is unequalled



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 28th March; from Allahabad and Madras to the 26th March; and from Calcutta to the 25th March.

THE annual Financial Statement, in its complete form, was submitted to the Viceroy in the usual course on 19th March. There was no attendance of the public as usual to listen to the summary read by Sir David Barbour. Half-an-hour only was occupied in the reading, and the Council at once adjourned for a week.

At the Viceroy's Council on March 21st the Hon. Mr. Scoble moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Guardians and Wards Bills be taken into consideration. The Hon. Mr. Evans said the success of the measure would depend very much on the discretion with which it was worked by District Officers. If worked with discretion he hoped it would prove successful, but it would be open to considerable liability to abuse on different points if that discretion was not exercised. The Hon. Raja Durga Churn Laha stated that the Bill, as revised by the Select Committee, would protect the interests of minors. The Bill was then passed; as were also the Printing Press Bill, the Cruelty to Animals Bill, and Railways Bill. The Bill for raising the import duty on spirits from five to six rupees per gallon was introduced, and passed through all the stages.

THE Committee on the Merchandise Marks Act in Calcutta has completed its labours. It is understood the rules will be framed on the basis of a liberal rather than a literal interpretation of the provisions of the Act.

THE Indian Factory Act Amendment Bill has been postponed till next cold weather session, there being no urgent need for passing a measure chiefly relating to compulsory holidays when most of the mills at Bombay and Calcutta are working half-time.

THE Local Governments are being consulted on the proposed Lepers Bill with a view to ascertaining what machinery is available for segregating the victims of leprosy, and what provision could be made in the way of asylums were the principle of segregation adopted.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will not leave Calcutta for Darjeeling this year until the end of May.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SYMONS, commanding the Chin Field Force, proceeds to England on leave in June; and seldom can a rest have been better earned, observes the *Pioneer*. With all the responsibilities of command he has worked physically like any private to push his way through the jungles and carry out the programme of the expedition, which as far as his column was concerned was accomplished on the day he marched into Haka.

MR. DYSON officiates as Judicial Commissioner of Oudh for Mr. W. Young, when the latter relieves Mr. Tyrrell on the High Court Bench next week; while Mr. Burkitt, Judge of Gorakhpur, acts as Additional Judicial Commissioner in place of Mr. Dyson. Mr. Evans, Judge of Fyzabad, goes to Gorakhpur to officiate for Mr. Burkitt.

MR. E. H. RUDDOCK resigns the Bengal Civil Service from April 11th.

MR. F. BEACHCROFT will officiate as Judge of the Punjab Chief Court during the absence of Mr. Roe on furlough.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL RICE is gazetted Surgeon-General with the Government of India from the 29th inst. Dr. Richardson succeeding him as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, N.W. Provinces.

BRIGADE-SURGEON PILCHER is appointed Deputy Surgeon-General of the Central Provinces.

SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST, Resident at Baroda, takes three months' leave, Colonel Jackson officiating for him.

COLONEL ABBOTT, from Jhalawar, and Mr. Martindale, from Indore, officiate respectively as Resident at Gwalior and Political Agent at Bhopal during the absence on leave of Major Barr and Lieut. H. Wylie.

MAJOR C. E. YATE, Political Agent, Muscat, is transferred to the Biluchistan Agency.

COLONEL C. J. SMITH, Consulting Engineer to the Madras Government, proceeds home immediately.

PREPARATORY to retiring Colonel Conway-Gordon remains on in his appointment for some time to come, as a good deal of work has to be done in carrying out the provisions of the new Railway Act.

COLONEL J. P. STEEL, R.E., Chief Secretary in the Public Works Department, N.W. Provinces, proceeds home on leave at the end of May.

COLONEL W. G. CUMMING, R.E., Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department, Burma, proceeds on three months' leave, Mr. J. W. Wright from the Punjab acting.

MAJOR S. C. TURNER, R.E., officiates for Colonel Nicholson as Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters.

MR. BALDWIN LATHAM, the English sanitary expert who was recently employed by the Bombay authorities and is at present in Cairo, will visit the North-West Provinces in October to consult with the local authorities, regarding the proposed drainage scheme for Benares.

It has been decided that Colonel Mallock shall make over charge of his appointment as Director-General of Telegraphs, and proceed afterwards on special duty to the Telegraph Conference at Paris.

In the case of Major Creighton, Army Pay Department, who was tried by court-martial at Secunderabad, and sentenced to imprisonment last August, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge has set aside that portion of the sentence which awarded the forfeiture of medals and decorations, both of which are to be restored on the expiry of his imprisonment.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire broke out at the Simla Main Bazaar early on the morning of March 24th. The flames made a sweep up the Mall, burning the Municipal Market, the old theatre, and Messrs. Davies' Commission Rooms. The loss is estimated at ten lacs.

At a service held at Ranchi on Sunday morning, March 23rd, the Rev. Mr. Whiteley was consecrated first Bishop of Chota Nagpur by the Bishop of Calcutta, the Bishops of Bombay and Lahore also taking part in the ceremony.

CONSEQUENT on the retirement of Mr. Fraser, the Directors of the Bank of Bombay have confirmed Mr. James Hume Sleight in the appointment of Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank, and Mr. Andrew Murray as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

LADY HARRIS arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer on Monday, March 24th, and after visiting T.E. Lord and Lady Reay at Government House, left for Mahabaleshwar in the afternoon.

CAPTAIN ALLGOOD, of the King's Royal Rifles, was

killed while playing in a polo tournament at **Ahmedabad**, on March 22nd.

**SURGEON THOMSON**, of the 10th Bombay Light Infantry, was killed by a tiger in the Satpura jungles on **Sunday**, March 23rd.

**COLONEL BRODIE KETCHEN**, who was in command of the Nayar Brigade, Travancore, is dead.

## NOTES.

**LORD HARRIS** has arrived at Bombay, and taken over the government of that presidency from Lord Reay. In India it is always the custom to welcome the coming and to speed the parting guest; so, of course, addresses of congratulation were ready for the new Governor the moment that he landed, and farewell eulogies were bestowed upon his predecessor as he was leaving. But the good opinions which Lord Reay carries home with him come chiefly from Native sources. The Europeans in the Western city and Presidency, and throughout India generally, have come to pretty much the same conclusion regarding him as a ruler. He meant well, but his good intentions led in the wrong direction.

*The Pioneer*, in the course of a severe criticism on his administration, writes:—"The five years' retrospect seems to present to view a series of blunders succeeding each other with kaleidoscopic variety and resources. Not the least of these mistakes were the attack on the Bombay Bar, which was followed by an apology, and the unjustifiable aspersions on the Parsee community, which led to a mass meeting to demand reparation. Oft repeated experience seems to have brought no lesson of warning, for the very end of the retiring Governor's term of office has been signalled by a gratuitous affront to the Bombay University, and a slur on an high official so unmerited as to cause a Revenue Commissioner to resign the service under a Government which he could no longer respect. Lord Reay has been exceptionally successful in provoking unnecessary difficulties in almost every branch of the Presidential Administration, and seems to have allowed jealousy of his own reputation for independence to become transmuted into jealousy of subordinates who could have enlightened him to more purpose than certain self-professing exponents of public opinion."

**THE** Lord Mayor of London having addressed a letter to the Commander-in-Chief in India inviting his Excellency to join the Mansion House Committee, formed for the purpose of collecting funds for a suitable memorial in London to Lord Napier of Magdala, and suggesting at the same time that subscriptions should be raised among officers and soldiers in India for the same purpose, Sir Frederick Roberts, in reply, has expressed the honour and pleasure which it will give him to assist in commemorating the distinguished services of his late gallant commander. He has sent copies of the Lord Mayor's letter to the Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay, and to all commanding officers, but he has ruled that no official notice is to be issued to the Army, as a fund was raised in India in April, 1876, when Lord Napier left for England, to which fund officers and men contributed liberally, the result being the handsome statue which now occupies a prominent place in Calcutta.

In acting thus Sir Frederick Roberts has shown tact and discretion. A notice from Army Headquarters, inviting soldiers to subscribe for any purpose, would, of course, be looked upon as a command. In the late Lord Napier of Magdala the soldiers of India, European and Native, had a true friend ever anxious for their well-being, and ready to promote their interests by every means in his power. Tommy Atkins must, therefore, hold his memory in high regard, but the Lord Mayor of London was not wise in his well-meaning endeavour to swell the Napier Memorial Fund to get a little official pressure to bear on Atkins so that he might subscribe to it. He (Atkins) was invited, if

we mistake not, to subscribe to a Queen's Jubilee Fund, and did so in India and elsewhere; but it is better to allow him to follow the dictates of his own feelings, which it seems he has already done in subscribing liberally towards the erection of the statue to Lord Napier of Magdala now in Calcutta.

We wonder what the War Office and Admiralty will say to the following serious charges regarding the neglect of the defences of Bombay, to which the Duke of Connaught alluded before leaving India:—"The conclusion which the general public might draw from the remarks of the Duke of Connaught at the Yacht Club," writes the *Pioneer*, "is that the Government of India are responsible for the incompleteness of the defences of Bombay. But the fact is that for years past the military authorities have been incessant in their applications to the Home Government for guns for the forts, gunners to work them, and crews for the ships which are supposed to supplement the land defences. That their demands have been treated with something like contemptuous indifference, particularly by the English Ordnance Department, has long been notorious. Guns ordered for India were, when ready, calmly appropriated for the use of the Navy; orders for others were not allowed to be placed independently with private firms; and repeated requisitions for artillery of the most improved pattern were disregarded. The question of manning the forts and the ships is not one which has been overlooked as the citizens of Bombay might imagine. It has been dealt with as an important part of the general scheme of coast defences, but no responsive reply has been given by the War Office or the Admiralty to the representations made on these points. The large sums spent by the Indian Government within the last few years on the fortification of the principal seaports affords an indication of their earnestness in the matter, and the blame cannot rest upon their shoulders if the forts which have been built are still only partially armed. They have year by year, in a time of sore pressure, provided the money required for the purchase of the necessary artillery, but as they cannot go into the open market they must await the pleasure of the Home authorities before a single gun can be mounted. The responsibility for defects which exist in the coast defences of India should, at any rate, be fixed upon the right persons, and the public may judge for themselves who these are."

A **PARSEE** gentleman, named Mr. Jehangeer Hormusjee Kothari, who is on a tour to Europe, has been writing a series of letters in the columns of the *Rast Goftar*, giving topographical and historical descriptions of the different places and their people. Having recently explored Iceland and other places which have never before been visited by any native of India, Mr. Kothari visited the different cities of Russia. After describing at length the difficulties of a traveller touring in Russia, the arbitrary action of the post offices in not delivering newspapers published in foreign territories, and the despotic control exercised on the liberties of speech and action of the people by the State, Mr. Kothari says as follows:—"Having seen the different cities of Russia and observed the manners and customs of the people of that country, and having also seen and heard about the ways in which that country has been governed, one cannot but be convinced of the benign rule of the British Government under whose sway we have not only the liberty of speech and action, pure and undefiled justice, but, above all, the enjoyment of every comfort and convenience of life. The British rule is comparatively a great blessing. While crossing the Russian boundary we most sincerely and fervently prayed to God that the protection of the British Government, under whose rule we are permitted to enjoy the sweets of life, may continue for ever. It was only when the boundary was crossed that we felt ourselves free men again." Congress organs please copy.

**OWING** to ill-health Mr. Fraser has been obliged to resign his position as Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay. Mr. Fraser went out to the old Bank of

Bombay nearly thirty years ago, and did good service to that institution as Agent at Kurrachee and Inspector of Branches. When the new Bank of Bombay was started, in 1867, he was appointed Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, but was for some time the acting Secretary, and consequently had a leading part in the early and difficult days of the new bank. Ultimately the late Mr. Balfour was appointed Secretary, and on his retirement Mr. Fraser naturally succeeded him. It is not too much to say, writes a Bombay contemporary, that no institution could have been more carefully managed than the Bank of Bombay has been during the years of Mr. Fraser's tenure of office, and the high price of the shares is an eloquent testimony of the opinion of the public. We trust that a brief sojourn in his native country will restore Mr. Fraser to robust health.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to an Indian contemporary:—"Let the Madras Presidency never be called 'the benighted' any more. Who, after our last experience, would venture to assert it behind the age? We were strolling about a certain well-known hill station when we came upon a humble dhoby village. A stream ran conveniently beside it, and in this, knee deep, stood the inhabitants, industriously lancing our dress shirts upon the stones, and pounding out our very newest collars. Probably they were not ours, but we had a fellow-feeling for their owners as we watched the trying process. Above the village on a level piece of turf was pitched a neat tent, and in front of this was a well-marked out and regulation netted tennis-court. 'Who,' we asked of a passer-by, 'uses a tennis-ground in such a curious situation?' The reply was somewhat startling: 'Oh, that is where the dhobies play tennis of an evening after work is over.' This answer was given in all good faith, and truthfully, as we discovered by subsequent inquiry. What we should like to know is, do the dhobies of Calcutta and Bombay play tennis; or is this sign of enlightenment confined to the 'benighted Presidency?'"

In the *Gazette of India* of the 22nd March there appears a well-merited commendation of an excellent public servant:—"Mr. Gay, the present Comptroller-General, is about to leave India, and will probably not resume his public duties. He has held the important office of Comptroller and Auditor-General for five years; he has enjoyed the complete confidence of the Government during that period, and has discharged the responsible, anxious, and onerous duties of that office to its complete satisfaction. The Governor-General in Council cannot allow the opportunity to pass without placing on record his high appreciation of the public services rendered by Mr. Gay."

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne will probably arrive on the 3rd proximo at Dehra, where they will remain for about a fortnight before proceeding to Simla.

COLONEL C. Y. SMITH, Royal Engineers, whose serious illness has already been reported, left Madras by the steamer *Bengal* on one year's furlough, an immediate change to Europe being considered necessary by his medical advisers, Drs. Branford and Hunt. Major William Henry Cooper, Royal Engineers, will probably act for him.

BEFORE his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught left Bombay he visited the Colaba Soldiers' Institute. He has since presented the members with a portrait of himself, which they have had framed by Messrs. Thacker and Company. To commemorate the incident the name of the institute has been changed to "The Soldiers' Connaught Club."

COLONEL CHARLES WALKER STREET, whose death was recorded last week, entered the Madras Army in 1853, joined the Staff Corps in 1861, and was promoted to colonel in 1883. He entered the Burma Commission in 1859, and was appointed secretary to the Chief Commissioner in 1875. In 1879-80 he was despatched to the court of Zimmé on a political mission. In 1881 he was appointed Commissioner of Pegu, during the tenure of which office he was actively engaged in suppressing the rebellion that broke out in Lower Burma in 1886.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)  
(Times Correspondents.)  
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

Yesterday Lord Reay handed over the Government of Bombay to Lord Harris and left India. A few days previously he presided for the last time at a meeting of the Provincial Legislature, and took the opportunity to thank the members for the services they had rendered, and for the consideration he had always experienced at their hands. The Council, he added, would soon have its sphere of usefulness widened, but if the same dignified methods of debate were observed which had hitherto been one of its leading features, it would continue to command general respect.

A public meeting held on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Beaufort, decided to place a marble statue of Lord Reay in the city to serve as a perpetual memorial of one who had been connected with many beneficial measures and useful institutions. It was also resolved to ask the Governor to approve such other appropriate memorial, having a similar object, as might be determined. Several farewell addresses were presented to the retiring Governor and Lady Reay during the week, among others one by a deputation of Native ladies representing the Women of India Memorial Fund, who waited on Lady Reay on Wednesday. Her ladyship in replying said that, looking back over the past five years, she felt she ought to have done more, but at the beginning she wasted time through sheer ignorance. She knew of no country where one had so much to learn before one could begin to act. Human sympathy was the only guide till experience came to one's aid.

The embarkation yesterday afternoon was made the scene of a farewell demonstration by the Native community. An address was presented by the Corporation, but it is stated that few Europeans other than officials were present. The public meeting on Wednesday is also said to have been almost purely Native.

Notwithstanding these parting demonstrations, and notwithstanding the undoubted amiability, honesty, and learning of the man, impartial critics must pronounce Lord Reay's administration a failure. Few statesmen have ever ruled an Indian province who have studied science and politics more closely, and no statesman ever displayed greater inability to apply to apply his knowledge to practical affairs. He leaves in the civil departments a feeling of intense dissatisfaction owing to arbitrary supercessions and violation of the traditions of the services. Two commissions to inquire into the conduct of two Civil Servants of high standing have been prominent features of Lord Reay's term of office. In the first case the accused was found guilty by two commissioners who were not professional lawyers, but was subsequently acquitted by the Secretary of State on the advice of the Lord Chancellor. In the second case a thoroughly competent tribunal acquitted the accused of personal corruption, but he was dismissed the service for improper borrowing. In both cases the local government blundered. In the first case Lord Reay was severely rebuked by the Secretary of State for writing a letter to the accuser before the home authorities had passed a final decision, while in the second case his illegal guarantee to the Mamlutdars did not meet the approval of the Supreme Government or the India Office, and his attempt to retain those men in judicial office shocked the public conscience. It is true that some of the more extreme Native newspapers and politicians attempted to defend the action of the Bombay Government in this matter, but the older and wiser of the Native community felt that any palliation of the conduct of the erring Mamlutdars would be an admission that our higher education had not produced the results expected of it.

Even as an educational reformer Lord Reay disappointed the Native community. His indiscreet attempt to abolish the Deccan College led them to suppose that he was no friend of higher education, while his contemptuous treatment of the Bill which was meant to place the local university on a broader and more liberal basis confirmed this opinion. The failure of Lord Reay's administration ought to warn future Indian Governors not to despise local experience, and to teach them that the head of a Government should be guided by his constitutional advisers.

Lord Harris arrived at Bombay on Thursday afternoon, and on landing was received by a number of civil and military officers and leading citizens. An address of welcome was read by the president of the corporation. Lord Harris, in replying, referred to the great and growing trade of Bombay, and said the welfare and prosperity of the people would always receive his close attention. He also alluded to the question of the armament of the great ports and coaling stations, stating that the Home Government was not indifferent to the matter, and

that the delay in issuing guns arose from the necessity of rigid inspection and careful proof during the process of manufacture.

Sir Madhava Rao has requested that his name may be removed from the standing committee of the National Congress. He gives no reason, but it can hardly be doubted that the step is due to a difference of opinion between himself and the Congress leaders regarding the introduction of elective institutions in India. Nearly all the Native aristocracy and the older and more influential members of the Hindoo community are in entire accord with Sir Madhava Rao on this subject, but few of them have the courage of their opinions to the same extent, and fear of the abuse which the violent section of the Native press pours on its political opponents hinders most of them from speaking out.

The petition against election which the Mahomedans of Upper India are preparing to lay before Parliament now numbers over 10,000 signatures. Having regard to the fact that only the signatures of persons able to write are accepted, and that those form a very small proportion of the Mussulman community, the number goes far to prove that Mahomedan opinion is opposed to Mr. Bradlaugh's proposals.

The Indian newspapers give particulars regarding the charge brought against the Bombay police by the *Novoe Vremya* of having detained a party of Russians on their way to Abyssinia. It appears that the men gave such conflicting accounts of themselves as to render it doubtful whether they really were members of an expedition. Moreover, they had rendered themselves liable to prosecution by having arms concealed among their baggage. They were only detained until the orders of the Government could be received, and then were allowed to proceed on their way without further molestation.

The official forecast of the wheat crop states that the failure of the winter rains told severely on the unirrigated crops of the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Oude, and an indifferent harvest is expected in about half the total area sown in those provinces. In Bengal the conditions are better than last year as regards both area and outturn. In the Central Provinces an average crop on an average area is probable. In Berar a smaller area than usual was sown, and a poorer outturn is expected. In Bombay there is a considerable decrease of area, and the Deccan crop will be short, but a fair harvest is expected in Goojerat and the Carnatic. In Scinde a larger area was sown, and the prospects are favourable.

Influenza is now raging in Calcutta to such an extent as seriously to interfere with public and private business. A large number of the police force are incapacitated for duty. Fifty per cent. of the *employés* of the Bengal Government Press are on the sick list, and from 20 to 40 per cent. in other public offices and in the establishments of private firms. Cases are daily postponed in the law courts owing to the parties or the witnesses being unable to attend. The magistrate of Howrah, on the opposite side of the river, was obliged to close the court for some days, as 17 out of his 23 subordinates were laid up with the malady. It seems to be of a mild type, rarely lasting more than three days; but it is said that in some instances among the Natives it is followed by pneumonia, which occasionally proves fatal. The Himalayan stations have also been attacked, and apparently the epidemic has there assumed a more severe type.

Some interest has been excited in Bombay by a case which has been proceeding in the local police-court for some time past. About two months ago a meeting was held for the purpose of appointing a committee to organize a reception for Prince Albert Victor. Mr. Grattan Geary, president of the municipal corporation and editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, was one of the candidates proposed for the office of chairman. A gentleman named Symons opposed his election, and charged him with having expressed sympathy with the Fenians. Mr. Grattan Geary denied that he had any sympathy with the party in question, and subsequently brought a criminal charge of defamation against Mr. Symons. The complainant in his evidence again repeated his denial, and stated that his reputation had suffered by the groundless imputation. The case was concluded last week. Mr. Symons said he was satisfied with Mr. Grattan Geary's denial, and withdrew the imputation. The magistrate convicted the defendant, and sentenced him to pay a fine of 300 rupees, or in default to suffer three months' imprisonment.

Owing to a flow of water, work on the Khojak tunnel can only be executed on the south side, but the completion of the boring is daily expected. The railway line has been laid for seven miles on the Afghan side towards Chaman.

#### BURMA.

RANGOON, APRIL 12.

Mr. Scott, officiating superintendent of the Southern Shan States, reports from Kyaington that the Tsawbwa has accepted unreservedly the Sunnud, or patent of appointment, offered

him by the British Government, and is willing to abide by the Chief Commissioner's orders in respect of some of the minor States, the administration of which he has usurped since their annexation. Serious disturbances occurred at Kyaington, in the courtyard of the Tsawbwa's house, between some Panthes, who had accompanied Mr. Scott, and the Tsawbwa's people. An unprovoked attack was made on the Panthes, and the Tsawbwa himself fired at and wounded one of them. Mr. Scott insisted on the Tsawbwa immediately paying 500 rupees to the wounded man. Mr. Scott reports that the Tsawbwa's relations with him are now satisfactory.

The people and the public service of Burma have sustained a severe loss by the retirement from the Burma Commission of Mr. La Touche, Commissioner of the Southern Division of Upper Burma. Mr. La Touche, who has gone on furlough, reverts to the North-West Provinces. During his four years' service in Burma Mr. La Touche displayed great administrative ability, and did excellent service in the most difficult and disturbed district and province. When he took charge of the Southern Commissionership the whole country was one seething mass of dacoity and rebellion. Ootama ruled an extensive territory with almost absolute sway, and other dacoit chiefs exercised almost equal power. Our rule scarcely extended beyond the posts we garrisoned. Mr. La Touche has left the division in a comparatively orderly condition.

Mr. La Touche's rule was characterised by merciful consideration for the people and sympathetic interest in their welfare. Now that he has acquired complete mastery of the language and a thorough knowledge of the people his departure is specially to be regretted. The public service in Burma, however, holds out few inducements to senior officers. The responsibilities in Burma are far greater than in India, the cost of living is double what it is in India, and the climate is more deadly. Yet a Commissioner in Burma—which is practically the highest post a civil officer can aspire to—receives less pay than in India.

#### THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

RANGOON, APRIL 12.

It has been definitely decided to maintain the post at Haka. The post will be held by 300 of the 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas and 30 Madras sappers. The Tonhon column, under Major Blundell, has returned to Bhamo, leaving 100 of the Mogoung military police levy to work the country north of the Shwili river, and 100 Madras infantry at Manlon to hold the country to the south.

#### CHINA.

PEKIN, APRIL 12.

The Emperor returns to-day.

The Marquis Tséng died this morning.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 13.

It is announced from Pekin that the Marquis Tséng died yesterday of typhoid fever.

#### CENTRAL ASIA.

VIENNA, APRIL 13.

Some Russian newspapers publish a telegram from Bokhara which, if true, would go to show that Russia has scored another success in Central Asia. It is to the effect that the Ameer of Afghanistan has now officially given leave to Russian caravans to trade, not only in the towns of Afghan Turkestan and the vilayet of Tschir, but also at Herat itself. The Muscovite Press rightly remarks that Russian trade will greatly benefit by this opening of the markets of Afghanistan.

(FROM "DAILY NEWS" CORRESPONDENT.)

#### RELIGIOUS AFFRAY IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY.

Particulars of the religious riot between the Mohammedans and Hindoos at Belgaum have just reached here. The affray occurred towards the end of March, and was of a somewhat serious nature. Over a thousand persons engaged in the affray. Three Mussulmans and one Hindoo were killed, and many others injured.

#### A MILITARY COLLEGE FOR INDIA.

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY.

The Duke of Connaught Memorial Committee has represented to the Bombay Government the desirability of establishing a military college for the purpose of training Native officers for the Native army.

#### THE INFLUENZA IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY.

The influenza has spread throughout India. The troops, especially those of the hill stations, are suffering severely. The epidemic is generally of a mild type, but some deaths are reported.



## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

### THE EFFECT OF EXAMPLE.

(Madras Mail.)

The sincere flattery of imitation is not always acceptable. The official pillars of the State in India rush away from the plains to the Hills immediately the hot weather sets in, and they desire to stay there in unrestricted enjoyment of a fine climate and a congenial temperature. To their no little vexation and discomfort the hereditary pillars of Indian States show an increasingly earnest desire to follow their example. Consequently, among Nizams, Maharajahs, Guikwars, Rajahs, and so forth, it is becoming fashionable to go to the Hills in order to bask in the beams of official and other suns. If their Highnesses would do so in a quiet kind of way there might be comparatively little cause for complaint, but local custom prescribes that personages of their rank shall take with them suites of unconscionable dimensions. The result necessarily is, that the best houses are being permanently engaged for distinguished Asiatic visitors, whose presence adds largely to the local European's cost of living. The Governments might, perhaps, like to have the approaches to Simla, Ootacamund, &c., furnished with sign-boards, bearing the legend "Abandon suites, all ye who enter here!" But this is a free country. The Governments might also like to preach solemnly to their Highnesses on the expediency, nay, the absolute duty imposed upon them by their rank, of living in the midst of the poor people in the plains below over whom they are placed in authority. But, then, there is just a chance that their Highnesses might point a moral from the interpretation which Viceroy, Governors, and Councillors place on public duty when their own personal comfort is concerned. What, then, can be done! Their Highnesses are free to come, and to go; to rent, to build and to buy. How can they be told that their room will be preferred to their company at hill stations where house accommodation is scarce, and prices have a steady upward tendency? In Simla, according to the *Pioneer*, house after house has been acquired as a habitation for this or that Chief. "Cooch Behar has two in the very centre of the station. Dhurbhunga keeps one of the best for the use of himself, though he has not yet been smitten with the longing to summer in the hills. Faridkot has another favourite residence, and intends to live in it this season for the first time. Kapurthala is about to take possession of 'the Crag,' on the road up Jakho, on the summit of which there is another good house occupied by Dholepur. Patiala may be said to be at home at Simla, where he has not only a residence, but is one of the chief lords of the manor. Ulwar is content to live at Mushobra, where Dholepur has also a country house." Our contemporary fears that European residents will "be forced to go further afield simply because some of the best houses have been acquired by the Rajahs mentioned, who have, of course, a perfect right to occupy them if they think fit." Similarly, at Ootacamund, the best houses are being taken up by Chiefs; and as very little building goes on, the houses left for officials are becoming smaller by degrees and beautifully less. The Commander-in-Chief, for one, has been thus driven from one house to another until he now finds himself very inadequately accommodated in a brace of small houses. Would that his Excellency were influenced by this to request the Government to rescind the order about the permanent location of Army Head Quarters at Ootacamund, and to sanction a removal to Bangalore.

### ASSAM.

(Statesman.)

Assam, once the "garden of Bengal," is now being partially reclaimed from the wilderness into which it had relapsed from the periodical raids made by the Burmese into that country before it was conquered and brought under British rule. When the Chittagong-Assam Railway is constructed by Sir Theodore Hope's Company, the province will be more completely opened out to external communications, and steady progress and prosperity may in a few years be expected to place it on a level with the most advanced provinces of India. It has great natural resources which up to the present time have only very partially been developed; the scantiness and laziness of its population being the chief causes of the present backwardness of the country. Its mineral wealth includes a large variety of metals, beginning with gold and running the gamut down to coal. For exuberance of vegetation, Assam is, we believe, without parallel in any other part of India, and all the products introduced into the country thrive remarkably well. Yet with all these advantages Assam is unhealthy from the excessive dampness of the atmosphere, a result mainly due to the extensive forests with which it abounds. As the country is gradually cleared, this unhealthiness will doubtless largely disappear, and the railway will be a most useful medium in bringing about this change. The great cry of the province for

the last forty years and more has always been for improved communications; but it has fallen upon deaf ears. Only since Assam has come to be administered under a separate Chief Commissionership has any attention whatever been given to the subject. But the resources at the disposal of the local administration do not suffice for the supply of cheap and improved means of communication. The arrangement come to between the Government of India and Sir Theodore Hope in behalf of his Company, and which are likely to be ratified very shortly, will if carried into effect supply this want. The prospects of the proposed line of railway are described as very encouraging. It will not only be supported by the trade of Assam, but will attract a considerable proportion of the present traffic in jute and other produce of Eastern Bengal, which are now borne in country-boats to Chittagong for shipment to Europe. It may be mentioned here that Mr. D. R. Lyall, the Commissioner of Chittagong, is entitled to every credit for the warm and intelligent interest he has shown in a project which must benefit Assam, and all those whose interests are directly or indirectly bound up in the welfare of the province.

### WESTERN EDUCATION OF INDIAN CHIEFS.

(Pioneer.)

The policy of imparting a liberal education to the rising generation of Indian Chiefs has one direct result which may, perhaps, be regarded as inevitable. It is to bring them into closer contact with European society, and to create among them the ambition to consort with the highest officials in the land. The days have passed when it was considered advisable to let every minor Prince who had succeeded to the *gadi* of a State be brought up entirely under zenana influence, only to be freed from this to come under the control of this or that favourite. Even a Chief of the old school now desires that his son should learn something of the ways and customs of his rulers, should speak their language, be able to share in their sports, and generally to meet them socially on a footing of equality. The Nizam and Holkar are both cases in point, while the late Maharaja Scindia was anxious that his heir should be educated, in a measure, according to English ideas. In Baroda, Mysore, Ulwar, Bahawalpur, Cooch Behar, Dholepur, and several of the Punjab States, the present rulers have all received the benefit of a liberal education; while as regards Rajputana nearly every young Chief attends the Ajmere College. The old Pindari foresaw the change which would come over the character of the Chiefs when he pictured the future of his own descendants. Sir Alfred Lyall makes him say:—

"Good boys they are, my grandsons, I know, but they'll never be men  
Such as I was at twenty-five when the sword was king of the pen."

The steady advance which Western ideas are making in India is nowhere more apparent than in the case of the Feudatory Princes, with whom a few years hence it will be almost a reproach if they have not some acquaintance with the English tongue. We are not prepared to say that this is an unmixed blessing: there are one or two instances in which the modern method of education has been a grievous failure; but on the whole it may be taken that the majority of the Princes on attaining power are all the better for their course of study, and their familiarity with English customs.

### TOBACCO EXPERIMENTS.

(Madras Mail.)

The report of Messrs. Spencer and Co. and Messrs. Oakes and Co., of Madras, on the samples of tobacco grown and cured by Mr. Caine, in the Madura District, is not very encouraging. The appearance of the cigars made from the tobacco is much better and finer, and the colour is superior to cigars made from ordinary Dindigul tobacco, but the cigars made entirely from the tobacco do not smoke well, as they burn with a dark ash, and the aroma is faint and slightly acrid, but the cigars made with ordinary Dindigul tobacco with Mr. Caine's tobacco used as wrappers is better, but the outer leaf burns unevenly, with a wide black margin. Mr. Jous, the Superintendent of Messrs. Spencer and Co.'s Cigar Department, who has had great experience in the cultivation and the manufacture of tobacco both in this country and the Dutch Colonies, is of opinion that the tobacco has been topped too late, and that too many leaves were left on the plant. He suggests that the curing system to be adopted should be the Sumatra and not the American, which latter is unsuited to the leaves grown in this country; and if it be given strong fermentation, instead of being simply dried and assorted, it would very probably not only be saleable in the Indian market, but could also be exported to Europe. An analysis made of the samples exhibited a very large proportion of nicotine, the chief fault, we believe, of all Indian tobaccos. It is hoped that better results will be obtained

with the tobacco now being experimented upon by Mr. Caine, who, from the experience he has gained as regards the quality of the soil, climatic conditions, &c., is hopeful of success.

#### ANGLO-INDIAN CELEBRITIES AT HOME.—I.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

(*Times of India*.)

High in the great building devoted to the interests of India at Whitehall is the sanctum of "the Apostle of Indian Art," the whilom Curator of the Victoria and Albert Museum and Professor of the Grant Medical College. You find your way thither up steep flights of flagged staircases and through labyrinthine passages, whose walls are hidden from view by bookcases in which rest old newspaper files, bound volumes of the *Gazette of India*, and other bulky tomes in which the official records of India for generations past are enshrined. The chances are that, if you are not thoroughly acquainted with the catacomb-like corridors of the India Office, you will have some difficulty in finding the room you seek. Visitors to this particular portion of the public offices are not very numerous, and the duties of the attendants sit so lightly upon them, that you are as likely as not to find them away from their posts and spend some time in a fruitless quest until you are fortunate enough to fall in with some friendly official who will conduct you to the desired goal. Once there, however, you will entertain no doubt about your having dropped upon the right spot at last. You are evidently in the official retreat of a man who has Indian Art at his fingers' ends, and to whom the troublesome problems of Eastern mythology are mere child's play. Book cases filled with Indian classics and official reports confront you in every direction, the floor is strewn with models of Hindoo ornaments and symbols amongst which a huge *lingam* is conspicuous, and every nook and corner is occupied with some object which carries your mind at once to the East. Nor does the aspect of the elderly gentleman who offers you a hearty welcome to his retreat serve to dispel the feeling that you have to deal with one who is out of the ordinary run of officials in starch and broadcloth who haunts the shades of Whitehall. There is something almost suggestive of the recluse in the pale thoughtful features set off by a black silk skull cap which beam benevolently on you from the opposite side of the comfortable sofa-lounge to which you have been conducted. The lines on the expansive forehead denote hard unremitting duty, and but for the close-cropped grey moustache which covers the upper lip you might almost fancy that you were in the presence of a dignitary of the Romish Church who had consecrated his days to prayer and meditation. But the feeling is only momentary.

The very first sentences that fall from Sir George Birdwood's lips tell you that he is a man who takes an active interest in the concerns of everyday life, and that so far from being out of the world he is very much of it. His conversation, singularly animated and cheerful, turns at once upon the topics of the day, and his opinions, delivered in a modest and almost depreciatory style, are characterised by a remarkably accurate knowledge of the questions he is discussing. He tells you that he is no politician. His official position prevents him from taking, even if he wished, an active part in the great game of politics which has so much fascination for the average successful English public man; but he feels no desire to seek to gain a reputation of that kind. If the truth must be told he has no great love for the latter-day school of politicians. A Liberal by tradition and conviction, like many other thoughtful men who value the great principles of their political creed, his soul revolts against many of the views put forward as Liberal by the present leaders of the party, and he has taken temporary refuge in the opposite camp, believing that there he finds the nearest possible approach to his ideal. Slight as his association with politics is, however, he has left his mark on the political history of the time. To his initiative was due the institution of the great annual festival of modern conservatism. The story of how he achieved this is not so well-known that it will not bear relation here. Impressed with the tragic fall and subsequent death of the Conservative leader, it occurred to him that a career so remarkable should be kept in the recollection of Englishmen by some such simple expedient as the wearing on the anniversary of his death of the flower he loved so well. He first communicated his idea to the committee of the St. Stephen's Club, of which he is a member, in the form of a suggestion that the Club dining tables should be adorned on the anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death with primroses. After considering the proposal for three weeks the committee declined to entertain it. Nothing daunted by this rebuff, Sir George wrote to the *Times* and publicly proposed the institution of Primrose Day. His letter was noticed and commented upon sympathetically in a few quarters, and with ridicule in the majority of instances;

but that year nothing much was done by the general public, although Sir George did his best to give the custom a good start by buying up every primrose he could lay his hands on between Covent Garden and the extreme limit of the Uxbridge-road westwards. The next year the idea was better known, but people still looked askance at it, and the *Standard* declined to insert an article in its favour written by the late Sir George Yule at Sir George Birdwood's request. However, the future of the idea did not rest with the *Standard*. Advertisements cunningly inserted in advance in the papers by Sir George Birdwood, announcing that orders for primroses to any extent could be supplied at a certain shop in Covent Garden Market, had the desired effect. Piles of orders came in by post from every quarter, the circumstance got talked about and written about, and in the end Primrose Day was incorporated in the Calendars and as religiously observed by a large section of the people of the country as Christmas Day or Whit-Monday. Sir George Birdwood is naturally not a little proud of his part in the establishment of this extremely popular festival, but he is careful to tell you that he has no concern with its rigorous offshoot, the Primrose League. Though he has often been invited he has never associated himself with that lively organisation. He is of Bismarck's opinion, that petticoats should not interfere in politics, and he views with extreme misgiving the attempt to push woman forward into a sphere for which he considers she is unfitted by nature and training to move.

Primrose Day notwithstanding, it is to India that Sir George Birdwood has given the best energies of his long years of retirement. Indeed, it may be said that, with few exceptions, his life during the last twenty years has been one continuous record of unostentatious labour to bring home to the British public a better knowledge of the great country with whose destinies their interests are indissolubly bound. From his pen have fallen, in never-ending succession, a list of publications dealing, in a bright happy fashion, with a wide range of questions from a description of the frankincense tree—which he re-discovered for the benefit of modern science—to letters to the *Times* on the Opium Trade, which had the effect of placing the controversy on that subject on an entirely new basis. He has contributed papers to the learned societies on scientific questions, written articles for the *Times* and for the *Reviews* on popular subjects, and some years ago, at the earnest request of Sir Charles Dilke, for whom it may be said, parenthetically, he still entertains the highest respect, despite the cloud which has settled over him—he undertook the reviews of Indian books for the *Athenæum*. But his great literary work is, of course, his "Industrial Arts of India." This production, which has attained to the eminence of an Indian classic, is one of the few books by Anglo-Indian writers which have laid hold of the English imagination and found a wide circle of readers outside the ranks of those who are personally acquainted with or directly interested in India. Its charming style, its wonderful erudition, and its masterly presentation of facts have combined to make it one of the most fascinating books of the day on Art subjects. Yet, curious to relate, it was written under great pressure, and occupied the author from beginning to finish only four weeks. Sir George Birdwood laughingly tells you that it would never have been written at all but for the importunity of Sir Phillip Cunliffe Owen and his paternal tyranny in keeping him at the desk until the task was completed. Highly gratified at the brilliant success that attended its publication he, rashly as he thinks, undertook a scientific standard edition of it, and being allowed his own way he has never yet brought it to completion. Most of his leisure hours are, however, devoted to the work, and in due course we may expect the finished productions, which will doubtless be an enduring monument of patient and intelligent research. For one who has written so much and written so well it is surprising to learn that this kind of pressure from without has always been necessary before any literary work could be produced. Perhaps, Sir George Birdwood under-estimates the force of the "divine afflatus" that is in him as he under-estimates everything connected with himself, but it is easy to understand that he would not write for the mere sake of writing. He entertains a strong, it may be said a passionate, affection for India and things Indian, and those who know how to approach him can extract from him the rich treasures of his well-stored mind. But as for writing in cold blood and without any particular end in view, the thing is all but impossible. He cannot manufacture sentiment at will. It must come straight from his heart, and if it is not there the pen refuses to act.

This love of Sir George Birdwood for India and its people is really a very remarkable trait in his character. Nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since he left Bombay, broken in health by long residence in a tropical climate, and yet his impressions of the country and his keen interest in the welfare of its people are as fresh to-day as if it were but yesterday

that he shook the dust of India from his feet. Most men amid absorbing cares and enjoyments of home life would have forgotten their friends of former days and lost their zest for the concerns which had once interested them. Not so Sir George Birdwood. Apart from the testimony of his undiminished interest evidenced by the events of his public career to which reference has already been made, he has shown in a variety of ways how keen is his regard for the friends and associations of his Indian days. No native acquaintances who have even cared to enter into a correspondence with him have written in vain. A warm, cheery greeting has invariably awaited them on their arrival in England if they crossed the *kala pani*, and his services have ever been at their disposal in adding to their pleasure or their comfort during their stay. To young Indians studying in London he has been a particular friend. They have found in him a second parent, and his advice or assistance have never been invoked without substantial result. Sometimes the diverse claims made upon him have involved a considerable tax upon his leisure. We have, for example, before us, the sheets of an elaborate introduction written for a work issued by a Parsee friend who had enlisted his aid in bringing it before the public. It displays, as all Sir George Birdwood's literary work does, a wonderful range of knowledge, and must have occupied even his ready pen a considerable time. Yet in this as in numerous other cases service was cheerfully rendered for the sake of "Auld lang syne," and his friend was made happy by a unique advertisement for his book. While manifesting this great interest in the personal affairs of his native friends, Sir George Birdwood has taken no very prominent part in their political schemes. Not that he is lukewarm on the subject. He holds very strong opinions as to the advisability of giving more extended powers of self-government to Natives, and is at one with the more moderate views of the Congress. But he feels that the same reason which prevents him from mixing up in home politics precludes him from treading on the even more delicate ground of Indian politics. At the same time he does not conceal his belief as to the urgent necessity of bringing Indian affairs as prominently as possible before the mass of the electors who are the ultimate arbiters of Indian destinies. He is not very sanguine as to the result. Nothing, in fact, has struck him more since his return from the East than the abject ignorance of the populace, not merely on matters of Indian concern, but with regard to home questions, and he has some interesting anecdotes of his experiences in this direction. But he feels, nevertheless, that those who are in a position to speak ought to do so lest some day a mighty calamity is wrought by the rash schemes of some wild visionary who is backed by popular force.

Of Sir George Birdwood's connection with the Exhibitions of recent times we have left ourselves little space to speak. Nor is it necessary to say much under that head, for are not his services to India in this capacity writ large in the official records? Suffice it to mention that he has been the moving spirit of the Indian section of every great Exhibition in Europe, from the Paris Exhibition of 1867 down to the great carnival on the banks of the Seine last year. Other aspects of Sir George Birdwood's many-sided genius, such as his connection with the Society of Arts and kindred organisations, his services to botany and his purely official work at the India Office, must also remain unnoticed. Enough, however, has been said to show that his home life has been singularly active and useful, and that India has found in him a most valuable ally and friend.

#### NONSENSE ABOUT BUDDHISM.

(Pioneer.)

Mr. Graham Sandberg concludes an article on philosophical Buddhism, from which we quoted some paragraphs the other day, with the remark that among modern admirers and exponents of Buddhism "meanings are given to words and doctrines such as would occur to the Christian trained mind, but they are such as the Buddhist author and Oriental reader would neither conceive nor, uninstructed, understand." Had he read a lecture Sir Edwin Arnold delivered before the Japanese Educational Society at Tokio a few weeks ago, he might have added that a scientific meaning is now being read into Buddhism which has no existence there except in the imagination of the enthusiastic disciple. "I have often said," observed Sir Edwin, "and I shall say again and again, that between Buddhism and modern science there exists a close intellectual bond. When Tyndall tells us of sounds we cannot hear, and Norman Lockyer of colours we cannot see; when Sir William Thomson and Professor Sylvester push mathematical investigation to regions almost beyond the Calculus, and others, still bolder, imagine and try to grapple with, though they cannot actually grasp, a space of four dimensions, what is all this except the Buddhist *Maya*, a practical recognition of the illusions of the senses? And when Darwin shows us life passing onward and upward through a series of constantly

improving forms towards the Better and the Best, each individual starting in new existence with the records of by-gone good and evil stamped deep and ineffaceably from the old ones, what is this again but the Buddhist doctrine of *Dharma* and of *Karma*?" This is something very like nonsense. If there is one idea more alien than another from the spirit of modern science, it is that of the illusiveness of sense. Men like Professor Sylvester and Sir William Thomson realise in spirit and in fact the Baconian ideal of servants and interpreters of nature: and for that reason their method is not to get above sense—the hopeless task Buddhism imposes—but to ask sense questions by experiment. What Sir Edwin Arnold would call illusion is to the scientist as real as anything else, though it may be recognised as having less permanence or, in relation to the evolution of the world, moral and intellectual value. It is the function and glory of the poet to discern similitudes, and Sir Edwin Arnold is a poet: but when he sets down his similitudes as historical analogies scientifically demonstrated, he goes beyond his province and places Buddhism in an altogether false and delusive light.

#### TRANSLATION OF THE MAHABHARATA.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

A statement of accounts, published by Mr. Pratapa Roy, C.I.E., the Secretary of the Society for translating the Mahabharata, is now before the public, and, it must be said, presents one or two curious features. The Society, it will be remembered, was founded six or seven years ago with the very praiseworthy object of procuring a really high-class translation of the great Hindoo epic. Of the lakh of rupees necessary for the purpose, the various Governments of India contributed Rs. 22,000, while numerous Chiefs throughout India subscribed in the aggregate nearly Rs. 50,000. Mr. Pratapa Chandra Roy was chosen Secretary to the Society, inasmuch as it was due to his energy, we believe, that the Society came into existence; and for several years the translation of the Mahabharata has been under his direction. As to the success of the work, we cannot speak enthusiastically. It is in no sense a great, though it may be a lengthy and laborious, work. The English is bald to a degree, the spirit of the original has completely vanished in the translation, and if the Mahabharata in its present guise is to bear testimony to the excellence of Sanskrit literature, all that can be said is that it would have been more charitable to the old sages not to have disturbed them in their ancient garb. The accounts now published will perhaps in part explain the poverty of the transaction. Up to the present, fifty-seven fasciculi have been published, the cost of actual transaction being under Rs. 14,000. House rent is put down at Rs. 3,217, and gharry hire at Rs. 1,506; while the cost of agents (including the travelling expenses of Mr. Pratapa Chandra Roy when collecting subscriptions) has come to Rs. 15,512, or Rs. 1,500 more than the cost of the transaction. It is, of course, impossible to say whether or not this large expenditure on the collection of subscriptions was unavoidable. It is, we must remember, spread over a period of more than 72 months, and it is possible that but for strenuous personal efforts on Mr. Pratapa Roy's part, the necessary subscriptions would never have been obtained. On the other hand, it is equally clear that the cost of collecting a considerable portion of the entire sum received up to date (Rs. 73,000) must have been small. The quota of the various Governments amounting to Rs. 22,000 would be remitted without cost to the Society, and so we should imagine would the subscriptions of the Native Chiefs. The thing, however, to be regretted is, not necessarily that the cost of the collection of subscriptions should have been in excess of the amount paid to the translators of the work, but that under the circumstances the translation should have been undertaken at all. If an epic like the Mahabharata was to have been turned into English at a proposed expenditure of, roughly, £10,000, it would have been far wiser to entrust it to some one or two competent men—men who, if they could have been found, were poets as well as philologists and grammarians. As it is, something like a hundred thousand rupees, of which a large percentage was spent in collecting, has been—though we regret to have to say it—almost utterly wasted.

#### HORSE-BREEDING IN BELUCHISTAN.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The sixth annual Horse Show at Sibi has just concluded. From small beginnings it has now developed into one of the largest fairs in India, and has opened up breeding grounds which had hitherto been closed to Government. We will give a few facts to show how promising are the resources in horse flesh and cattle of Beluchistan if they only receive due attention and encouragement from Government. This year the Remount Agent purchased 97 horses, which he described as excellent. Besides this the local cavalry regiments procured as many young horses as they needed—about 40, we

believe. An entirely new feature this year was the purchase, for the first time, of siege-train bullocks. No notice had been given to the zemindars that these would be needed, but there was no difficulty in procuring 25 animals of the celebrated Baghhari breed, and quite up to the required standard. It was this breed of bullocks that used to be in such demand for the heavy traffic on the Peshawar-Lahore Trunk Road. The average price paid this year was somewhere about Rs. 90; and when it is considered that the animals are far harder than the Hissar bullocks, and are procured right on the frontier, they will probably be in great request in future. If they are wanted, timely intimation should be given to the district officers. Another striking feature of the show was the number of riding camels that were present. At earlier fairs the only competitors for the camel-race were the animals used by the Agency officials. This year there were numerous entries, all the property of local breeders. Horse-racing, too, seems to be more popular than ever. The concourse of spectators—nearly all Beluchis—was enormous; and one and all seemed to take the deepest interest in the sport. It may be remarked that, with one exception, the first three in every event were the produce of Government stallions. These latter, nineteen in number, are a magnificent lot, and are very popular amongst the breeders. It is no small matter that Government should be able to draw, in the sixth year from the show's commencement, nearly a hundred remounts for Bengal.

#### BENGAL. (March 25.)

THE rate of exchange at Calcutta at noon on Monday was 1s. 5 1-16d.

MR. M. E. BRADFORD, assistant magistrate, Alipur, has been appointed to officiate temporarily as under-secretary to the Bengal Government in the Finance Department.

BABU RAMCHUNDER CHATTERJI on Saturday made a most successful parachute descent in Calcutta, the first Native who has done this. When about 3,000 feet high the aeronaut let go the parachute, which gracefully opened out, and sailed away to the north, a pretty strong south wind blowing at the time. Babu Chatterji eventually alighted on a housetop in the northern part of Calcutta. The Chinese Amban and suite were present, and took a lively interest in the proceedings.

THE Calcutta Town Hall was crowded on Monday afternoon by representatives of the Native community to consider the operation of the new municipal law. The meeting was attended by the most influential and wealthy residents. Maharaja Sir Norendra Krishna was voted to the chair. The chief points taken up by the various speakers were the great increase in the assessments of house property and the new method of levying the tax on bustee land direct on owners. A resolution was passed in the following terms:—"That this meeting desires to place on record its respectful protest against the provisions of Section 122 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, which introduces a principle of assessment that is foreign to the law of the land, and is opposed to the maxims of English law as interpreted in a recent case in the High Court; and the meeting views with alarm the severe hardships with which the operation of the Act has been attended in practice, leading to a heavy increase in the assessments of dwelling-houses." A second resolution referred to the hardship in connection with the realisation of bustee taxes, and asked for a modification of the Act on this point. A draft memorial to the Bengal Government was adopted, and a strong committee formed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

At the Viceroy's Council on Friday last the Honourable Mr. Scoble moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Guardians and Wards Bills be taken into consideration. The Honourable Mr. Evans said the success of the measure would depend very much on the discretion with which it was worked by District Officers. If worked with discretion he hoped it would prove successful, but it would be open to considerable liability to abuse on different points if that discretion was not exercised. The Honourable Durga Churn Laha stated that the bill as revised by the Select Committee would protect the interests of minors. The Honourable Syed Ameer Hossain congratulated the Law Member on bringing the labours of the past four years to a successful conclusion. The Act was passed; as were also the Printing Press Bill, the Cruelty to Animals Bill, and Railways Bill. The Bill for raising the import duty on spirits from five to six rupees per gallon was introduced and passed through all the stages.

#### MADRAS. (March 26.)

MR. R. J. H. ARBUTHNOT, President of the Bank of Madras, having resigned his seat on the Board, on his leaving for Europe, the Directors have elected Mr. W. S. Shaw, of Messrs.

Parry and Co., to act as President for the remainder of the current year. Mr. C. E. P. Vans-Agnew has joined the Board of Directors in the place of Mr. Arbuthnot.

SPEAKING as chairman at the Madras Physical Training and Field Games Association's prize distribution last week, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Garstin drew the attention of all educated classes throughout the Presidency to the startling fact disclosed by the result of the recent competition for entrance into the Statutory Civil Service of Madras. Of twenty-two candidates, perhaps the most highly educated young men of the present day, no less than seventeen in the first instance and fourteen finally were rejected as physically disqualified. He added that it was a most startling fact that seventy per cent. of candidates for the great public competitions like that are rejected because they have not sufficiently developed muscle or have too round shoulders or too narrow chests, and are unfit to go through the ordinary vicissitudes of an official career.

News was received at Madras of the death at Trevandrum, on the evening of Saturday last, of Colonel Brodie Ketchen, Commandant, Nair Brigade, from abscess on the liver. His death was regarded locally as a public calamity, and he was universally regretted. He was buried on March 23, with military honours, the chief mourners being Colonel Y. Ketchen, Royal Artillery, brother of the deceased officer, and Surgeon-Major Drake Brockman, who had been summoned from Madras to render medical aid, too late, however, to be of any avail. Colonel Ketchen was Acting Adjutant of the Governor's Body-Guard during Lord Napier's term of office. He was the embodiment of cheery kind-heartedness and genial good-fellowship. Much sympathy is felt for his widow in her sad bereavement.

#### BOMBAY. (March 28.)

MR. W. FRASER, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, retires from the 1st proximo. He has been granted a pension of Rs. 700 per month, in addition to a bonus of Rs. 20,000.

THE Lady Reay Medical Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 10 a month and tenable for one year, has been awarded to Miss Mary Maud Conway, of the Cathedral Girls' School.

MR. S. COOKE, M.A., has been appointed to act in the second grade of the Educational Department, vice Mr. Oxenham, acting in the first grade, and Mr. Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar, C.I.E., in the third grade.

THE fourteenth series of the Wilson philological lectures fall to be delivered in Bombay in the first or cold-weather term of 1890-91, the subject being the Latin and Greek languages and the literature in which they are embodied. The series will consist of not fewer than six lectures.

At the annual general meeting of the Western India Turf Club held on the 19th, the following propositions were carried:—1. That in future no jockeys will be allowed to own race-horses. 2. That the stewards are empowered to correct any clerical error or omission, if such exists, in the wording of the new rules.

A FEW weeks before their departure from India Mr. B. M. Malabari asked their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught if they would give their consent to his sending Rs. 600 to the Lawrence School at Mount Abu, for prizes to be given in their names every year to the girl and boy who distinguished themselves in physical exercises. Their Royal Highnesses responded in very cordial terms, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught prizes, which were founded before their departure, have been gratefully accepted by the managing committee of the school.

SIR LEPEL AND LADY GRIFFIN were passengers to London by the mail steamer *Sutlej*. They were met at the Apollo Bunder by Colonel Salmon, Political Agent of Kutch, Mr. Chatarsi Dadajee, manager of the firm of Ganesh Venayekjee, and Mr. Sivnarayan Khedia, moonin of the firm of Goolraj Jugonnath. The last-named Marwaree merchant placed garlands of flowers round the necks of Sir Lepele and Lady Griffin, and presented them with bouquets of flowers, after which they left in a steam-launch for the mail-boat. Among the other passengers were the Hon. R. Steele, Hon. C. H. Moore, Lord E. W. J. Manners, Babu D. N. Chatterjee, and the Bengalee orator, Babu Surendranath Bannerjee.

MANY playgoers in different parts of India will regret to learn of the death in Bombay on Wednesday of Mrs. Norville, the widow of the late Mr. Charles Norville. Mrs. Norville had been for many years connected with the theatrical profession, her first husband having been Mr. Henry Leslie, who built the Opera Comique in London, and died at Aligarh, many years ago, while on a tour through India with the Davenport Brothers. During her second widowhood Mrs. Norville conducted an opera and burlesque company with



great success, one of her last productions before retiring from the profession, two years ago, having been the *Mikado*, which was brought out at the Gaiety Theatre. She always catered well for Indian playgoers, and she was held in high esteem wherever she was known.

#### A FATAL SHIKARI EXPEDITION.

POONA, MARCH 23.

Surgeon Thompson, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, accompanied by Major Peile, Commandant, 2nd Grenadiers, went on leave from Poona to Bhosawul on a shooting excursion on Thursday in expectation of getting a tiger. They went into the forest, accompanied by an orderly. A tiger made its appearance, and Dr. Thompson shot at and wounded it, but unfortunately fell a victim in the encounter. He was killed on the spot. His body was brought by Major Peile into Bhosawul. The wounded tiger was not allowed to escape. It was killed by Dr. Thompson's orderly.

POONA, MARCH 24.

Further particulars regarding the late shooting accident at Bhosawul have been received here late this evening. It appears that on Saturday morning Dr. Thompson, who was in a very weak and feverish state, was asked by Major Peile to remain behind, but said he was all right. The shooting place selected was Ghorasgaum, not far from Bhosawul, and the ground was covered by thick low scrub intersected with nullahs. Two *munchans* at some distance from each other were erected, and news was received that a tiger was near at hand. The tiger came first to Major Peile's station, but turned away, and went in the direction of Dr. Thompson, whose orderly fired a shot and wounded the tiger in the abdomen. This infuriated the beast, who rushed towards the Doctor and seized him by the leg. Unfortunately the Doctor's gun fell down at the time, and his helmet fell. The tiger immediately sprang on the helmet and bolted towards the forest. Dr. Thompson's orderly then went to Major Peile's *mandap* to inform him of the occurrence, but the Doctor was exhausted and died half-an-hour after. Major Peile accompanied by the orderly and a Bheel went in search of the beast, and finding the tiger the orderly killed him on the spot.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, AND PUNJAB.

(March 26.)

THERE is no prospect, says a contemporary, of the Umballa-Kalka line being open to passenger traffic for the journey up to Simla this year. The line, however, is passable for "construction" trains up to within ten miles of Kalka, and the preparatory work of the bridge over the Gaggar river is well advanced.

THE Jammu-Cashmere Railway will have two intermediate stations besides Sealkote cantonment and Tawi, the present terminus. It has been notified that the Jammu-Cashmere Railway stations will issue six-monthly return tickets to stations on the East Indian Railway only.

At the Rawalpindi Horse Fair to be held on the 2nd proximo, the judging committee will be composed as follows:—Lieutenant-Colonel Amyatt-Burney, 3rd Dragoons Guards; Major G. W. Turnbull, R.H.A.; and Major H. R. Heath, 11th Bengal Lancers. Two veterinary surgeons are detailed to attend the committee.

A TERRIBLE accident to Captain Allgood, King's Royal Rifles, on Saturday evening, brought the final tie in the polo tournament for the Connell Challenge Cup to an abrupt conclusion. The competing teams were those representing the Rifles and the 2nd Bengal Cavalry; and throughout the contest the play had been remarkably fast, even, and brilliant, none perhaps being more conspicuous for dash and skill than Captain Allgood. Three rounds had been decided, the fourth and last was in progress, each side had scored four goals, the individual members were doing their utmost, the onlookers were in a fever of excitement as to the issue, and a little over three minutes' play was left, when the deplorable incident occurred. It is impossible to say what actually happened. Certainly no fault can be attributed to anyone; and though there was a collision, it is the general opinion that there was no crossing or fouling. After falling Captain Allgood lay unconscious and bleeding from the mouth. A number of medical men, including Dr. Rudd, Dr. Glyn-Griffith, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Young, and Dr. Murphy, were on the spot in less than a minute, and did everything in their power to aid the injured player, and when a doolie arrived he was carried to hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The base of his skull had been fractured, and it is not improbable that he received internal injuries from one of the fallen ponies. The deceased was a great favourite with all who knew him, and his sudden and tragic end will come as a shock in circles far beyond Allaha-

bad. He twice had narrow escapes of his life—once hurdleracing and once at polo, neither of which forms of sport did he care for, but at which he was good and participated in simply for the honour of his regiment. Of course, the tournament ceases for this year, and Mr. Connell's handsome trophy remains unclaimed.—*Pioneer*.

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

##### THE MARQUESS OF DALHOUSIE.\*

The series of "Indian Historical Retrospects," now issuing from the Clarendon Press, begins somewhat abruptly with Sir W. Hunter's monograph on Lord Dalhousie. A fresh life of the great Pro-Consul was scarcely called for so immediately after Captain L. J. Trotter's excellent, if too eulogistic, life of that eminent Statesman. In the ordinary fitness of things we might have expected Warren Hastings or Lord Wellesley, or even Lord Bentinck to have taken the lead, especially as the expressed object of the series is to show how the Anglo-Indian Empire was built up out of the ruins of a factory. Captain Trotter has certainly good reasons to complain of this strange mode of backing a friend, though it may be doubted if the circulation of his admirable little volume will be seriously affected by the sudden appearance of a rival under a more ambitious flag. For one thing, Sir W. Hunter's narrative is not consecutive, nor does it possess the verve and vivacity which attested Captain Trotter's enthusiastic worship of his hero. We do not say this in disparagement of Sir W. Hunter's style, for India has not yet produced a more brilliant and graceful writer. It would, indeed, be hard to name in the vast and flowery field of Anglo-Indian literature anything to match the first chapter, which is devoted to Lord Dalhousie as a Man. It is full of genuine pathos, coming direct from the writer's own heart, and therefore directly appealing to the sympathy of his readers. There is no attempt at creating an emotional sensation. The presentment is painted with perfect simplicity and with obvious sincerity. We cannot imagine that any Anglo-Indian, in whose mind the remembrances of those times are still fresh, will read this beautiful chapter without a certain palpitation of the heart and a moistening of the eyes. With the exception of this passage Sir W. Hunter does not appear at his best. His style is, for him, unusually dry and matter-of-fact. We think, too, it was a mistake to appeal to the authority of Lady Connemara. It rarely happens that a daughter can be brought into court as an impartial witness in aught that concerns her father's character. On the contrary Lady Connemara's *imprimatur* will rather tend to shake the belief of the reader in the author's reliance on his own judgment and researches. Any work proceeding from the pen of Sir W. Hunter can very well stand upon its own merits, and needs no certificates from friends, however well qualified to judge of its merits. The much vexed question of the political doctrine of the Right of Lapse has been fairly and faithfully canvassed by Sir W. Hunter. Henceforth, there should be no ill-natured remarks on Lord Dalhousie's conduct in this respect. It may have been unfortunate for him that so many cases should have occurred within such a brief space of time, treading one upon the heels of the other, and naturally inspiring alarm and solicitude into the minds of the dependent princelings, for the independent States were never molested, and had no cause for apprehension. Lord Dalhousie, however, could only deal with circumstances as they presented themselves, and his decisions were never hurried or arrived at *per saltum*. He examined every question for himself, and never came to a conclusion until perfectly satisfied that he had completely mastered its premisses. Upon another and more important point Lord Dalhousie has been persistently misrepresented. The annexation of Oudh was, of course, his nominal handiwork, but he merely carried out the stringent instructions he received from the Court of Directors. To the very last he protested against an act, which might be justified and even necessary, but which demanded beforehand a large addition to the European troops in India. Instead of his remonstrances being heard, several European regiments were withdrawn for service in the Crimea and Persia, and an impossible task was left to his successor. For that he was in no degree responsible.

COLONEL T. WALKER, R.A., Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory at Bombay, has been deputed on duty to Fatehgarh for the purpose of studying the processes observed in the gun-carriage factory.

\*"The Marquess of Dalhousie." By Sir W. W. Hunter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D. (Clarendon Press, Oxford.)

**DR. SOULE'S**  
**HOP BITTERS.**  
**THE GREAT APPETIZER**  
 AND  
**BEST TONIC ON EARTH**  
 FOR THE CURE OF  
**INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, & GENERAL DEBILITY**  
**NOTHING EQUALS IT.**

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE  
 VENDORS

**HARMAN & CO.,**  
 Civil and Military Tailors,  
 INDIAN AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,  
**12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.**  
 BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

HARMAN & CO. make a speciality of Outfits for Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, as well as of the various Departments under the Government of India; also of Clothing and Underwear for Civilians; and from their long experience, of over Half-a-Century, of the requirements of Tropical Climates, they are prepared to supply suitable articles of the best quality at the lowest possible prices. ESTIMATES FOR OUTFITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON APPLICATION.

HARMAN & CO., 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.  
 ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1830.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN AND CO., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year.. ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

**ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.**

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1890.

**THE WHEAT AND THE CHAFF.**

MR. H. G. KEENE has a thoughtful article on the question of "Home Rule for India" in the current number of the *National Review*, which will repay perusal, as indeed does any literary work which comes from Mr. Keene's gifted pen. He writes of Indian people and things as one having authority to do so, for he writes from long practical experience of them and with a judicial mind. In the article to which we refer, he endeavours to avoid

the falsehood of extremes regarding expressed opinions on the scope and general merits of the Congress movement in India, which he holds have been hitherto judged from two irreconcilable points of view. The Anglo-Indians, he says, forming a sort of "ascendancy," are disposed to scent danger and to give prominence to indiscreet utterances proceeding from the more noisy advocates of the movement:—"In the columns of the *Spectator*, and in a striking contribution to the *Contemporary Review*, Mr. Meredith Townsend has attributed the whole thing to the hatred of the 'white race felt by the brown.' On the other hand, the Native supporters of the Congress and their English sympathisers aver that we are to see nothing in the movement beyond the natural application of European principles by a nation entitled to autonomy. Neither of these extreme views, however, is upheld by considerations of an historical order. If we believe that the destiny of races has to follow the laws of evolution, we can only forecast the future by a due examination of the past."

Into that interesting examination we do not propose to follow Mr. Keene, but the conclusion which he himself is forced to come to is that if time has been bringing about changes between the Natives of India and their rulers, tending to show that the various nations of the great Peninsula may have a latent tendency to consolidation, the end is still far off. "Common institutions are, no doubt, establishing themselves. But that is far from being all that is required for the consolidation of twenty or more diverse communities; and Home Rule for India is no nearer to the sphere of practical politics than Home Rule for Europe." Having come to this very sound and legitimate conclusion Mr. Keene would still not allow the Congress petitioner to go away with his demands altogether unsatisfied. He thinks that he is entitled to some consideration and says:—"It is, therefore, from no spirit of trimming or opportunism that moderate but sincere friends of India would urge upon the British Parliament to take whatever is good from the operations of Congress, and to sift the wheat from the chaff."

Now, we do not say that this is not good advice; but like all questions of compromise between two sides, it requires the consent of both parties. Mr. Keene's anxiety not to turn away the Congress delegate who seeks political food with a stone in lieu of bread, or with a serpent instead of a fish, is highly commendable, for it comes of that charity which is supposed to cover a multitude of evils. But what if the suppliant refuses the proffered refreshment, and, like a sturdy beggar, declines to move on unless he gets all he asks for in full? This is the attitude which the Congress representatives are assuming. They and Mr. Keene differ also as to what is "wheat" and what is "chaff." He would give them "wheat" in the shape of reforms in the judicial department in India, and a more complete separation of the executive from the judicial branch of the administration; and he would also admit of a small increase in the representation of Natives in the legislature. All this may be "wheat" politically to Mr. Keene; it is not so looked upon by the gentlemen of the National Congress. To their eyes it much more resembles "chaff." Here is what one of their organs says:—"A concession which confines itself to an increase in the number of members is no concession at all. So long as the principle of election is not conceded so long is reform a sham, a delusion, and a snare."

This is the situation. Congress agitators will not hold with the proverb that half a loaf is better than no bread,

and so they will continue to agitate—they openly and defiantly say so. Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., in the London organ of the Congress, which organ he calls *India*, is doing his best to fan the agitation here. In the latest issue of his paper he commends to his readers a letter said to be written by a Hindu High Priest, in which occurs the following :—

"The other day, at a respectable public meeting, a promising young Native speaker is reported to have thus addressed himself with regard to the British sway of India. 'The earliest British conquerors of my country were,' said the speaker, 'somewhat like interlopers. Morally, they had no right to come to Hindustan and extend a dominion in the East. Wherever these people (Englishmen) go, they are very soon found to be betrayers of confidence. They enter like needles and come out like big spades. For the sake of honey (lust) and money the English people,' continued the speaker, 'can do anything and everything. . . . They

CONQUERED INDIA BY BREAKING THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF THE BIBLE,

and maintain this extensive Empire by bringing an ineffaceable disgrace upon the very term Christianity. When these men come to India they throw away their Bible into the waters of the Suez Canal, and when they return to England they begin to learn the Bible once more. Such is the conduct of many of our civilian rulers.' In concluding his speech, he said that we ought to be very cautious in mixing freely with Englishmen, and specially the 'benighted members of the Heaven-born Service.' . . . Our rulers are actually looting our country to the extreme. They are fleecing the feeble people of India, and are turning the country into a desert. The chastity of the Indian women has begun to be outraged, and the males have fallen victims to the wanton cruelty of the *gora logs* and petty planters, &c."

"Such," the writer says, "is the feeling of the entire Native population towards our *Christian* Government."

And Mr. Digby, an English gentleman—not without Indian experience—endorses these sentiments by publishing them as supporting the demands of the Congress!

This is the real "wheat" of the movement.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, March 22.)

**RUDDOCK**, Mr. E. H., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service.  
**RICE**, Deputy Surgeon-General W. R., M.D., inspector-general of civil hospitals, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to be surgeon-general and sanitary commissioner with the Government of India, vice Surgeon-General Sir Benjamin Simpson, M.D., K.C.I.E., who retires from the service.  
**RICHARDSON**, Deputy Surgeon-General J., Central Provinces, is appointed to be inspector-general of civil hospitals, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, vice Deputy Surgeon-General W. R. Rice.  
**PILCHER**, Brigade-Surgeon J. G., F.R.C.S., officiating civil surgeon, Howrah, to be deputy surgeon-general, Central Provinces, vice Deputy Surgeon-General J. Richardson.  
**ERSKINE**—The services of Lieutenant C. E. H. Erskine, 36th Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, for employment as cantonment magistrate of Mandalay.  
**BEACHCROFT**—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Mr. C. A. Roe, Bengal Civil Service.  
**CARNUFF**—The Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. H. W. C. Carnuff, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. C. M. W. Brett.  
**STUART**—The services of Mr. W. R. Stuart, assistant district superintendent of police, second class, Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.  
**CLARK**—The services of Mr. I. H. W. D. Clark, district superintendent of police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

**JACOB**, Mr. S., is appointed to officiate as comptroller and auditor-general and head commissioner of paper currency, vice Mr. E. Gay, who has been granted furlough for 19½ months.

**LOGAN**, Mr. R., is appointed accountant-general and commissioner of paper currency, Bombay.

**KELLNER**, Mr. E. W., is appointed, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India, to officiate as accountant-general, Punjab, and deputy commissioner of paper currency, Lahore.

**KIERLANDER**, Mr. C. R. C., is appointed to officiate as deputy comptroller-general.

**COOKE**, Mr. J. E., is appointed to officiate as deputy auditor-general, Bengal.

**HARRISON**, Mr. F. C., C.S., is appointed to officiate as deputy accountant-general, Bengal.

The following promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department, consequent on the replacement of the services of Mr. E. G. Colvin, political assistant of the 2nd, and officiating political assistant of the 1st class, at the disposal of the Government of Bengal :—  
**ARCHER**, Lieut. C., Bengal Staff Corps, political assistant of the 2nd, to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class.

**TUCKER**, Mr. A. I. P., officiating political assistant of the 1st, to be a substantive political assistant of the 2nd, class. Mr. Tucker will continue to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class.

**DRESSNER**—The services of Captain C. J. B. H. Dressner, Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

**DRESSNER**, Captain C. J. B. H., Bengal Staff Corps, having been permitted to resign his appointment as assistant commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is re-appointed to be squadron officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**BUCK**, Sir E. C., Kt., Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, has obtained furlough for six months.

**SMYTHIES**, Mr. A., deputy conservator of forests, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough for seven months.

#### MILITARY.

**OUSELEY**, Lieut. R. G., R.A., is appointed to officiate as subaltern, Hyderabad Contingent, No. 2 Field Battery, vice Captain R. Percy-Smith, vacated on promotion.

**BREWSTER**, Lieut. R. F., R.A., is appointed to officiate as subaltern, No. 3 Field Battery, vice Captain A. P. Turner, on furlough.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India, probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from the date of their arrival in India :—

**FENNER**, Lieut. C. C., Dorsetshire Regiment.

**BODDAM**, Lieut. E. B. C., West India Regiment.

**BAIRD**, Lieut. J. McD., 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, wing officer 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Sept. 28, 1888.

**CLERY**, Second Lieut. C. B. L., Royal Irish Rifles, is posted to the Bombay instead of the Madras Staff Corps.

**MACMULLEN**, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., Bengal General List, Cavalry, to be colonel in the Army.

**WALTER**, Colonel C. K. M., Bengal Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance.

**SIMPSON**, Surgeon-General Sir B., M.D., K.C.I.E., Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval.

**OLDHAM**, Brigade-Surgeon C. F., Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service from Feb. 28, subject to H.M.'s approval.

**PLACE**, Mr. F., Storekeeper, H.M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as examiner of marine accounts, Bombay, during the absence on furlough of Mr. C. E. Palmer (late Royal Navy).

**MCLAGGAN**, Mr. C., chief engineer, Indian Marine, is transferred to the Retired List.

**WOOD**, Mr. R., chief engineer, Indian Marine, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service.

**LUARD**—The services of Colonel C. H. Luard, R.E., chief engineer, first class, and consulting engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

**BEGBIE**, Lieut.-Colonel A. G., R.E., officiating accountant-general, P.W. Department, and officiating deputy secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department, is confirmed in these appointments, vice Colonel A. J. Filgate, R.E., who resigns.

**MELVILLE**, Mr. W. B., assistant superintendent, Class V., 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is promoted to superintendent, Class IV., 3rd grade, temporary, from March 4.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**GALBRAITH**, Brigadier-General W., C.B., British Service, commanding Sirhind District, on m.c., for six months.

**DANGERFIELD**, Mr. F. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., and deputy agent and chief engineer, Indian Midland Railway, is granted furlough for eight months.

**LITTLE**, Lieut.-Colonel J. A., Bengal Staff Corps, executive engineer 1st grade, officiating deputy consulting engineer, Bengal, P.W., Department, on p.a., for 182 days.

**THOMPSON**, Lieut. D. M., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, on m.c., for one year.

**GREY**, Lieut. E., Bengal Staff Corps, 38th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on p.a., for one year.

**DUNCAN**, Surgeon-Major W., M.B., 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, on m.c., for one year.

**TYLER**, Honorary Lieut. and Assistant Commissary J., Commissariat Transport Department, on m.c., for one year.

**BIRCH**, Colonel W. B., Bengal Staff Corps, up to Nov. 26; pension service, 32nd year, commenced Nov. 30, 1889.

COOK, Colonel J., Bengal Staff Corps, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for 182 days; pension service, 29th year, commenced Sept. 3, 1889.

MACMULLEN, Colonel F. W., General List, Cavalry, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for 182 days; pension service, 30th year, commenced April 27, 1889.

SALKELD, Lieut.-Colonel C. E., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry for one year; pension service, 32nd year, commenced Dec. 8, 1889.

JACKSON, Lieut. C., Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for 142 days; pension service, 10th year, commenced Aug. 11, 1889.

TAYLOR, Lieut. N. C., Bengal Staff Corps, 14th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced Feb. 7.

CLOSE, Surgeon K., M.D., is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate for 182 days; pension service, 2nd year, commenced April 22, 1889.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, March 14.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

RAIKES, Captain F. S. W., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, to be station staff officer, Ranikhet, vice Captain Beresford, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

RENNY, Captain A. McW., squadron commander 17th Bengal Cavalry, to be 2nd in command, sub pro tem, vice Chalmers, seconded for employment as a remount agent.

O'BRYEN, Lieutenant C. W., wing officer and quartermaster 27th Punjab Infantry, to be adjutant, vice Reid, vacated on promotion to captain, and Lieutenant W. H. Millar, wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice O'Bryen.

KELLY, Captain F. H., R.E., is transferred from the Agra to the Karachi Division, Military works.

TUKE, Captain M. L., R.E., is transferred from the Quetta to the Agra Division, Military Works.

#### FURLOUGHS.

CALLWELL, Major A. H., No. 6 Battery Western Division Royal Artillery, from March 15 to Nov. 11, on private affairs.

HALL, Lieut. W. C., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for six months, on private affairs.

NOYES, Lieut. C. E., 2nd Battalion Highland L.I., for twelve months, on private affairs.

MARQUIS, 2nd Lieut. F. S., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, for five months, on urgent private affairs.

FERGUSON, Lieut. A. G., Rifle Brigade, for six months, on private affairs.

BURTON-PHILLIPSON, Lieut. R. W., 7th Dragoon Guards, for twelve months, on private affairs.

LEATHER, Major G. H., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

ELLIS, Lieut. C. R. C., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, for twelve months, on private affairs.

EOCKE, Lieut. E. C., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BIRD, Captain G. E. G. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, for nine months, on private affairs.

GARDNER, Surgeon-Major H. G., M.B., Medical Staff, for six months, on private affairs.

(March 15.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MARTIN, Lieut. E. V., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 5th Bengal Light Infantry, on probation.

GORDON, Captain W. D., wing officer 36th Sikhs, to be wing commander 37th Dogras, vice Mills, officiating as second in command 35th Sikhs.

HARVEY, Colonel C. L., district staff officer, 1st class, is posted to the Peshawar District.

PENNINGTON, Captain R. L. A., deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, is posted to the 7th circle.

NEELD—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Morjor M. G. Neeld, 17th Lancers, is cancelled.

#### FURLOUGHS.

POLLOCK, Surgeon-Major C. F., M.B., Medical Staff, is granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

COWAN, Captain and Brevet Major H. V., adjutant, R.A., Sirhind District, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

URQUHART, Second Lieut. E. W. L., 2nd Dragoon Guards, for 280 days, on medical certificate.

ST. GEORGE, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. P. L'E., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, for 110 days, on urgent private affairs.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 19.)

HARDING, Mr. F. H., officiating district and sessions judge, Chittagong, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

ANDERSON, Mr. R. H., officiating district and sessions judge, Murshidabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, as district and sessions judge of Chittagong.

BRADFORD, Mr. M. E., assistant magistrate and collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as under-secretary to the Government of Bengal,

in the Financial and Municipal Departments, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Cuthbertson.

MATTHEWS, Mr. H. F., officiating district and sessions judge, Jessore, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Burdwan, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. F. Rampini.

COLVIN, Mr. E. G., C.S., is appointed to act, until further orders, as private secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, vice Mr. P. C. Lyon, on deputation.

TUTE, Mr. A. C., magistrate and collector, Cuttack, is allowed furlough for seven months.

MANISTY, Mr. G. E., joint-magistrate and deputy collector, Monghyr, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector, Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of M. A. C. Tute.

BEADON, Mr. H. S., magistrate and collector, Durbunga, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Shahabad, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. A. W. B. Power.

COLLIER, Mr. F. R. S., officiating magistrate and collector, Shahabad, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Durbunga, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. S. Beadon.

MACKENZIE, Mr. W. H., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Govindpore, Manbhum, is transferred to Lohardugga.

MARRIOTT, Mr. C. R., officiating magistrate and collector, Noakhally, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Midnapore during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. C. H. Vowell.

SHIRRES, Mr. L. P., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Lohardugga, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Noakhally, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. M. Waller.

WALKER, Rev. C. H., is appointed to act as chaplain of Kidderpore, during the absence, on leave, of the Ven. F. R. Mitchell.

MITCHELL, Ven. F. R., Archdeacon of Calcutta and Chaplain of Kidderpore, is allowed leave for three months.

MEADOWS, Surgeon-Major C. J. W., civil surgeon of Backergunge, is appointed to act as civil surgeon, Murshidabad, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon-Major E. Sanders.

PURVES, Brigade-Surgeon H. B., civil surgeon, Patna, is appointed to be civil surgeon of Howrah.

RUSSELL, Surgeon-Major E. G., officiating civil surgeon of Rajshahye, is appointed to be civil surgeon of Patna, vice Brigade-Surgeon H. B. Purves.

FRENCH-MULLEN, Surgeon J., first resident surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to be civil surgeon of Nuddea, and to act as civil surgeon of Rajshahye, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major L. Cameron.

CLARKE, Surgeon J., second resident surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to be first resident surgeon of that institution vice Surgeon J. French-Mullen.

WALSH, Surgeon J. H. T., officiating civil surgeon, Puri, is appointed to be second resident surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, vice Surgeon J. Clarke.

MURRAY, Surgeon-Major R. D., officiating civil surgeon of Gya, is confirmed in that appointment.

JAMESON, Surgeon G., resident surgeon, Medical College Hospital, is appointed to be civil surgeon, Tipperah, and to act as civil surgeon of Puri, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major B. Gupta.

ADIE, Surgeon J. R., resident surgeon, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed to be resident surgeon, Medical College Hospital, vice Surgeon G. Jameson.

EDWARDS, Surgeon W. R., officiating civil surgeon, Nuddea, is appointed to be resident surgeon, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, vice Surgeon G. R. Adie.

CRAWFORD, Surgeon D. G., civil surgeon of Jessore, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Purneah, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major R. L. Dutt.

O'BRIEN, Surgeon-Major J., officiating civil surgeon of Darjiling, is confirmed in that appointment.

PRICE, Surgeon-Major G., officiating civil surgeon of Burdwan, is confirmed in that appointment.

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, March 22.)

YOUNG—H.H. the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. William Young, B.A., C.S., barrister at law, judicial commissioner, Oudh, to officiate as a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, N.W. Provinces, during the absence on furlough of the Hon. William Tyrrell.

HODDINSON, Mr. G. D., district superintendent of police, Partabgarh, is granted privilege leave for three months.

DOWDA, Mr. C. F., assistant district superintendent of police, Agra, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Etah.

THOMPSON, Mr. J. B., magistrate and collector of Muzaffarnagar, is appointed to officiate as secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

FORD, Rev. G. A., is appointed to be chaplain of Ranikhet.

HAMBLIN, Mr. R. E., joint magistrate, Benares, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bareilly.

TRIGO, Mr. J. H., officiating commissioner, Agra division, is appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Jhansi division, during the absence on furlough of Mr. G. L. Lang.

NEALE, Mr. W. E., commissioner, Lucknow division, is appointed to officiate as commissioner, Agra division.

RICHARDSON, Mr. H. G., assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Bareilly to Meerut.

SUTHERLAND, Mr. A. R., assistant engineer, is posted to the Kumaun district as district engineer.

FORSTYTH, Mr. J. H. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, division, engineer, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as personal assistant to the chief engineer and under secretary to Government, N.W.



Provinces and Oudh, P.W. Department, in the Buildings and Roads and Railway Branches, during the absence of Mr. L. B. Simeon on privilege leave.

PULFORD, Major R. R., R.E., superintending engineer, on special duty in the office of the secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, P.W. Department, is posted to the charge of the 1st circle of superintendence, Buildings and Roads Branch, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 22.)

The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by the Government of India to officiate as assistant district superintendents of police, 2nd grade, in the Central Provinces, are posted to the districts noted below :—

THOMAS, Mr. R. H. H., Nagpur.

COLES, Mr. H. E., Jubbulpore.

The following appointments and transfers of deputy commissioners are ordered :—

PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner, and is posted to the Bhandara District.

WOMACK—On being relieved by Mr. Phillips, Mr. A. S. Womack, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Bhandara, is transferred in the same capacity to Sambalpur.

VERTUNE—On being relieved by Mr. Womack, Colonel W. Vertune, deputy commissioner, Sambalpur, is transferred to Betul.

CRUMP, Mr. H. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, Hoshangabad, is temporarily appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Betul.

TEMPLE—On being relieved by Mr. Crump, Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Temple, deputy commissioner of Betul, is transferred to Raipur.

HENNESSY, Mr. S. H., officiating cantonment magistrate, Kamptee, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner, and is posted to the Wardha District.

SCOTT—On being relieved by Mr. Hennessy, Colonel T. A. Scott, deputy commissioner, Wardha, is transferred to Nagpur.

LAURIE, Mr. H. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as cantonment magistrate, Kamptee, vice Mr. Hennessy.

NAPIER, Mr. A. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, is appointed registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, vice Mr. Phillips.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, March 20.)

HARRIS, Mr. R. L., district judge, Hissar, is appointed to officiate as division judge, Delhi, vice Mr. A. W. Stogdon, appointed to act as judge in the Chief Court.

RAWLINSON, Lieut. C. B., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Delhi to the Bannu District.

MACLAGAN, Mr. E. D., assistant commissioner, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary to the Punjab Government.

WATSON, Mr. A., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Umballa to the Ferozepore District.

SHEPHERD, Rev. T. C., M.A., Chaplain of Jullundur, is granted furlough for nine months.

HALLIFAX, Mr. C. J., is appointed to be district judge of the Civil District of Simla, vice Mr. Coldstream.

LANG, Colonel R. T. M. Y. deputy commissioner of Amritsar, is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Amritsar, as a temporary arrangement, vice Mr. E. D. MacLagan.

WATSON, Mr. A., is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Ferozepore.

BALAY, Mr. F. L., is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Amritsar, vice Colonel R. T. M. Lang, deputy commissioner.

OTTLEY, Major J. W., R.E. superintending engineer, 1st class, sub pro tem., Bari Doab Circle, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, is allowed furlough for two years.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

##### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 18.)

ARUNDEL, Mr. A. T., collector, Kistna, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days.

STUART, Mr. A. E., Castle Stuart, special assistant to the collectors, Nilgiris and Malabar for settlement purposes, is granted privilege leave for three months.

WOLFE-MURRAY, Mr. F. D. O., is appointed to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Kistna, during the absence of Mr. A. T. Arundel, on privilege leave.

FLETCHER, Mr. J. H., port officer, Masulipatam, is appointed to be port officer, Mangalore, vice Mr. Morris, deceased.

SIMPSON, Mr. J. M., reserve port officer, is appointed to be port officer, Masulipatam, vice Mr. Fletcher, transferred.

TAYLOR, Rev. A. C., M.A., garrison chaplain, Fort St. George, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Ogilvie, Rev. J., M.A., chaplain, St. Andrew's, Bangalore, is appointed to act as senior chaplain, Church of Scotland, and chaplain of St.

Andrew's Church, Madras, during the absence of Rev. W. F. Archibald on leave.

STEVENSON, Rev. R. H., M.A. acting chaplain, Secunderabad, is appointed to act as chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore, but to officiate as chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Madras, till date of relief by the Rev. J. Ogilvie.

BURNETT, Rev. R. P., M.A., is appointed to be chaplain of St. John's, Bangalore.

JONES, Rev. A. J., T.H.A., is appointed to act as garrison chaplain of Fort St. George.

PARKER, Rev. H. C., is appointed to act as joint chaplain to St. George's Cathedral.

BLACK, Rev. J., M.A., is appointed to act as chaplain of Holy Trinity, Bangalore.

GAMBLE, Mr. J. S., conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, is granted special leave for six months.

##### MILITARY.

STEWART, Brigadier-General R. C., C.B., A.D.C., Madras Cavalry, commandant Hyderabad Contingent, on m.c., for six months out of India.

TUFNELL, Captain R. H. O., Staff Corps, adjutant, Madras Volunteer, Guards, for one year, on m.c.; pension service, 17th year, commenced April 23, 1889.

The undermentioned officer is permitted, subject to H.M.'s approval to retire from the service on pension :—

RIDDELL, Brigadier-Surgeon G. D., Indian Medical Service; ordinary pension, £700 per annum, plus the extra pension of £100 per annum, April 2.

#### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 27.)

JOFF—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel J. Jopp to be Political Resident at Aden in succession to Brigadier-General A. G. F. Hogg, C.B.

OMMANNEY, Mr. H. T., acting inspector general of police, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

BLATWAYT, Mr. O. G., C.B., is allowed furlough for sixteen months.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

CAPPEL, Mr. E. L., C.S., to be assistant collector, Bijapur.

URQUHART, Mr. G. M., C.S., to be assistant collector, Poona.

QUIN—YOUNGHUSBAND—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment of Mr. H. O. Quin, C.S., to act as collector and district magistrate, Ahmedabad, and district registrar, Ahmedabad, and to appoint Mr. A. D. Younghusband, C.S., in addition to his present duties, as collector and district magistrate, Ahmedabad, district registrar, Ahmedabad, and to be member and president of the Local Board.

##### MILITARY.

GRANT, Colonel G. C., Staff Corps, judge and sessions judge, Hyderabad District, Sind, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on private affairs.

KEMBALL, Lieut. A. H. G., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, tenth year, commenced Aug. 11, 1889.

LUCAS, Major C. A. de N., Staff Corps, second in command 6th Bombay Cavalry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, twenty-sixth year, commenced March 21.

CARTWRIGHT, Lieut. C. M., Staff Corps, squadron officer and adjutant 6th Bombay Cavalry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for 182 days; pension service, ninth year, commenced Oct 22, 1889.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, March 21.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

O'FARRELL, Brigade-Surgeon I. M'D., Medical Staff, in medical charge Station Hospital, Nusseerabad, is appointed to the medical charge Station Hospital, Kurrachee.

QUIEL, Surgeon-Major R. H., M.B., Medical Staff, is appointed to the medical charge Station Hospital, Deolali.

FLANAGAN, Surgeon J. W. H., Medical Staff, from general duty, Mhow, is appointed to the medical charge Station Hospital, Nusseerabad.

BUCHANAN, Surgeon J. B. W., Medical Staff, from general duty, Poona, is transferred to general duty, Mhow.

The following movement of veterinary surgeons is ordered :—

SHARP, Veterinary-Surgeon F. W., from Kamptee to Kirkee, to take charge of the Chief Veterinary Hospital at the latter station.

NEWSON, Veterinary-Surgeon A. C., from Kirkee to Kamptee, to take charge of the Chief Veterinary Hospital at the latter station.

## FURLONGHS.

**BARCLAY**, 2nd Lieut. A. H., 18th Hussars, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.  
**PENEGRE**, Major H. H., 27th Field Battery, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.  
**SCOTT**, Captain H. W., Lancashire Fusiliers (2nd Battalion), to England, for 270 days, on medical certificate.

(March 25.)

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments on H. E.'s Personal Staff:—

**SPRATT**, Major F. T. N., R.E., to be military secretary.  
**KUPER**, Captain C. V. B., R.A., to officiate as aide-de-camp.  
**PEYTON**, Lieut. W. J., 3rd (Queen's Own) L.C., to officiate as aide-de-camp and interpreter.

## INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 10.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Captain J. G. Morris, B.S.C.; Captain E. Blunt, R.E.; J. Sime.

*Bombay Estab.*—T. D. Mackenzie (Cov.).

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surgeon J. L. Poynder, two months' m.c.; F. E. Petterson, four months' m.c.; W. G. Snadden, furlough commuted to leave on m.c. for fifteen months; G. M. S. Carter, six months' furlough.  
*Madras Estab.*—C. J. Weir (Cov.), three and a-quarter months' furlough; W. M. Thorburn, six months' m.c.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—T. T. Logan.

*Bombay Estab.*—B. W. Cantopher, M. C. Leckie, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Haydon, R.E.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## HOME.

## BIRTHS.

**BEATSON**—April 7, at 3, Cambridge-square, Hyde-park, the wife of J. F. Beatson, Sub-Manager La Platsense Flotilla Company, Limited, Buenos Ayres, and late of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited, Mandalay, of a son.  
**ENGLISH**—April 7, at 3, Sydney-place, Onslow-gardens, the wife of Major A. J. English, 14th Hussars, of a daughter.  
**MORGAN**—April 5, at 31, Montagu-square, the wife of Captain T. Ll. Morgan, late Royal Artillery, of a son.  
**ROWE**—April 3, at 59, Manchester-road, Bolton, the wife of F. J. Rowe, Bengal Education Department, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

**CROFTON—MILMAN**—April 9, at St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate, Caldwell Henry Crofton, Captain late R.A., youngest son of Major-General R. H. Crofton, late R.E., of Powick, Worcester, to Helen Rose Anne, daughter of the late Sir W. Milman, Bart.  
**ELLIS—HEATLEY**—April 10, at St. Paul's, Worcester, the Rev. Percy Ansley Ellis, son of the late Major Robert Ellis, of the 13th Light Dragoons, to Eliza Isabel Price Heatley, youngest daughter of the late Richard Davis Heatley, Esq., of Criz, Hatfield Peverel, Chelmsford.  
**HOPE—BACOT**—April 9, at Seaton, Devon, Jermyn, grandson of the late Lieut.-General Sir John Hope, to Jane Isobel (Minnie), youngest daughter of the late J. T. W. Bacot, Deputy Inspector-General A.M.D.  
**LEWIN—ALSTON**—April 10, at St. Mary's, Shortlands, Wilfred Hale Lewin, Lieut. Hyderabad Contingent, to Isabella Marion, fourth daughter of J. B. Alston, of Linbank, Shortlands.  
**MALCOLM—SYKES**—April 9, at the parish church of Haselor, George, third son of General Sir George Malcolm, G.C.B., to Frances Emily, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Sykes (Vicar of Haselor and Billesley).  
**PENNEFATHER—LOWE**—April 8, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, Robert Percival Pennefather, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel, Retired List, Royal Engineers, to Margaret McDonald, widow of the late Surgeon-Major Thomas Lowe, M.P., Madras Medical Establishment, and eldest daughter of Major George Graham, Retired, Royal Scots Fusiliers.  
**SPROTT—GREEN-PRICE**—April 8, at Meole-Bruce, Shrewsbury, William Hugh Sprott, of Hallery, Coorg, India, third son of the late James Sprott, Esq., of Shrewsbury, to Louisa Dansey, eldest daughter of Sir Richard D. Green-Price, Bart., Norton Manor, Radnorshire, and the Poplars, Shrewsbury.  
**WARREN—TINDALL**—April 8, by the father of the bride, Septimus Warren, son of the late General Warren, of H.M.'s Indian Army, to Lily Edith, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Woods Tindall, M.A., Rector of St. Edmund's, Alexandra-park, Manchester.

**WILHELMS—COUSENS**—April 9, at the parish church, Hove, Walter, only son of the late Karl Wilhelms, Esq., of Holly Lodge, Sutton, Surrey, to Edith Maude Stansfield, only daughter of the late Capt. Sidney Cousens, 13th Regiment, B.N.I., and of Mrs. Sidney Cousens, Ashfield, Hove, and granddaughter of the late Rev. W. Watkins, Canon of Chichester.

## DEATHS.

**BISHOPP**—April 3, at 115, Sinclair-road, West Kensington-park, Clarissa Philippa, widow of Major-General Cecil Bishopp, C.B., H.M.'s 14th Regiment, and daughter of the late Rev. T. F. Davison, Treasurer and Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral, aged 82.  
**CAMPBELL**—April 5, at 37, Seymour-street, Portman-square, Elizabeth Anne Louisa Campbell, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Sir James Campbell, K.C.B., and Lady Dorothea, his wife, aged 71.  
**COWIE**—April 7, at 9, Greencroft-gardens, N.W., Surgeon-General A. J. Cowie, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals (Retired Bengal), aged 56.  
**CREFT**—April 4, at Raleigh House, Croydon road, Anerley, of pneumonia, Constance Mary, the wife of Captain Creft, B.I.S.N., and youngest daughter of the late Robert Anderson, Great James-street.  
**CRUCKSHANK**—April 3, at Forbes, N.B., Margaret Brodie Dickson, the second daughter of W. D. Cruickshank, Esq., Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, aged 10.  
**FULFORD**—April 4, at Lyme Regis, Julia, widow of Captain C. J. R. Fulford, Bengal Staff Corps, D.A.Q.M.-General, and daughter of the late Rev. William Corbould-Warren, Rector of Tacolneston, Norfolk.  
**GIBBON**—April 3, at 2, Queen's-terrace, Aberdeen, Alexander Gibbon, late Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Presidency.  
**GOODLAKE**—April 5, at Denham Fishery, Uxbridge, Lieut.-General Goodlake, V.C., late Coldstream Guards, and A.D.C. to the Queen, aged 57.  
**HORNIDGE**—April 3, at Brighton, Lieut.-Colonel Hornidge, late of H.M.'s Indian Army, formerly of Twyford House, Stanton Drew, Somerset, aged 68.  
**JACKSON**—April 9, at Hadleigh Hall, Suffolk, Sir Louis Stuart Jackson, C.I.E., late Puisie Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, aged 66.  
**MAIR**—April 2, at Bognor, Margaret Grace, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Mair, late H.M.'s 99th Regiment, aged 85.  
**PEPPIN**—April 3, at Egham, of paralysis, Arthur Joseph Reginald, youngest son of the late Arthur Bedford Peppin, H.E.I.C.S.  
**STEWART**—April 7, at 6, Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, Major-General Henry Holden Stewart, late 9th Lancers and Queen's Bays, aged 58.

## INDIAN.

## BIRTHS.

**DUNNAGE**—March 22, at Dalhousie, the wife of Major Arthur Dunnage, Royal Artillery, of a son.  
**FELL**—March 20, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain R. B. Fell, Scottish Rifles, of a son.  
**HOLDENESS**—March 13, at Lahore, the Punjab, India, the wife of T. W. Holdeness, Esq., B.C.S., of a son.  
**MURPHY**—March 18, at Agra, the wife of J. Murphy, P.W.D., of a son.  
**PITMAN**—March 19, at Cumballa-hill, Bombay, the wife of Charles E. Pitman, of a son.  
**SLATTER**—March 18, at Allahabad, the wife of W. A. Slatter, of a son.  
**VIDAL**—March 12, at Karachi, the wife of Captain L. H. Vidal, 2nd (D.C.O.) Belooch Battalion, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

**GREGSON—TAYLER**—March 17, at Bankoorah, Charles B. Gregson, of Amlagora, to Annie, third daughter of W. V. G. Tayler, B.C.S.  
**HOME—SHERWOOD-SMITH**—March 17, at St. Mary's Church, Ajmere, Walter Home, Executive Engineer, Jodhpore, son of the late Major J. M. Home, Gurtenarde, Lislowel, to Eily, eldest daughter of Henry Smith, J.P., Rushbrook, county Cork.

## DEATHS.

**BUDDEN**—March 18, at Almora, the Rev. J. H. Budden, for forty-nine years missionary of the London Missionary Society, aged 76.  
**BURROWES**—March 22, at Cawnpore, after a short but painful illness, Mary, relict of the late Charles James Burrowes, of Agra.  
**COVEY**—March 22, at Mejah, W., Allahabad, Charles Covey, Major, 68th Durham Light Infantry.  
**CLIFFORD**—March 18, at Muzzuffurnagur, Charles Guy, child of W. H. and Anis Clifford, aged 3.  
**CRADDOCK**—March 17, at Simla, John James Craddock, aged 59.  
**DOUGAL**—March 25, on board the P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, in the Gulf of Aden, William Dougal, Esq., Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Singapore, and eldest son of J. Dougal, Esq., Bathgate, Scotland, aged 39.  
**EASTWOOD**—March 18, at Naini Tal, after a long and painful illness, Charles William Eastwood, late of the P.W.D. Sect., N.W.P. and Oudh, aged 50.  
**LAWRIE**—April 4, at Mian Mir, Lieut.-Colonel James Adair Lawrie, Royal Artillery.  
**MERRIMAN**—April 2, at Bombay, Charles Michael Hardwick Merriman, Lieut. Bombay Staff Corps, eldest son of General C. J. Merriman, late Royal Engineers, aged 29.  
**PERRY**—April 2, at Ceylon, the Rev. E. J. Perry, M.A., Principal of Trinity College, Kandy, accidentally shot. (By telegram.)  
**ROBERTS**—March 19, at Meerut, Mary, relict of the late John Roberts, of Meerut, aged 80.  
**SINKINSON**—March 18, at Simla, Alwyn Edward, second son of Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, aged 2.  
**SOMERSET**—March 20, at Bareilly, after a few days' illness, E. W. H. Somerset, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following Indian Army Circular has just been published :—

Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, and with reference to Article 3(c) of the Royal Warrant of 2nd May, 1887, and the Royal Warrant of the 15th November, 1887, and Paragraph 1 (b) of the Staff Corps Regulations published in India Army Circulars, clause 153 of 1887, it is notified that a Lieutenant-Colonel of three years' satisfactory full-pay service will, on being appointed to any of the posts enumerated in Paragraph 4, be promoted to the rank of substantive Colonel in the Army, provided that—

(a) Such appointment shall date subsequent to the 31st December, 1886, and

(b) His commission as Lieut.-Colonel is of a date subsequent to the 31st December, 1886.

No Lieutenant-Colonel, promoted to that rank after the 31st December, 1886, will be entitled to promotion to the rank of Colonel by mere length of service, except the Lieutenant-Colonels of the old local cavalry and infantry who are entitled to promotion to the substantive rank of Colonel after twelve years' service in that of Lieutenant-Colonel. From and after the 1st of January, 1891, with the exception above mentioned, officers whose commissions as Lieutenant-Colonel bear date subsequent to the 31st December, 1886, will be promoted to the substantive rank of Colonel only on being appointed to one of the posts enumerated in paragraph 4 or by supplementary selection which will be made from time to time in order to maintain the number of Colonels of the Indian Service in a due proportion with that of the British Service. The rules regarding supplementary selection will be published hereafter.

The rank of substantive Colonel in the Army does not give the holder of it the rank of Colonel in the Artillery, Engineers, Cavalry, infantry or Staff Corps, nor does it carry with it the pay of Colonel, consequently it does not carry with it a title to subscribe to any of the military funds in that grade.

The appointments referred to in paragraph 2 are as follows :—

Adjutant-General.

Deputy Adjutant-General.

Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Head-Quarters (including Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, and Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers).

Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Bengal.

Quartermaster-General.

Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Inspector-General of Artillery.

Inspector-General of Cavalry.

Brigadier-General.

Colonel on the Staff.

Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.

Director of Military Education in India.

Director of Army Remount Department in India.

To these will be added hereafter certain appointments peculiar to officers of Royal Engineers.

The following appointments will carry the rank of Colonel when the selected officers possess, on appointment, the necessary service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel :—

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Director-General.

Deputy Director-General, Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance. Officers with less than three years' service as Lieutenant-Colonel appointed to any of these posts may, on completion of the necessary service, be recommended for re-appointment which, if sanctioned, would promote them to the rank of Colonel.

It is sad, says the *Madras Mail*, to hear that the 10th, the 12th, and the 33rd Regiments of Madras Infantry are on the point of being broken up, the native officers and sepoy being transferred to other battalions, pensioned, or discharged. The 10th was raised at Vellore in 1766, as the 14th Battalion, became the 11th Battalion in 1769, the 10th in 1771, the 1st Battalion of the 10th Regiment in 1796, and the 10th Regiment in 1824. It bears the words "Carnatic," "Mysore," "Amboor," "Assaye," and "Ava," on its colours. It is now stationed at Secunderabad, where it arrived from Pokoko, Upper Burmah, last October. The 12th Regiment was raised at Cuddalore in February, 1767, as the 16th Battalion became the 13th Battalion in 1769, the 12th in 1771, the 2nd Battalion of the 8th Regiment in 1796, and the 12th Regiment in 1824. It bears the words "Carnatic," "Sholinghur," and "Ava" on its colours. It is stationed at Quilon, with detachments at

Trichoor and Trivandrum. The 33rd Regiment was raised at Guntoor in 1810, as the 1st Battalion, 17th Regiment, and became the 33rd Regiment in 1824. It bears the word "Cochin" on its colours. It is stationed at Moulmein, with detachments at Port Blair and Shwegyn. The 18th Regiment having been disbanded for insubordination upwards of twenty years ago there are now thirty-two regiments of Madras Native Infantry, so the number of regiments will be reduced to twenty-nine by the disbandments that have been ordered.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.'S TROOPSHIP *CROCODILE*.

Her Majesty's Troopship *Crocodile*, Commander R. Evans, which arrived in harbour on the night of the 19th inst. from Portsmouth, which she left on the 19th of February, calling at Queenstown on the 21st of February, Malta on the 2nd of March, Port Said on the 6th of March, and Suez on the 8th of March. The *Crocodile* brought 65 officers, 12 ladies, 9 children, 1,136 men, 48 women, and 67 children, belonging to different regiments. During the voyage there was one death, that of a soldier who died of fever. She had beautiful weather throughout the voyage. The following are the names of saloon passengers :—

## FROM PORTSMOUTH.

Col. and Mrs. A. A. Kinlock and five children, 4th K. Rl. Rifles; Col. A. G. Yeatman Biggs, R.A.; Surg.-Major A. A. Macronin, Med. Staff; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Lawrie, R.A.; Lieut.-Col. C. H. S. Kennedy, 2nd Wiltshire; Major B. D. Motte, 18th Hussars; Major C. S. Kipton, R.A.; Major and Mrs. H. B. Jeffreys, R.A.; Surg. T. B. Moffit, Med. Staff; Surg. and Mrs. W. D. A. Cowen, Med. Staff; Capt. T. J. P. Butler, 18th Hussars; Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Howard and two children, R.A.; Surg. N. Manders, Med. Staff; Capt. E. A. Fanshawe, R.H.A.; Capt. and Mrs. J. L. C. Acton and child, 1st Con. Rangers; Capt. H. A. Bethell, R.A.; Capt. and Mrs. G. Massey, 1st Norfolk; Capt. A. B. Scott, R.A.; Capt. J. L. Smith, R.A.; Capt. P. W. Lushington, 1st K. O. Scottish Bord.; Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Drake, R.A.; Capt. P. H. Slee, R.A.; Surg. and Mrs. C. H. Bedford, Med. Staff; Lieut. R. H. D'Reth, East Kent; Lieut. C. Burnard, R.A.; Lieut. W. F. R. Macnamara, 2nd Rl. Irish; Lieut. C. A. D. Lyon Campbell, Cheshire; Lieut. F. L. Northcott, Norfolk; 2nd-Lieut. M. G. James, Bo. S. Corps; 2nd-Lieut. W. A. Wooldridge, 2nd Rl. Berks; 2nd-Lieut. F. W. D. Trotter, 1st Leicester; 2nd-Lieut. L. A. Ricketts, 2nd Welsh; 2nd-Lieut. M. G. Young, 2nd Liverpool; 2nd-Lieut. W. A. Gardiner, 2nd Rl. Sussex; 2nd-Lieut. C. B. L. Clery, 2nd Rl. Irish Rifles; 2nd-Lieut. C. J. Sackville-West, 4th K. Rl. Rifles; 2nd-Lieut. R. Surtenham, 1st East Kent; 2nd-Lieut. R. A. Chambers, 2nd North Fus.; 2nd Lieut. G. C. Arkwright, 2nd Rl. Fus.; 2nd-Lieut. W. A. Wardell, 2nd Liverpool; 2nd-Lieut. C. H. Turner, Suffolk; 2nd-Lieut. W. Auchincloss, 3rd Cheshire; 2nd-Lieut. J. S. Swan, K. O. S. Border; 2nd-Lieut. W. B. Brown, Hants; 2nd-Lieut. H. F. Darrell-Brown, 1st Oxford L.I.; 2nd-Lieut. T. Featherstonhaugh, 2nd Seaforth High.; 2nd-Lieut. J. U. M. Wheeler, 2nd Derby; Rev. Ignatius Lazzari, Chaplain.

## FROM QUEENSTOWN.

Major and Mrs. J. L. Rose, Worcester; Capt. W. A. Scott, 1st East Lancaster; Capt. and Mrs. E. A. C. Garland, 2nd High L.I.; Capt. J. F. Sheppard, 2nd Rl. Dub. Fus.; Lieut. J. D. Vyvyan, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant H. S. Walker, 2nd Scottish Rifles; Lieutenant F. W. H. Sherwin, 2nd Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers; Lieutenant A. F. Magee, Leinster; 2nd-Lieutenant O. G. Gunning, 2nd Manchester; 2nd-Lieut. R. P. Cobbold, King's Rl. Rifles; 2nd-Lieut. C. E. A. Poole, 3rd Welsh; 2nd-Lieut. S. W. T. Hobkirk, 2nd Manchester; 2nd-Lieut. E. M. Hughes, 2nd Manchester; 2nd-Lieut. G. Moberley, 2nd Middlesex; 2nd-Lieut. B. F. B. Stuart, Worcester; 2nd-Lieut. A. E. S. Heard, Rl. Irish Fusiliers; Wife of Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. J. Connolly and child, K. O. S. Border.

## FROM SUEZ.

Lieut. C. C. Turner, 1st Dorset.

SMALL quantities of wheat of the new crop are already arriving in Calcutta from a few stations on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway. The *Englishman* hears that the quality is very good, the grain being full, heavy, and of good colour. According to the latest reports of the Agricultural Department the outturn of the present season's harvest will be comparatively poor, but, seeing that the higher estimates of last year's crop were upset by the light weight and shrivelled condition of the grain, we may not unreasonably hope that the yield of the better looking wheat of 1890 will be higher than the official verdict would us to expect.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 5, Inventor (s), Calcutta; 5, Engineer (s), Calcutta; 7, Draco (s), Bombay; 9, Chusan (s), Calcutta; 9, Clan Gordon (s), Madras.  
BOMBAY.—April 5, Worsley Hall (s).  
CALCUTTA.—April 7, Congella (s), Natal; 9, City of Khios (s), Clyde; 10, Clan Macpherson (s), Liverpool.  
MADRAS.—April 4, Clan Macpherson (s), Liverpool.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 5, Netherby Hall (s), Bombay; 8, Clan Mackenzie (s), Calcutta; 9, City of Bombay (s), Calcutta; 10, Electrician (s), Calcutta.  
BOMBAY.—April 5 Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool; 9, Clan Graham (s).  
CALCUTTA.—April 9, Clan Macarthur (s), London.  
MADRAS.—April 8, Goorkha (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, April 17; from Naples, April 26.

For Calcutta: Mr. Storemouth.  
For Colombo: Mr. Vizard. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Osward.  
For Gibraltar: Mr. Savill, Miss Draper, Mr. and Mrs. T. Brown.  
For Ismailia: Mrs. Bentley and friend, Mr. H. Thomson.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, April 18; from Brindisi, April 28.

For Colombo: From Brindisi: Mr. A. M. Ashmore, Lieut. F. Bruce.  
For Bombay: Capt. Medley, Mr. Wetherill, Mrs. H. D. Douglas and infant, Mrs. David, Major Hon. M. Curzon. From Brindisi: Mr. A. Frere.

For Malta: Sergt.-Major and Mrs. J. Kingston and family, Mr. W. B. Rickards, Mrs. MacDermott and family, Mr. F. Foster, Mr. Shortsedo, Mr. Ferry, Mr. J. Leete and son, Mr. W. Goult.

For Gibraltar: Rev. A. Bennett, Mr. D. Sutcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Terrell, Mr. W. Pitt, Master Maiuwarding, Corporal W. Vale, Mr. J. Watt, Sir James Fergusson, Mr. and Miss Sim, Mr. and Mrs. Crook, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman.

For Kurrachee: Mr. R. B. Yates. From Brindisi: Mr. T. H. Smith.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Brurley, Miss Kerr.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, April 24; from Brindisi, May 5.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Morland, Miss Burns, Captain Bald, Mr. T. P. Coles.

For Brindisi: Mr. Escombe, Mr. Woodhouse.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. Applegate.

For Bombay: H.E. Sir A. Havelock and suite, Lady and Miss Havelock and servants, Mr. G. E. Jones, Mr. Roger Smith, Rev. J. Taylor. From Brindisi: Col. G. E. Handcock, Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Gaikwad, Mr. R. C. Jones.

For Kurrachee: From Brindisi: Lieut. G. R. Crawford.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, May 1.

For Gibraltar: Mr. G. W. Shaw and three friends, Mr. and Mrs. Rawnsley, Mr. and Miss Mocatta.

For Calcutta: Mr. Paris, Capt. Gastrell, Mr. T. Geddes.

For Port Said: Two Messrs. Nicholl.

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London, May 2; from Brindisi, May 12.

For Madras (via Bombay): Mr. R. O. Lloyd.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Spott, Mr. Liardly, Mr. Chorr, Capt. G. M. Saunders. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burke, Mr. W. C. Rand.

For Colombo: Miss C. A. Jones.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, May 8; from Brindisi, May 19.

For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Hind, Sergt. Grant.

For Bombay: Mr. E. Pears, Mrs. R. V. Lloyd. From Brindisi: Syud Hussein.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, May 15.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Ormerod and infant, Mrs. Hughes Garbett, Mrs. C. T. Gaddes.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, May 16; from Brindisi, May 26.

For Bombay: Mr. G. A. Ward, Lieut. G. Fullerton, Lieut. S. D. Ketchen. From Brindisi: Rev. J. Beck, Dr. Cooke, Mr. Williams.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Pitfield.

For Alexandria: Miss Roper.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, May 23; from Brindisi, June 2.

For Bombay: Surgeon-Major Barker, Capt. E. Lawford.

For Gibraltar: Gunner Smith.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail April 24.

For Madras: Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. G. Glendenning, Mr. R. Potts, Mr. A. Crichton Mitchell.

For Colombo: Major J. W. Yerbury, R.A.

For Port Said: Lieut. V. Henry.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail May 8.

For Aden: Capt. and Mrs. J. Mosse.

For Colombo: Mrs. Dick, two Misses Dick.

For Calcutta: Miss McLeod.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, at Bombay, March 24.

From London: Lady Harris and child, Surg.-Maj. Martin, Lieut. Jervis, Mr. and Mrs. Cocks and child, Capt. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Warden, Mr. A. Robertson, Surgeon-Major Thomson, Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, Mrs. E. R. Elles, Mr. A. Mercer, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Wagstaff, Miss Abbott, Miss J. Abbett, Miss Pink, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. A. J. Molloy and son, Miss Mant, Rev. J. H. Gill and two sons, Mounq Ba Shin, Mounq Myin, Mr. Charlesworth, Mr. Hart Davies, Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, Mr. J. C. Ellis, Mr. Edwards, Mr. J. H. Yonel.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy, Mrs. Lee-Warner, Hon. Mrs. Hutchins, Dr. and Mrs. Tuhoy and infant, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Freeman, Mr. W. Pigott, Mr. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. A. Home, Miss Wodehouse, Dr. A. P. Pollen, Miss Holland, Mr. R. Beech, Mr. O. Hall, Mr. W. Grant, Mr. G. F. Kellner, Mr. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. P. De Saone, Mr. Fusier, Mr. Cré, Mr. Wallach.

From London to Kurrachee: Mr. W. Macdonald.

From Brindisi to Kurrachee: Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. E. Molloy.

From London to Madras: Col. Campbell Walker.

From Brindisi to Madras: Mr. D. Irvine, Mr. A. C. Cavendish.

From Aden: Judge A. H. Unwin, Mr. Carlos Salmas.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rome*, Capt. A. W. Adamson, at Marseilles, April 4; at London, April 11.

From Bombay: To Marseilles: Mr. H. W. Frizelle, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hulton, Sir F. Forbes Adam, Lady Adam and two infants, Mr. Baines, Capt. G. S. Swinton, Col. Hon. R. F. Eaton, Mr. Scott, Mr. Rudston Brown, Mr. Carstairs, Major and Mrs. Ternan, Hon. J. B. Richey, Miss West, Col. and Mrs. Luck, Mrs. Candy, Mr. G. M. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Waterston, Mrs. Eardley Norton, Major and Mrs. Broadbent and child, Col. and Mrs. J. Jopp, Miss Mennie, Mr. C. B. Simpson, Mr. Lichler, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dunbar and child, Major and Mrs. Rossetter, Mrs. J. Hamilton, Mr. G. R. Duncan, Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, Mrs. Franklin, Mr. Calthorpe, Mr. W. C. Hall, Miss Carew, Mr. E. G. Birch, Mr. G. B. MacAndrew, Mr. H. Simmons, Mrs. R. D. Spedding, Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Mrs. East, Miss Brodie, Mr. Martin and son, Mr. and Mrs. Farrington, Mr. Henley, Mr. H. F. King, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. T. Stoker, Mr. T. H. Savage, Mr. and Mrs. Sykes, Mr. Brinckman, Mr. R. F. Brown, Mrs. Matthew, Mr. R. Eadie, Mrs. Moncriffe and two children, H.R.H. Princess Margaret of Connaught, H.R.H. Princess Patricia of Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, Miss Robson, Mrs. Chysman, Mr. MacLaren, Mr. G. Watson, Capt. A. Elderton, Mr. E. S. Dun, Mrs. Cuffe, Mr. R. Welti, Mr. Carr, Rev. H. Williams, Mr. J. S. Hubbard, Mr. R. Elliot, Mr. T. Mangles, Miss Langworthy. To London: Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Grove and two infants, Col. Bridges, Mrs. Minchin, Mrs. Loch and child, Mr. W. and Miss Bradshaw, Mrs. Goodfellow and two children, Mrs. and Miss H. Newman, Mr. Furneaux, Major and Mrs. Kirkwood and two children, Mr. Finigan, Mrs. Watson and two children, Mrs. Lyle, Miss Goodwin, Capt. and Mrs. Bean and family, Rev. E. Guildford, Mr. and Mrs. Barden, Mr. J. H. Wadley, Mrs. Whitmore and two children, Mr. H. M. Johnson, two Messrs. Pursey, Mr. H. Merewether, Mrs. Scrafton, Mr. C. E. Noyes, Mr. C. Nugent, Mr. McCaskell, Mr. G. C. Stockwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Norman and two infants, Mr. E. Shaw, Mr. Mullalieu, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Sherston and two children, Mr. C. C. Collingwood, Mr. and Mrs. Barton, Rev. J. Scobell.

From Ismailia: Miss von Herder, Mr. J. J. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Ranken, Miss Stoddart. For London: Mr. and Miss Fraser, Mrs. and two Misses Stables Harrison.

From Port Said: Dr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Miss Leeborn, Miss Lister, Mr. Godlie. For London: Miss Ede, Dr. and three Misses Carson.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Bombay*, at London, April 9.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Frost, Mrs. Huntly, Miss H. Sprot, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Herrold, Mr. A. S. A. Ghosh, Mr. E. Ghosh, Mr. P. Ghosh, Miss Bradley, Mrs. Mengent and two children, Mrs. Faiching, Mrs. Irwin and two children, Mr. D. G. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Coombs, Mr. R. N. W. Pritchard.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, March 28.

For Marseilles: Rev. and Mrs. G. T. Washburn, Rev. J. P. Ellwood, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. J. O. Viben.

For London: Miss Pearson, Mr. W. T. Douglas, Mr. Michael Hughes, Mr. G. N. Beack, Mr. Galbraith, Mr. T. Davies, Mr. Jas.



Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. J. Kirk, Mr. William Houlding, Miss Hall, Mr. R. Balfour.

For Brindisi: Mr. Downs, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. Corbett, Mr. W. B. Charlesworth, Mr. Asquith, Mr. K. Mool Lal, Mr. Roda Mull, Col. H. M. Pratt, Mr. T. B. Case, Mr. J. Cole, Mr. W. H. Daw, Mr. D. Davies, Mr. E. Dane.

For Suez: H.R.H. the Prince Albert Victor, Capt. Holford and two valets, Capt. Harvey, Col. Sir Edward Bradford.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. C. Fraser, from Bombay, April 4.

For London: Mr. E. C. Baker, Miss Baker, Miss Chavasse, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Herbert Wright, Mrs. and Miss Harwood and infant, Mrs. Ward, Mr. A. Priestley, Mrs. Rix and infant, Mrs. Laurie and child, Master and Miss Fentiman, Rev. and Mrs. D. Hutton, Miss Hutton, Mr. W. Bruce, Miss Bremer, Mrs. Tebb, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Herbert Hayfield, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Miss Barron, Miss Drysdale, Mrs. Davis and two children, Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bedford, Mrs. Chard, child and infant, Miss M. Vane, Mr. E. Plomer, Mr. A. Jones, Mr. D. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wilson and child, Miss O'Flynn, Mr. Hardyal Singh, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Bomford and two children, Mrs. Evans, three children and infant, Miss Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, three children and infant, Mr. Wingate, Mr. L. W. Hollis, Mr. J. J. Carver and three children, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Aikin, Capt. E. E. Robertson, Mr. Ernest Lund, Col. H. M. Mallock, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lushington Taylor, child and infant, Mr. B. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, two children and three infants, Mrs. Ashdon, Mr. C. Mac-Millon, Mr. S. Seton Smith, Mr. Thos. Gahagan, Rev. and Mrs. Baumann and child, Miss Gregory, Mr. J. S. Bradstreet, Mr. H. T. Ommanney, Mr. J. L. Taylor, Mr. T. Hind, Mr. G. H. Simmons, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Tasker, Mr. A. Smith, Mrs. Sadler and child, Mr. W. Chill, Mr. John Crompton, Col. H. Hammond.

For Brindisi: Col. A. G. Begbie, Mr. F. Sessions, Miss Nainby, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White, Sir Charles and Lady Gough, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Major and Mrs. Bisset and infant, Mrs. Yate, Mr. Shah Naimuddin Ahmed, Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Mr. B. G. Geidt, Mr. and Mrs. Kersall, Mrs. H. N. Reynolds, Mr. M. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Llewellyn, Miss Dyson, Mr. J. Hooper, Mr. Goldring, Dr. and Mrs. Famin and child, Mrs. Clarence Gibbert, Capt. E. C. Bethune, Mr. J. Crosthwaite, Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, Major Burnaby, Mr. J. B. D. Adams, Mrs. Waller Stein, Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Mr. W. Seton Browne, Mr. Carnana, Mr. B. Finch, Col. and Mrs. Talbot-Coke, two Misses Talbot-Coke, Major Humfrey, Native Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Calston.

For Port Said: Mr. Laroche, Mr. Larasin.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Whitworth, Mr. B. W. Bosworth, Mr. J. Bosworth, Mr. S. Martin.

For Ismailia: Mr. D. F. DeVitre.

For Aden: Capt. Mercer, R.A., General Naine, Prig. Gen. Sandford, Col. Merriman.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, April 11.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Patch, Col. A. R. T. McRae, Mr. W. Goldring, Mr. H. F. Campbell, Mr. C. E. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. L. Fraser and child, Mr. A. V. Conybeare, M.P., General R. C. Stuart, Mr. J. Denman, Mr. H. Barlow, Surg.-Major A. Cameron, Capt. Ross, Capt. Lawson.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. J. Hans, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. V. C. Kelker, Mr. G. Tulsee, Rev. M. Thomas, Capt. P. G. Huggins, Mrs. Huggins and infant.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. B. Norman, Mr. H. Hoey, Lieut. A. Mallaby, Rev. Mr. Johnson, Dr. Hamilton.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, from Bombay, April 12

For London: Mr. A. Martindale, Mrs. Martindale and two infants, Miss Martindale, Mrs. J. Somerville and three children, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McNeill, Rev. W. and Mrs. Robb and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dunnett and two infants, Mrs. and Miss Middleton and two children, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Brock, three children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Poke and two children, Mr. R. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Petter, two children and infant, Miss Petter, Mrs. Anderson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Smythies and two children, Mr. A. Leatham, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. Berthon Preston, Surg.-Major Burnett, Mr. J. J. Alder, Mr. Pedler, Mr. Geo. Brown, Mr. Sherrock, Miss Harris, Col. FitzGerald, Mr. W. A. Talboys, Col. G. K. M. Walter, Baron Rentinck, Mr. G. R. Armstrong and two children, Mrs. Moore, Mr. J. La Reuss, Capt. A. Payre.

For Marseilles: Mr. T. Herbert Wright, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. A. B. Hollis, Mr. and Mrs. Husband, Mrs. Bell, two children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Q. Hardy, Col. and Mrs. Prinsep, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Rooka, Mr. Noel Fenwick, Capt. and Mrs. Dunn, Mr. J. E. Baillie, Mrs. F. B. Fry, Mr. F. R. Tebb, Dr. and Mrs. Charles, Rev. and Mrs. G. T. Denuis, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Buyer, Lord and Lady Reay, Mrs. Burt and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and two children, Mr. Sparouborg, Mrs. Tremeneheer, Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Walker and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Tupper and three children, Mrs. Bagshawe, Mr. Edward Read, Mrs. Strong, Lieut. D. Haig, Lieut. G. O. L. Carew, Col. J. A. Hennessey, Mr. G. McCorkel, Major G. Hildebrand, Capt. Kirk, Mr. J. White, Mr. O. L. Harvey, Miss Calhoun, Mr. A. McNab, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Miss Duxbury, Mr. Henry, Mrs. Dowden and child, Mr. Humphries, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cooper, Surg.-Major Gardner, Mr. Iskander, Brig.-Surg. A. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Arundel, Col. and Mrs. A. Godfrey, Mr. J. Short, Lord C. FitzMaurice, Lady Evelyn FitzMaurice, Hon. E. and Mrs. White, Mrs. and Miss Empson, Lord William Beresford, Miss Richardson, Mr. Macintosh, Rev. G. L. and Mrs. Wharton and child, General Sir H. Prendergast, Lady Prendergast and infant, Miss Prendergast, Miss Ella Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Tebb, Mr. O. Clarke, Mrs. Band.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. H. Wyatt, from London, April 11; from Brindisi, April 21.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Corder and family, Mr. M. C. Leckie, Miss Vidal, Mrs. Parker and family, Mr. Moore, Mr. C. W. R. Hooper, Dr. and Mrs. W. Church, Mr. Watling, Mrs. Woods and child, Mr. J. Potter, Lieut. F. S. Meaden, Bandmaster and Mrs. Hurst, Lieut. E. Bell, Mrs. Angus, Mrs. Ingram, Mr. C. M. Firth, Mr. A. Ashman, Mr. Hart-Davies. From Brindisi: Mr. J. M. Holmes, Major C. H. Scott, Mr. F. C. Channing, Mr. Buscarlet, Mr. G. K. Waysey.

For Gibraltar: Nurse Law, Mrs. Searancke, Miss Wynn, Mr. G. B. Nicholl, Mr. R. A. Adderley, Col. and Mrs. Archer, Capt. Gould, Mr. J. Bittin, Mr. E. J. Wright, Mr. Guerrero, Mr. Orsman, Mr. Partidge, Mr. Simons, Sister Thomas, Mr. Esdaile, Miss Powley, Mrs. Vale, Rev. E. S. Garnier, Condr. and Mrs. J. Brooks and family, Miss Whittaker, Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Mr. Rippingill, Mr. Owen, Mr. Ordish, Mr. R. M. Balston and friend, Miss K. Clayton, Dr. R. Anderson, Miss E. Burgess, two Misses Nicholson, Mr. Ruthven.

For Ismailia: Mr. G. E. Sewell, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Warrens, Mr. D. Johnston-Smith, Mr. J. G. Smith, Mr. Kerr, Mr. N. Johnstone, Mr. J. R. Mitchell, Mr. L. D. Cunliffe, Mr. A. Cohen, Mr. J. H. Cohen.

For Malta: Mr. W. Cooper, Mr. Norris, Mrs. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mrs. Gibson and child, Mr. A. Jeffreys, Mr. Stilwell, Mr. J. Worthington, Mr. D. Cave, Miss Watkins, Mr. Godfrey, Surg. H. V. and Mrs. Dillon and two infants, Mr. R. L. Guthrie, Mr. A. G. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Stott and child, Mr. and Miss Kinloch, Mr. D. Napier, Mr. T. Unsworth, Mrs. Marsh, Mr. J. Leete and son.

For Aden: Mr. W. O'Brien.

For Port Said: Mr. G. D. A. Laurence, Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Rev. F. Whitman, Mr. J. Tirrell.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, sailed April 12.

For Colombo: Mr. G. Brereton, Mrs. A. Murray, Mr. W. B. D. Beatty, Mr. C. W. Gray, Mrs., Miss and Mr. Bredin, Lieut. G. P. Campbell, R.E., Miss Champey, Mr. L. P. White, Mr. E. Bruce, Colour Sergt.-Major A. T. Peck.

For Calcutta: Mr. Dickson, Mrs. Scott, Mr. F. Morgan, Mr. Skinner, Mr. G. A. and Miss Richardson.

For Madras: Mrs. Hobday, Mr. W. Trevend, Miss Dewing, Mr. W. C. A. Pritt, Mrs. W. M. Gerrard, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. Bates.

For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. C. Tafal.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, sailed April 12.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Forsyth and four children, Mr. H. Lennard, Miss Archer, Lieut. C. Griffiths, Col. and Mrs. G. Young, Capt. H. F. Macartney, Miss Sharpley, Mr. R. Clutterbuck, Mr. A. Redwood, Lieut. L. E. Cooper, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. A. Crocker.

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

##### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm <sup>th</sup>
Crocodile .....	—	—	—	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis .....	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

COLONISATION OF THE MERV OASIS.—Our St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs:—The Czar has just resolved on the colonisation of a part of the Merv Oasis with the Mohammedans from the Ferghana Territory. The construction of the large Sultan Bend Dyke on the Murkhav River and of the principal irrigation canals in the Merv Oasis will be completed by September. Those undertakings and several others, such as the erection of oil mills and cotton-gins, are being paid for from the Czar's private purse. The colonists will receive gifts of American cotton seed of the best quality for planting.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—The changes in these Shares on Saturday were trivial. Mysore Shares were last quoted 6½ to 6¾, Nundydroog 2½ to 2¾, Indian Consolidated 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., Balaghat-Mysore, fully paid (£1) 10s. to 10s. 6d., Ooregum Ordinary 2½ to 2¾, ditto Preference 2 to 2½, Devala-Moyar 3s. to 3s. 6d., Nine Reefs New (11s. paid) 6s. to 7s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 10s. 9d. to 11s. 3d., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., South-east Mysore 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., Indian Glenrock 1s. to 1s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 15s. 6d. to 16s., New South-east Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—March 22.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 100½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	102½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	104	to	—
Cochin Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay ...	5 pr. ct.	92½
Bank of Bengal ...	5 pr. ct.	940
Bank of Madras ...	5 pr. ct.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	5 pr. ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	17½ pr. ct.	11
National Bank of India ...	5 pr. ct.	170

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollis ...	2,200	nil.	210
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	93
Colaba ...	1,880	25	840
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	—
East India ...	1,000	180	1,275
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,200
French ...	all	50	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	40	410
Mercantile ...	125	7½	—
Mufussil Co. ...	400	50	432½
Munmar M. ...	all	25	130
New Berar ...	500	45	517½
New Indian ...	125	11	85
Prince of Wales ...	400	40	810
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,150
Sind ...	750	50	460
Volkart ...	all	60	60½

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	100
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	425
Albert Edward Mills ...	800	20	200
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	55
Bellary S. & W. Co. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	1,030	25	680
Central India ...	600	45	870
Cochin Mills ...	1,000	40	425
O. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhuu Mills ...	1,000	50	850
Empress Co. ...	all	25	465
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	425
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	110
Hindustan ...	1,000	30	700
Hingringhat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	760
Imperial Cotton ...	500	35	850
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	60	850
James Greaves ...	500	25	480
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jowrah Baloo ...	1,500	45	770
Khandesh ...	1,000	50	540
Khatod Mackunjee ...	1,000	40	520
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Madras United ...	1,000	100	1,325
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,080
Mazgaon ...	250	5	85
Morarij Goculdass ...	1,000	75	1,475
Naigam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	525
Oriental ...	625	10	325
Paroll ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	60
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,250
Sunderdas ...	1,000	30	350
Southern India ...	500	15	130
Southern Maharashtra ...	200	12½	265
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	350
Western India ...	1,000	25	400

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. J. P. Railway Con. solidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr. ct.	2,375
Do New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £15 Shares ...	190-5-6	—	465

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	84
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,25
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	80
Kemp & Co. ...	175	362
Mechanics' Building Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,210
Thacker and Co. ...	25	115

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazgaon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

## CALCUTTA.—March 24.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs 98 11 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	0 to —
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	100 12 to	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	100 12 to	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	to —

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1870) ...	102 0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	104 0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	102 0 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	102 0 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	102 4 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	102 8 to	—
4½ of 1887 (1902) ...	90 12 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	115 to —
Allahabad ...	100	200 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	164 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	985 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	172½ to —
Himalaya ...	100	12½ to —
Mussoorie ...	100	106 to —
National of India ...	£12½	165 to 170
Rohilkund Kumau ...	100	110 to 112
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to —

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Allpore Coal ...	100	80 to 81
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	182 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	100 to 101
Bengal Coal ...	100	1,800 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	£7s. 6d.	13 to —
Do. D. deferred B. Shares ...	£1	3 to —
Bengal Mills ...	£10	170 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	76 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	403 to —
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	66 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	97 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100	177 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	93 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	124 to —
Caw and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	115 to —
Chipmores Hydraulic Press ...	100	87 to 81
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	134 to 135
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	63 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	175 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	77 to 78
Goosey Cotton Mills ...	100	203 to 205
Gouropore ...	100	124 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	81 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	118 to 117
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	82 to 88
Kamratty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	78 to 79
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	224 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	188 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	146 to 150
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	93 to —
New Beorboom Coal ...	100	183 to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	88 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	65 to —
Riverside Press ...	100	79 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	250 to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	93 to 97
Strand Bank Press ...	100	73 to 74
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	98 to 99

## TEA COMPANIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100	62 to —
Acruttipore (Cachar) ...	100	45 to —
Assam ...	£20	603 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	52 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	58 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	192 to —
Do. contributory ...	100	98 to —
Burkholo (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Central Cachar ...	200	101 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	20 to 22
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	32 to 33
Chota Nagpore ...	100	25 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	15 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	15 to —
Darjiling ...	100	180 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	47 to —
Dehra Dun ...	100	45 to —
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Dhunsiri ...	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	55 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	80 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	37 to —

	PAID.	PRICE.
Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Gleile (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	130 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	30 to 32
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	50 to 53
Hoolmaroe (Assam) ...	100	115 to —
Hoolungrie (Assam) ...	100	74 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to —
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Jhoeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	12 to 13
Kangra Valley ...	100	per
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	60	68 to 68
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	77 to 78
Do. contributory ...	200	57 to 58
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	230 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Loobah ...	100	130 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	Liquidation
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 13
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	123 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	110 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	to —
Do. contributory ...	125	—
New Falodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	Nominal.
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to —
Pattureah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	to —
Sapakati ...	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	55	4-5 disct.
Seemah ...	—	to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	86 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	53 to 51
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	83 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	67 to 68
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation
Toendarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	43 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to 100
Tukver (Darjiling) ...	200	190 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to —

## LONDON.—April 14.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pc. ...	100	100 to 100½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	107½	to 108½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	—	to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	—	to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	—	to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	—	to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	100	100 to 103
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	100	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	100	104 to 106
4 Do. 1893-96 ...	100	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	100	100 to 102
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	107	to 109

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.		
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p.c. ...	100	122 to 125
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	138 to 146
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	124 to 128
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	100	132 to 134

## RAILWAYS.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	97 to 99
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	5½ to 5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	183 to 185
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23½ to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A., 1953 ...	—	24 to 25
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (loss) ...	—	27½ to 28½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	112 to 114
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	165 to 167
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	147 to 149
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	138 to 140
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	132 to 134
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	to —
Rohilkund & Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	112 to 114
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	—	24½ to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 ...	5	2

# W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S MAGAZINES.

## APRIL.

### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

2s. 6d.

#### CONTENTS.

AMENDMENTS OF THE FACTORY ACT. By ARTHUR A. BAUMANN, M.P.  
WINTER AND SPRING EXHIBITIONS, 1890. By Mrs. HENRY ADY.  
COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS AND THEIR PREVENTION. By C. PARKINSON, F.G.S.  
THE YORKSHIRE DALESMAN. By J. DICKINSON.  
PROBLEMS OF LIVING :—  
1. THE COST OF A SHORTER DAY. By JOHN A. HOBSON, M.A.  
2. OUR FARMERS IN CHAINS. By the Rev. HARRY JONES.  
A SURREY HOME. By EVELYN PYNE.  
BABIES AND MUZZLING. By A. SHADWELL, M.R.C.P.  
IN CALABRIA. By CHARLES EDWARDS.  
A DICTIONARY OF CHRISTIAN BIOGRAPHY. By the Rev. ALFRED CHURCH.  
HOME RULE FOR INDIA. By H. G. KENN, C.I.E.  
POLITICS AT HOME AND ABROAD.  
CORRESPONDENCE.

### KNOWLEDGE;

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF  
SCIENCE, &c

Sixpence.

#### CONTENTS.

HOUSE FLIES AND BLUE BOTTLES. By E. A. BUTLER.  
HINDU ARITHMETIC. By FREDERIC PINCOTT, M.R.A.S.  
WALKS IN THE SYDNEY BOTANIC GARDEN. By C. PARKINSON, F.G.S.  
FACE OF THE SKY FOR APRIL. By HERBERT SADLER.  
FLYING DRAGONS. By R. LYDEKKER, B.A. Cantab.  
THE BAMBOO AND ITS KINDRED. By R. C. DAY, B.A. Oxon.  
REVIEWS.  
CORRESPONDENCE.  
WHIST COLUMN.  
CHESS COLUMN.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

### THE PARENTS' CABINET OF AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.

BY  
MARTHA HILL and Friends.  
A NEW EDITION EDITED BY  
CONSTANCE HILL.  
With Numerous Illustrations. In Six Volumes.  
Each complete in itself, price 3s. 6d. per volume, or  
£1 1s. the set.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

### THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACTS,

I. AND XVIII. OF 1872,

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION ON THE PRINCIPLES OF  
JUDICIAL EVIDENCE, AND COMMENTARIES;

ALSO

### THE INDIAN OATHS ACT,

X. OF 1872,

And other ACTS AND APPENDICES.

BY

WILLIAM GRIFFITH, B.A., &amp;c.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE  
AND CALCUTTA.

### THE ILLUSTRATED NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE.

2s. 6d.

#### CONTENTS.

EPOCHS OF THE BRITISH ARMY. IV.—The Epoch  
of Marlborough.  
A MONTENEGRIN SWORD DANCE (Illustration).  
ALGIERS: An Old Story Retold. By Commander  
G. H. R. ERSOLL, R.N.  
COMPULSORY SERVICE FOR GREAT BRITAIN.  
SOME RUSSIAN MASTERS OF ORDNANCE.  
THE NEW FRENCH ARMOUR-CLAD "ADMIRAL  
BAUDIN" (Illustration).  
NAVAL WARFARE.—X. By Rear-Admiral P. H.  
COLOMB.  
COLONEL FORDE AT KONDUR (Illustration).  
THE PHANTOM EFFICIENT: A Volunteer Episode.  
By ROGER DUNSTER.  
A JESTER (Illustration).  
THE AMERICAN WAR, 1861-65.—II. By T. M. MAGUIRE,  
LL.D.  
SMOKELESS POWDER.  
SOME NOTES ON MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY.—IV.  
Marches and the Uses of Luminous Maps. By  
Captain W. VERNER, R.B.  
JOTTINGS FROM THE FOREIGN PRESS.  
NAVAL NOTES.  
VOLUNTEER NOTES.  
SPORTING NOTES.  
LIST OF MILITARY INVENTIONS DURING THE  
FOREGOING MONTH.  
REVIEWS.  
AT THE PLAY.  
SUMMARY OF ARTICLES IN FOREIGN SERVICE  
MAGAZINES.

### THE UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

One Shilling.

#### CONTENTS.

OUR WAR ORGANIZATION OF THE FUTURE. By  
the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES DILKE, Bart.  
THE PACIFICATION OF UPPER BURMA. (With  
Map.) By Major-General E. F. CHAPMAN, C.B.  
IMPERIAL FEDERATION. (Works v. Words.) By  
Sir GEORGE BABEN-POWELL, K.C.M.G., M.P.  
HAS THE NAVAL DEFENCE ACT MADE ENGLAND  
SAFE?  
THE VOLUNTEERS AND BISLEY COMMON. By  
Lord WANTAGE, V.C., K.C.B.  
WATERLOO. *Après* of the Panorama. (With Map.)  
By Colonel J. F. MAURICE, R.A.  
LORD HARTINGTON'S COMMISSION.  
OUR NEXT NAVAL NEED. By Admiral of the Fleet  
Sir GEORGE PREY Phipps Hornby, G.C.B.

### THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

#### AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY,

Containing Original Articles on the History, the Beliefs,  
the Literature, and the Folklore of the East.

A Special Article gives each quarter an account of all  
Literary Work being done throughout the world in their  
branches of inquiry.

Vol. XXII. (New Series.) Part 1. January, 1890.

Price 12s.

CONTENTS :—A Catalogue of the Chinese Manuscripts in  
the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society. By Henry  
F. Holt.—Book of the King's Son and the Ascectic.  
By E. Rebatsek.—Adventures of a Japanese Sailor  
in the Malay Archipelago, A.D. 1764 to 1771. By W.  
G. Aston, C.M.G.—Methods of Archaeological Ex-  
cavation in India. By A. Rea, M.R.A.S.—Candra-  
gomin's "Letter to a Disciple." By H. Wenzel.—  
Houen Thsang and the Four Vedas.—General Meet-  
ings of the Royal Asiatic Society.—List of Presents  
to the Society, October-December, 1889.—Contents  
of English Oriental Journals.—Contents of Foreign  
Oriental Journals.—Obituary Notices.—Notes and  
News.—Reviews.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, WATERLOO PLACE,  
Publishers to the India Office.

### W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S RECENT MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

NEW EDITION. Revised and enlarged so as to include  
Questions on the Artillery Drill Book.  
Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

TACTICAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS  
on the INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY  
DRILL BOOKS, 1889. By Captain H. R.  
GALL (late 5th Fusiliers).

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

POSITION ARTILLERY. Its History, Em-  
ployment, Equipment, Volunteer Organisation, Drills,  
&c. By Captain H. C. C. D. SIMPSON, R.A. New  
Edition.

Demy 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

RAPID FIELD-SKETCHING and RECON-  
NAISSANCE. By Capt. WILLOUGHBY VERNER.  
With Plans and Plates.

Crown 8vo. 5s.

The MILITARY CAREER. A Guide to Young  
Officers, Army Candidates, and Parents. By Lieut.-  
General Sir W. BELLAIRS, K.C.M.G., C.B.

"A practical handbook, which may help parents to  
answer the urgent question, what to do with their  
boys."—ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

"There is a good deal of useful information combined  
with much sound advice in Sir W. Bellairs's book. . . .  
Parents will find in it how commissions are to be  
obtained, the examinations necessary to be passed and  
their scope, the cost of outfit, and the amount of private  
allowance that is advisable. . . . and detailed state-  
ments of all the articles which are necessary for a com-  
plete but not extravagant outfit. . . . The author's  
estimates are perfectly reasonable, and can be safely  
followed."—BROAD ARROW.

"Sir William Bellairs has omitted nothing likely to  
be of service either to the young man himself or to his  
parents or guardians."—MORNING POST.

Demy 8vo. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

MODERN TACTICS. By Captain H. R. GALL  
(late 5th Fusiliers).

"Captain Gall's book will be of great value to military  
students going up for examinations. His style is lucid  
and simple, and the questions which are appended to  
each section of the subject are very well chosen."—  
ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

"The style is clear and simple, and the explanations,  
helped as they are by numerous plans, will no doubt be  
easily grasped by those for whom they are written."—  
MORNING POST.

Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

THE YOUNG SOLDIER IN INDIA: His  
Life and Prospects. A Plain Account of a Soldier's  
Life in India, for would-be Recruits and Young  
Soldiers. By H. S.

CONTENTS.—Voyage Out—Barrack Life—Life in Camp  
and Field—Prospects—Climate—Surroundings  
—Native Customs.

"It is satisfactory to read such a good account of a  
soldier's life from one who has experienced it under less  
favourable circumstances than exist at present."—  
MORNING POST.

Cabinet Edition. In 6 vols. each 6s. Vol. VI. now ready.  
HISTORY OF THE SEPOY WAR. By Sir  
J. W. KAYE. And

HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. New Edition  
(in which the original Third Volume of Sir John  
Kaye's Work is left out). Revised and Edited by  
Col. G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I.

The sixth volume consists in great part of new matter,  
narrating the occurrences at some of the principal  
stations, other than those originally dealt with, during  
1857-58. It also contains a new and comprehensive  
Index.

2 vols. crown 8vo. each 6s.

LIVES OF INDIAN OFFICERS. By Sir  
J. W. KAYE. (Originally published in 3 vols.) With  
Frontispiece. Each volume is complete in itself.

New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY,  
and of the Disturbances which accompanied it  
among the Civil population. By T. R. E. HOLMES.

One vol. crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE DECISIVE BATTLES OF INDIA,  
from 1746 to 1849 inclusive. By Colonel G. B.  
MALLESON, C.S.I. With a Portrait of the Author,  
a Map, and Three Plans.

"This work, which has already been before the public  
in a less condensed form, is the best text-book upon the  
subject of the conquest of India that we have perused,  
and may be safely commended to every student who  
wishes to acquire a full knowledge of that great his-  
torical fact from a writer who, in his own words, 'will  
tell the whole truth without respect of persons.'"—  
BROAD ARROW.

One vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

FOUR FAMOUS SOLDIERS: Sir  
Charles Napier, Hodson of Hodson's  
Horse, Sir William Napier, Sir Herbert  
Edwardes. By T. R. E. HOLMES, Author of  
"History of the Indian Mutiny."

"The lives of Charles and William Napier are worth  
careful study. The essay on Sir Charles Napier is pub-  
lished for the first time, and gives a capital picture of  
the indomitable old soldier."—ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

**AD ORIENTEM.** By A. D. FREDERICKSON. Demy 8vo, with Illustrations from the author's Sketch-book and 2 Maps. 21s.

**REMINISCENCES OF SPORT AND LIFE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.** By Colonel HEBER DAUZY, late Madras Staff Corps, Author of "The Useful Plants of India," &c. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**SIR JOHN LOGIN and DULEEP SINGH.** By Lady LOGIN. With an Introduction by Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. Demy 8vo, with Portrait and Map. 18s.

**THE YOUNG SOLDIER IN INDIA.** His Life and Prospects. By H. S. Crown 8vo 8s. 6d.

**THE MILITARY CAREER.** A Guide to Young Officers, Army Candidates, and Parents. By Lieut.-General Sir W. BELLAIRS, K.C.M.G., C.B. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE RIVER KARUN: An Opening to British Commerce.** By WILLIAM FRANCIS AINSWORTH, Ph.D., P.S.A., &c., Author of "A Personal Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition." Crown 8vo, with Map. 3s.

**KAYE AND MALLESON'S HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.** Edited by Col. G. B. MALLESON. Cabinet Edition. In 6 vols. Crown 8vo. 6s. each. Vol. 6, with Index completing the work.

**THE ROMANCE OF MODERN INDUSTRY.** By JAMES BURNLEY, Author of "The Romance of Life Preservation," &c. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**CHRISTINA, QUEEN OF SWEDEN.** By F. W. BAIN, B.A., late Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. Crown 8vo, with Portrait. 7s. 6d.

**AN ACCOUNT OF THE NEW CHAPEL at MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, WILTS.** By the Rev. NEWTON MANT, M.A., with Introduction by Archdeacon FARRAR, and Reminiscences of the Rev. J. S. Thomas, M.A., Bursar of the College. Crown 8vo, with Illustrations. 6s.

**FAMOUS ELIZABETHAN PLAYS.** Expurgated and Adapted for Modern Use. By H. MACAULAY FITZGERSON, M.A., Editor of "Early English and Scottish Poetry." Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**CHARLOTTE CORDAY.** By Mrs. R. K. VAN ALSTINE. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE SOUTHERN SKIES: A Plain and Easy Guide to the Southern Hemisphere.** True for every Year. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR. Fcap. 4to. 5s.

### TWO NEW NOVELS.

**WITH THE HARRISES SEVENTY YEARS AGO.** By the Author of "The Subaltern," &c. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**THE THREE GEOFFREYS.** By M. M. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE SILVER WHISTLE.** A Novel. By "Naseby." 2 vols. crown 8vo. 12s.

### STATESMEN SERIES.

Edited by LLOYD C. SANDERS.

New Volumes, crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**THE PRINCE CONSORT.** By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE

**DALHOUSIE.** By Captain L. G. TROTTER.

**WELLESLEY.** By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I.

### EMINENT WOMEN SERIES.

Edited by JOHN H. IGORAM.

**JANE AUSTEN.** By Mrs. MALDEN. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Popular Edition.

**GEORGE SAND.** By BERTHA THOMAS. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.

**MARY LAMB.** By Mrs. GILCHRIST.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO.,  
13, Waterloo Place, S.W.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

**THE INDIA LIST: Civil and Military.** Issued by permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Published on the 1st of January and July of each Year. Demy 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.; leather, 12s. 6d.

**THE ROYAL KALENDAR** and Court and City Register for England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies, for the Year 1896. Fcap. 8vo. 7s. with Index, 5s. without Index.

**THE CIVIL SERVICE DIRECTORY, 1896.** Containing a List of all the Public Departments; the Officials doing duty therein; and a Detailed Statement of their Services; with an Appendix. Published Annually. Edited by J. MORRIS CATTON. Demy 8vo. cloth, 6s.

**ARMY AND NAVY CALENDAR** for the Financial Year 1895-96. Being a Compendium of General Information relating to the Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteers, and containing Maps, Plans, Tabulated Statements, Abstracts, &c. Demy 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**COOPER'S HILL ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE CALENDAR.** Published (by Authority) in January each Year. Demy 8vo. cloth, 5s.

**CIVIL SERVICE CALENDAR.** Containing Official Regulations and Instructions for Candidates, Sets of Examination Papers, with Answers, Solutions, Specimen Essays, &c., forming a Complete Handbook and Guide to the Civil Service. Edited by WILLIAM BUSSELL. Issued Yearly. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s.

**DIARY FOR 1896 OF THE "SANITARY RECORD."** Containing Calendar, handily arranged with a space for the record of each day's appointments—Abstracts of the Statute Law on Sanitary Subjects, Acts of Parliament Affecting Sanitary Interests, Law as to Infectious Diseases, Instructions for Medical Officers of Health, Hints for Sanitary Inspectors, &c. Royal 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d. Free to Subscribers to the "Sanitary Record."

**A GAZETTEER OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA.** By J. THORNTON. Revised and Edited by Sir ROGER LETHBRIDGE, C.I.E., and ARTHUR N. WOLLASTON, C.I.E. Demy 8vo. 28s.

**THE DAIRY ANNUAL.** A Reference Book for Dairy Farmers and Dairymen. Edited by JAMES LONG, late Professor of Dairy Farming at the Royal Agricultural College. With short and clear Details, Figures, and Formulae, both for the Farmer and Dairymen, and a Diary and Forms of Account. Fcap. 8vo. Pocket-book Form, 2s. 6d.

**THE POULTRY AND PIGEON ANNUAL.** A Notebook for Breeders and Exhibitors. By JAMES LONG, Author of "Poultry for Profit," &c. Containing a List of Poultry and Pigeon Societies, Exhibitions, and Judges; Description of the Standard Points of each Breed; Data showing the Cost and Feeding Value of Foods, Weights of Birds, Value of Manure, Instructions for Exhibiting and Preparing for Market, &c. With a Diary and Forms of Account. Fcap. 8vo. Pocket-book Form, 2s. 6d.

In Preparation.

**HAYDN'S BOOK OF DIGNITIES.** Revised and Enlarged by HORACE OCKERBY. Demy 8vo. cloth, 28s.

### LONDON:

W. H. ALLEN and CO.,  
13, WATERLOO PLACE,  
PALM MALL, S.W.

## W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S LIST OF NEW AND FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

### STATESMEN SERIES.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

Edited by LLOYD C. SANDERS.

**LORD DERBY.** By T. E. KEBBEL.

**FOX.** By H. O. WAKEMAN.

Demy 8vo. cloth, with an Atlas of Illustrations, £1 10s.

**THE CULTIVATED ORANGES AND LEMONS, &c., OF INDIA & CEYLON.** With Researches into their Origin and the Derivation of their Names, and other Useful Information. By G. BONAVIA, M.D.

Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**FOUR LECTURES ON ECONOMIC MORALS.** By W. J. RICHMOND. With Preface by Rev. H. Scott Holland Canon of St. Paul's.

New volume of a Series of Sketches for Settlers in the Colonies, America, &c., fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**BEYOND THE ARGENTINE.** Letters from Brazil. By MAY FRANCIS.

Crown 8vo. 6s. with Numerous Maps, Charts, Illustrations of Buoys, Beacons, &c.

**MEMORIALS OF THE GOODWIN SANDS and their Surroundings, Legendary and Historical.** By G. BYNG GATTIE.

Cabinet Edition. Vol. VI. Completing the Work with Index. Crown 8vo., 6s.

**KAYE AND MALLESON'S HISTORY OF the INDIAN MUTINY OF 1857-8.** Edited by Colonel MALLESON, C.S.I.

To be completed by January, 1891. In 6 vols. royal 8vo. half-calf, price £3 3s. a set. Vols. I. and II. now ready.

**A DICTIONARY OF THE ECONOMIC PRODUCTS OF INDIA.** By GEORGE WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S. Assisted by numerous Contributors.

New Edition. Square 8vo. cloth, with a Coloured Plate, 5s.

**SAKOONTALA; or, THE LOST RING.** An Indian Drama, Translated into English Prose and Verse from the Sanskrit of Kalidasa. By Sir MOISER MCNIER-WILLIAMS.

Fcap. 4to. 2s. 6d., in cloth, 3s. 6d.

**"THE PASSION-PLAY AT OBER-AMMERGAU."** With the whole Drama translated into English, and the Songs of the Chorus in German and English. Containing a Map of the Neighbourhood, Plan of the Theatre, Hints as to Routes, Lodgings, &c., &c. By the Author of "Life of Charles Lowder"

### NEARLY READY.

Crown 8vo.

**POLO IN INDIA.** By Capt. G. J. YOUNGHUSBAND, Author of "Eighteen Hundred miles on a Burmese Tat."

**SUPPLEMENT TO STUDENT'S PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.** By THOMAS ROSEY.

2 vols. demy 8vo. with Portrait, Maps, and Plans.

**GENERAL GORDON'S DIARY OF THE TAI-PING REBELLION.** Edited, with an Introduction, by A. ERMONT HAKE.

Crown 8vo. with 10 Illustrations and 3 Maps.

**THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY.** By G. DOBSON

Demy 8vo. fully Illustrated.

**BY TRACK AND TRAIL IN CANADA.** By ED. ROPER.

Demy 8vo.

**STRAY FEATHERS.** By CHARLES DIXON. Illustrated by C. Whymper.

Crown 8vo.

**TALES OF THE SUN; or, Folk Lore of Southern India.** Collected by Mrs. HOWARD KINGSFOTE and PANDIT NATASA SASTRI.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13 WATERLOO PLACE



**Outfits to all Parts of the World on the most Reasonable  
Terms with Despatch.**

Forms of Declaration for Customs and Insurance are furnished on application.

# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show him!! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human  
pair?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**

You can change the Trickling Stream, but not the  
Raging Torrent.

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," to check disease at the onset!! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?

"I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life."—  
J. C. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E. (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)**

## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, their action is as simple as a tomato, whole meal bread or porridge (with scalded milk); you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced Life they are everything you could wish. Real Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other disastrous diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each Bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

### ASTHMA CURED.

No matter how long standing, or how severe, by Dr. SPENCER'S ASTHMA CURE; Price 4/6 and 10/- of Chemists; or free by Parcels Post from us.

Our illustrated book, "ASTHMA, ITS TREATMENT AND CURE," by E. Edwin Spencer, M.A., M.D., &c., &c., will be sent post free by us.

MRS. FLORENCE STONE, Montague Villa, Queen's Road, High Wycombe, says:—

"I have received great benefit from taking Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. For many months I have had an attack come on four nights out of seven, and lately in the day time as well; but since taking your medicine I have only had one slight attack in a month."

MRS. MARY PRICE, Grosvenor, near Holywell, says:—

"I had suffered for four years with Asthma. I have been now nine months without any attack. I have been cured by Dr. Spencer's Asthma Cure. I can never praise it enough."

\* **THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
249, High Holborn, London.

\* In no way connected with any other person or firm.

**PILES** "PILANTHA," Pilo Cure. Immediate relief and a permanent cure guaranteed. Sample Free. Address—THE GEDDES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 249, High Holborn, London.

**DR. SPENCER'S**  
**ASTHMA CURE**



**W. ENGLISH,**  
**ARMY & NAVY**  
**OUTFITTER,**

Nos. 3, 4, 10, & 11,

**ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, PALL MALL, S.W.**

Established 1860.

**SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.**

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for any Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.  
Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

**67, HAYMARKET.**

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

**EPPS'S**

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**COCOA**

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

**EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,**  
PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

**MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.**

**155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
**STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.**

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER,  
70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES  
EDWARD JOHNSTON, 13, Waterloo Place, Pall  
Mall, S.W.—April 14, 1890.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII  
No. 1,954.]

LONDON, APRIL 21, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	363
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ... ..	364
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
Meteorology ... ..	365
Native Cavalry ... ..	365
The Goorkhas ... ..	365
A Liberal Interpretation ... ..	366
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught ... ..	366
The Famine Insurance Farce ... ..	367
Volunteer Light Horse ... ..	367
Bengal, &c. ... ..	367
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ... ..	368
Delhi and London Bank ... ..	368
The Ruby Mines ... ..	369
NATIVE PRESS ... ..	370
NOTICES OF BOOKS ... ..	371
READING ARTICLES—	
A "Down-trodden" People ... ..	372
OFFICIAL GAZETTE—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	373
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	376
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	376
INDIA OFFICE ... ..	377
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	377
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	377
CORRESPONDENCE ... ..	378
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ... ..	378
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ... ..	380
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	382
ADVERTISEMENTS ... ..	383

### OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—

Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET  
BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.  
separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI,  
EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY,  
every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS,  
and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND,  
and TASMANIA, and ALEXANDRIA,  
every alternate week.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices,  
122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur  
Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS FOR CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

City of Bombay ... R. M'Neill ... Friday, May 2

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

City of Edinburgh ... W. H. Barham ... Thursday, May 1

Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE AND WORKMAN, 36, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS AND CO., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVI- GATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta. Kurrachee and Bombay.

\*India ... Apr. 24 Korbela ... May 10  
\*Manora ... May 8 Kangra ... June 7  
\*Goorkha ... May 22 Hensada ... July 5  
\*Taroba ... June 6 Huzara ... Aug. 2

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

\*Africa ... May 12 \*Ethiopia ... July 7

\*Madura ... June 9

\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

† Calling at Trincomalee.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or lock-outs.

Apply to GRAY, DAVES AND CO., 13, Austinfriars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL AND CO., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO and RUBATINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is requested.

s.s. PO, 3,200 tons May 1.

Passengers should embark the previous day.

Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street, London

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

BOMBAY via TRIESTE and BRINDISI.—NOTICE to PASSENGERS.—onthly Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

May 8 ... Imperator ... 4,070 tons.

June 8 ... Amphitrite ... 4,000 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,  
127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA,

via Suez Canal.

Clan Macintosh ... May 13

Clan Matheson ... May 17

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE,

via Suez Canal.

Clan Mackay ... May 15

Clan Graham ... May 24

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUIR AND CO.; or to CAYZER, IRVINE AND CO., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street, Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO., 23, Regent Street, S.W.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.'S (la's Waghorn),

of London and Liverpool.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, AND

GENERAL SHIPPING INSURANCE AND COM-

MISSION AGENCY AND GLOBE FOREIGN

EXPRESS.

PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND

MERCHANDISE FORWARDED. PASSAGES

ENGAGED. Baggage Collected and Shipped, and In-

surances effected to all parts of the world.

Full information may be obtained on application at

10, Queen Street, Cheapside; and 23, Regent Street,

London; and 10, North John Street, Liverpool.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK COR-

PORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Authorised, £2,000,000 Subscribed and Paid

up, £567,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Fannure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Bushire, Calcutta, Co-

lombo, Hong Kong, Kobe (Yokohama), Madras, Mauritius,

Melbourne, Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney,

Tabreez, Tananarive, Teheran, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes

Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Cir-

cular Notes available throughout the world, forwards

Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of

Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest

and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Busi-

ness generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per

cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates

for shorter periods.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 1853

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every

description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be

ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary

with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE

BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, Old Broad Street, LONDON. E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches.

INDIA ... Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon

IN CEYLON ... Colombo, Kandy, Galle.

IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ... Singapore, Penang, Malacca.

IN JAVA ... Batavia.

IN CHINA ... Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

Bankers ... Bank of England.

London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells

Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular

Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agents

business connected with the East, on terms to be had on

application.

**SMITH, KAY & CO.,**

Late JEREMIAH SMITH & CO.  
(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS)

MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT  
STATIONERS,  
PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND  
LITHOGRAPHERS.

ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR  
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.

To His Highness the Sultan of Jahore.

**A. ABRAHAMS,**  
**COURT BOOTMAKER,**  
113, HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON,  
LONDON, W.

BOOTS and SHOES made to Order on ANATOMICAL PRINCIPLES.

Specially Prepared Leather for Tender Feet.  
Specialities for Hot Climates.

Sizes Registered and Lasts kept to every Customer,  
thus ensuring a Perfect Fit.

**PRETTIEST SIGHT in LONDON,**

**OCEAN**  
**WAVE.**  
at HENGLER'S, Argyl Street, Oxford  
Circus, OCEAN WAVE (Mimic Sea),  
and the famous ROUMANIAN BAND,  
both from the Paris Exhibition. Also  
High-class Variety Entertainment  
Every Afternoon at Three, and Even-  
ing at Eight. Half-price 9.30. Pro-  
menades, 1s., entitling to One Ball.  
Reserved seats, 2s. (Two Salls); pri-  
vate boxes, 10s. 6d. Children half-  
price.—Tickets at Cramer's, Regent  
Street. Refreshment Bars, Smoking  
Lounges. AFTERNOON TEA (sepa-  
rate tables).

**R. ANDERSON & CO.,**  
**INDIAN, COLONIAL,**

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENTS,  
14, CORNHILL, E.C., AND 14, COCKSPUR  
STREET, S.W., LONDON.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in INDIAN,  
COLONIAL, LONDON, PROVINCIAL, and FOREIGN  
NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and PERIODICALS.

ESTIMATES FREE.

Letters in reply to Advertisements received and  
forwarded free of charge except for postage.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

**BIRKBECK BANK, SOUTHAMPTON**  
BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.  
THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS,  
repayable on demand.

TWO per Cent. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS  
calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not  
drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge,  
the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and  
Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends,  
and Coupons, and the purchase and sale of Stocks,  
Shares, and Annuities.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
post free, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual**  
**Receipts exceed Five Millions.**

**HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS**  
PER MONTH, with immediate possession, and no  
Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK  
BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings,  
Chancery Lane.

**HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE**  
SHILLINGS PER MONTH, with immediate posses-  
sion, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply  
at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND  
SOCIETY, as above.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**GARDEN & SON,**

200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**MILITARY & HUNTING**  
**SADDLERY,**

HARNESS, ACCOUTREMENTS, &c.

Patentees of "Safety Saddle Bar," strong,  
simple, and secure, and the "Grip-fast,"

a secure Stop for Riding and  
Driving Reins.

**ROBT. S. GARDEN,**  
**GUN & SWORD**  
**MAKER,**

200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

**REVOLVERS OF ALL**  
**DESCRIPTIONS.**

words made to order, the blades thoroughly  
tested by machine on the Premises.

SPOUTING CARTRIDGES CAREFULLY LOADED  
AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

Every Description of Sporting Apparatus.

**ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S**  
**CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.**



PER DOZEN:—  
Children's 1/3 HEMSTITCHED  
Ladies' 2/4 Ladies' 2/11  
Gent's 3/6 Gent's 4/11  
Samples & Price Lists post free.  
**IRISH LINEN COLLARS**  
**AND CUFFS.**

"Their Irish Linen Collars,  
Cuffs, shirts, &c., have the  
merits of excellence and cheap-  
ness."—*Court Circular.*

Collars: Ladies' and Chil-  
dren's 3-fold, 3/6 per doz.;  
Gent's 4-fold, 4/11 to 5/11 per  
dozen.

Cuffs for Ladies, Gentlemen,  
and Children, from 7/11 per  
dozen.

**ROBINSON and CLEAVER, BELFAST.**  
Samples post free. Please name this Paper.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE**  
**CORPORATION.**

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720)

**For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.**

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Branch: 29, Pall Mall.

Accumulated Funds nearly £4,000,000.

The Total Claims paid by the Corporation have  
exceeded THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

**FIRE.**

Policies issued free of expense.  
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be  
paid whether the property be set on fire or not.  
An abatement equal to one year's charge is allowed on  
Policies issued for seven years.

**LIFE.**

MODERN AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF  
ASSURANCE.

Unimpeachable Security. Large Bonuses. Liberal  
Conditions of Assurance.

Guaranteed minimum Surrender Values.  
Policies protected against accidental forfeiture.  
Immediate Settlement of Claims.  
No fines or fees charged.

A Prospectus, Annual Report, and Balance Sheet will  
be forwarded on application.

E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary.

**COCKLE'S** FREE FROM  
MERCURY.

**ANTIBILIOUS**

FOR  
BILE, LIVER,  
INDIGESTION, **PILLS.**  
&c.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGRE-  
DIENTS.

THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.  
THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.  
IN USE EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

4, GREAT ORMOND STREET,  
LONDON.

**N. THIERRY.**

**MILITARY BOOT MAKER**  
BEST QUALITY HAND SEWN  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
EASY & ELEGANT  
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN WEST END PRICES

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER  
IN A FEW DAYS.

LONDON: { 70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W.,  
and 48, GRESHAM ST., E.C.

**SPECIALITY—**

The K and CHAMPION SHOOTING BOOTS, WATER-  
PROOF THROUGHOUT, 27s. NETT

Illustrated Price Lists Post Free

An old boot is sufficient guide for size to ensure a good  
fit. 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT to Members of the  
Army and Navy C. S. S. A. and C. S. C. S. Stores.

**CERTAIN AND RAPID CURE.**

**RHEUMATISM,**  
**LUMBAGO,**  
**GOUT,**  
&c., &c.

**REYNOLDS'S**  
**SPECIFIC.**  
Sold  
in Bottles,  
2/9 each.

By all the Principal  
Chemists throughout the  
World

**IMMEDIATE RELIEF.**

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL—**  
PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full par-  
ticulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either  
personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's  
Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical  
treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases  
excepted.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

These FAMOUS PILLS PURIFY the BLOOD,  
and act most soothingly on the LIVER,  
STOMACH, BOWELS, and KIDNEYS—the  
great MAIN SPRINGS of LIFE. They are  
wonderfully efficacious in all ailments in-  
cidental to FEMALES. To the EMIGRANT  
TRAVELLER, SOLDIER, and SAILOR, they  
will be found invaluable in the time of need.



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 4th April; from Allahabad and Madras to the 2nd April; and from Calcutta to the 1st April.

LORD AND LADY LANSDOWNE left Calcutta on Sunday, March 30th, on their way to the Dun and Simla.

THE VICEROY wrote a letter to the Duke of Connaught, thanking him for his services in India, and expressing a hope that he would always lend strong support to the Government in matters concerning the security and well-being of India.

H.E. THE VICEROY has telegraphed to General Tregear, congratulating him on the success of the season's operations.

H.E. THE VICEROY laid the foundation-stone of the Vizianagram Laboratory at Calcutta on March 28th.

H.E. THE VICEROY has contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the Simla Fire Relief Fund.

H.E. THE VICEROY distributed prizes to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles on March 29th.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR was indisposed on Wednesday, March 26th, and unable to attend the various entertainments that Bombay had organised in his honour. His Royal Highness left India by the mail steamer on Friday afternoon. In reply to a farewell address presented to him by the Bombay Corporation, he made a graceful little speech, acknowledging with unaffected sincerity the warmth of the welcome that had greeted him all over India, and declaring that the enjoyment he had gained from his trip was beyond all his expectations.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF arrived at Bareilly on April 2nd, and was to leave for Naini Tal on April 5th.

LORD AND LADY REAY left Bombay for Poona on March 31st. His Excellency laid the foundation-stone of the new Mahomedan Madrasa in Bombay. He spoke in appreciative terms of the effort to promote education amongst the Mahomedan community, and appealed to the Chiefs and Princes of India to aid and encourage the movement.

OWING to threatened scarcity in parts of Kumaon and Garhwal it seems doubtful whether the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces will be able to carry out his proposed tour during this month. The Commissioner of Kumaon has asked the co-operation of several Commissioners of Divisions in discouraging pilgrimages during the present season to the shrines of Badrinath and Kendarnath.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL has arrived in Calcutta from Chota Nagpur. One result of his inquiries into the Kol grievances will be the deputation to that province of an experienced officer of the district with a view to the introduction of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

THE AMIR, who was to have started for Herat on the 21st ultimo, is now said to be going direct to Kabul. The rumours of disturbances at Kandahar would seem to be groundless, as no news regarding them has reached Quetta.

THE Amban, accompanied by Messrs. Paul, Hart, and Ludlow, left for Darjeeling on Saturday afternoon, March 29th, en route to Lhasa.

MR. W. KING, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, has been badly mauled by a tiger at Betul.

AMONG the Indian Chambers of Commerce consulted as to the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, Bombay stands alone in advocating enforcement of the rules forthwith. This view is not likely to be accepted by the Government.

THE survey of the proposed Grand Chord line has been completed, and the plans and estimates have just been forwarded to Calcutta.

THE Germans at Zanzibar have declared a state of war to exist along the East African Coast line from Rufigi to Rovuma, and martial law has been proclaimed. This news is of importance to Indian traders.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOT, Public Works Minister, is now on a tour of inspection through the Warora Collieries.

THE work of the Chin-Lushai Expedition is nearly finished, the country being thoroughly subdued. General Tregear was expected to reach Haka on April 2nd.

ON the march from Yawlu to Fort White a Chin in ambush fired on the Column, and mortally wounded Major Gordon-Cumming, of the Cheshire Regiment. Major Gordon-Cumming lived for two hours after receiving the wound.

YAWLU post was evacuated on March 23rd, after having been burnt and destroyed by the troops.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR opened the Bombay Industrial Art Exhibition on March 29th.

THE women of Bombay are collecting subscriptions for a bust or statue of Lady Reay.

THE Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company has arranged to take over the Wardha Coal State Railway.

THE members of the Bombay Millowners' Association at a recent general meeting resolved to close their spinning mills for eight days per month, and weaving mills four days, during April, May, and June.

THE Calcutta Trades' Association have protested against the amendment of the Factory Act.

THE Khojak Tunnel is now almost pierced.

THE shopkeepers of Ratnagiri have closed their shops owing to the new octroi regulations, and no rice, ghat, or sea commodities can be obtained by the inhabitants.

THE influenza epidemic still continues to spread throughout India.

Mr. THEODORE BECK, of Aligarh, relates the following incident in illustration of the ignorance of the Indian peasantry on political matters:—I remember putting some young peasants through a political catechism, commencing with the question "Who is Mr. Gladstone?" A bewildered stare was the only answer. This was followed by "Who is the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Collector, the Tahsildar?" But still there was no reply. Then I asked "Who are the policemen?" "Oh, there are three policemen," was the immediate reply, "Mahomed Bakhsh, Govind Singh, and Yusuf Khan."

IN Calcutta mercantile circles, the recommendations of the Conference on the Merchandise Marks Act appear to have given general satisfaction. In future piece-goods will not be examined except under the orders of the collector personally. They will be examined to see that they are stamped, but the accuracy of the stamping will only be tested when the collector has reason to suspect false marking. The *Englishman* understands that yarns will be similarly treated. At the same time it will be good news to Calcutta tradesmen to hear that laces, velvets, silks, and other goods which are liable to injury by stamping are to be removed from the category of stamped merchandise.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

## INDIA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 20.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has again addressed the Government on the subject of the Factories Bill. The letter begins by expressing the opinion that should the measure become law it will have disastrous consequences and produce friction, irritation to employers, and injury to the employed. The proposed amendments are next examined in detail. The restrictions regarding children are described as oppressive and unjust. It is pointed out that the children employed in Indian factories are almost invariably the children of mill operatives, and accompany their parents to the mill. The work given them is so light as scarcely to deserve the term of labour. The result of the present system is that they are kept under wholesome discipline and under their parents' surveillance, are protected from the weather, and provided with light employment which enables them to add three or four rupees monthly to the family income. The practical effect of the provision regarding the employment of women and children would, it is added, be to cause men to be substituted to a large extent, thus reducing the incomes of families and working injury under the mask of protection.

It is next argued that the proposals regarding compulsory holidays are unworkable and unnecessary. Factory labour in India is not as in Europe, continuous and constant, not because the mills are not run, but because the habits of the people are utterly dissimilar. Nowhere else is the system of shifts so largely in operation as in India. Nowhere else do the operatives regard factory labour as incidental rather than regular employment. It is rare to find a mill hand in India who does not take leave every year or eighteen months to go to his home in the country, and at best they do not work for the same number of hours daily as would be thought an ordinary day's work elsewhere. The remaining clauses of the Bill are criticised no less severely, and letters of similar effect from the Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association and the Indian Jute Manufacturers' Association are appended. It may be noted that there is in this country a general consensus of opinion against the Bill, while hardly a single voice is raised in its favour.

On Lord Reay's departure from Bombay, at the moment of embarkation, the president of the Municipal Corporation presented a farewell address. His lordship, in replying, said that during his five years' period of office his object had been to carry out strictly the principles of Her Majesty's proclamation, which was the Magna Charta of the humblest labourer no less than of the noblest chief in the land, and that when what he considered a grave departure from those principles was ordered from England, he at once tendered his resignation. This is equivalent to charging the Secretary of State and the Viceroy with having violated the Queen's proclamation by their action in respect of Lord Reay's unconstitutional guarantee to the corrupt Mamludars. The retiring Governor went on to claim the credit of having, with the support of Lord Dufferin and the Duke of Connaught, procured the construction of the fortifications at Bombay, Kurrachee, and Aden, but he added that he had applied himself to strengthen the defences of the Empire in another direction. He came here with a determination to increase the confidence of the people in their rulers, and to have behind the outer bulwark of military defences an inner and stronger line of defences—namely, a people contented and happy.

Whatever may have been done for the first line, the verdict upon his administration must mainly depend on the judgment of impartial critics with regard to the second.

The petition of the Mahomedan Patriotic Association against the introduction of elective principles in the Indian councils now numbers over 18,000 signatures, and the number is increasing daily. Meanwhile the congress agitators are bestirring themselves, and their organs are full of accounts of meetings and of memorials being got up all over the country. But notwithstanding the unremitting efforts of the wirepullers, there can be no doubt that a vast majority of the people are profoundly indifferent to the subject, while all the minority communities, such as Christians, Mahomedans, and Sikhs, as well as the upper classes among the Hindoos, regard with fear and dislike a scheme which would infallibly lead to their political extinction.

The news that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has remitted the duty on silver plate is received with pleasure throughout India as a tardy and important measure, just to this country and certain to give an impetus to the Indian silver industry. The reduction of the rates of postage from England is also welcomed, but there seems to be some difference of opinion

whether the reduction of the tea duty will not tell more in favour of China than of India.

The hot dry weather which has been prevailing for some weeks has caused considerable anxiety about the crops throughout northern India. It is already announced that relief operations to a certain extent will have to be organised in the Garhwal and Kumaon districts of the North-Western provinces, and that if no rain falls in April or May the scarcity will become more serious. The Lieutenant-Governor has gone to visit these districts to make personal inquiry as to their condition. The tea planters of Darjeeling were beginning to feel serious alarm, but plentiful rain seems to have fallen in that district during the last week. Several districts in Lower Bengal have also had rain during the last few days, but in the neighbourhood of Calcutta the showers have been very slight. However, there do not appear to be any grounds for apprehension, so far, regarding the lower provinces.

The Bengal opium crop is doing well, and the drug is said to be of good quality; the only complaint made by the department is that the prevalence of influenza is seriously retarding the work of weighing the opium which is being brought in by cultivators.

A strange incident occurred in Bombay on Monday. A monster meeting of Hindoo barbers was held for the purpose of considering the question of the impropriety of shaving the heads of Hindoo widows, and thereby disfiguring them for life. About 400 barbers having assembled, one of them, named Babajee More, read a pamphlet in Marhatti, in which he stated that the barbers of old were happy and contented, but latterly, as though a curse had descended on their heads, trade had fallen off and they had become poor. The curse could only be accounted for by the fact that they were committing a great sin in shaving the heads of poor, innocent widows, thus depriving them of their best ornament. It was against the Hindoo Scriptures to deprive a widow of her hair, and doubtless it was the curse of the widows that had lowered their calling. The meeting thereupon unanimously resolved that no barber should shave a widow's head, and that if he did he should be excommunicated.

Yesterday's Government *Gazette* contains a notification that British Beloochistan has been divided for purposes of administration into two districts—namely, Pishin and Thalchotiali.

## THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

RANGOON, APRIL 19.

Brigadier-General Symons returned to Haka on the 15th inst. from a reconnaissance to the southward, which lasted ten days, and during which 130 miles were traversed. He experienced no resistance. The Chins were warned that, if no resistance were offered, no harm would be done them, but if a single shot were fired the nearest village would be burnt. At the end of the second day's march 12 out of the 37 men of the Scottish Borderers, with Brigadier-General Symons, were sent back, being unable to keep up with the other troops.

A correspondent of the *Rangoon Times* at Haka telegraphs that it has been ascertained that the Boino, or Tipi river, is the upper water of the Koladain river, which has its rise 15 miles north-west of Haka.

A large number of Chin villages were discovered during the reconnaissance. In some of these villages the people were extremely primitive; they were unacquainted with the value of money, and refused to receive it in payment for provisions. The villagers declared that they had no wish to trade, as they supplied all their own wants. They gave the troops some capital beer, manufactured from millet, which was much appreciated. The column traversed one mountain 8,400ft. high. Higher peaks, probably exceeding 10,000ft. in height, were seen to the southward.

Colonel Tregear and his staff visited Haka on the 13th, leaving on the 16th. All the troops except the garrison of Haka are being sent down.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 20.

A telegram from Haka announces the completion of the mule road to that point, thus connecting India and Burma. The climate of Haka and the appearance of the surrounding country are most favourably described. Firs, oaks, and rhododendrons abound, and buttercups, violets, and other English wild flowers grow in profusion. Every object of the expedition is now accomplished, and it only remains to withdraw the troops, except small garrisons which will be left to keep order.

## BURMA.

RANGOON, APRIL 19.

A large fire broke out in the town of Taungdwingyee on the 15th inst. Five hundred houses were burnt, including the Commissariat godown, with a large amount of stores and 25,000 rupees in coin.

A dacoit gang recently attacked a village in Arracan, but were repulsed by the villagers, and two dacoit chiefs were killed. The Government will reward the villagers who thus resisted the dacoits.

It is intended next year to reorganise seven battalions of Burma military police and form them into regular regiments. This will be in addition to the three battalions already so reorganised. When this change has been effected the remainder of the military police will be amalgamated with the civil police.

Major Graves, deputy inspector-general of military police, has retired. He is succeeded by Captain Peile, who has considerable experience of Burma.

## SIAM.

RANGOON, APRIL 19.

The work of the Siam Frontier Delimitation Commission has closed, and the Commission has been broken up. Mr. Ney Elias, its distinguished chief, left Rangoon by the last mail for Calcutta. All the territory in dispute with Siam has been mapped and investigated. No settlement, however, has been arrived at, because the Siamese at the last moment refused to meet the Commissioners and arrange a joint settlement. The Government of India will now have to take up the question of a settlement of the frontier with the Siamese Court direct. This is a question of some importance, in view of our future frontiers in the direction of the French possessions.

The Siamese have behaved very obstructively throughout. They were not content with sending their survey parties into the disputed regions, but sent them to interfere in the internal affairs of States ruled by chiefs subordinate to the British. In one instance of this kind the Commissioners happened to catch them and turned them out. Lately, the relations between the Commissioners and the Siamese were rather strained.

## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

## METEOROLOGY.

*(Englishman.)*

Meteorology is a comparatively new science in India, and the official reports of meteorological observations have hitherto been characterised by an absence of any hints which can be turned to account by amateur weather-prophets. The last annual report of the Department, however, professes to tell in plain words how the signs of the weather may be read, and when the hints have been confirmed by further observations the knowledge will be as pleasant for social conversation as it undoubtedly is valuable for scientific meditation. We learn, then, from a strong and steady monsoon to predict nearly continuous rain in July and August, and the absence of a long break in the rain during August. On the contrary, if the monsoon wind be weak, a more or less prolonged break in the rains during August may be confidently expected. When, from whatever cause, there is no prolonged break in August, it means that a break will occur in September in Northern and Central India. Such a break often closes the south-west monsoon in Upper India; and when this happens, the Bay of Bengal current is usually weak during the months of September and October, and there is general deficiency of rainfall in Northern India during those two months. Hence a strong monsoon throughout July and August is frequently associated with an early withdrawal of the current from Upper and Central India, and with deficient rain during the months of September and October, especially in Bengal and Assam, to the detriment of the rice crops. But it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good; and so this deficiency means a good rainfall in Madras. By bearing these few leading facts in mind, and always allowing for the proverbial uncertainty of the weather, people who like to amuse their friends by telling in advance what sort of monsoon they will have, may do so with diminished chances of discomfiture.

## NATIVE CAVALRY.

*(Pioneer.)*

The experiment of assisting the silladar cavalry by the new system of advances under which the men will be able to obtain their horses, equipment and supplies of grain on better terms, is one that will be watched with much interest. It has been held that the mere raising of the pay of the sowar by a few rupees a month would not effect any permanent good, and that his position can best be improved by helping him in the manner indicated. It is admitted on all hands that in the last twenty years the charges upon the men have steadily increased, and that the chunda funds have been depleted to

such an extent that the purchase of a good stamp of horse is in many instances an impossibility. The casting of worn-out horses has had to be carried out on a limited scale in many regiments, with the natural result that there are now in the ranks hundreds of animals that would break down in the earlier stages of a campaign. It is of the highest importance that the Native cavalry should be maintained at the highest pitch of efficiency, and the turn-out of the regiments at Muridki was satisfactory in every way; but British officers know only too well that the strain upon the men's slender purses is a heavy one, and that active service rather increases than diminishes it. Commandants felt that if the silladar system is to be kept alive, help of some kind must be given by Government; but they themselves can do much, negatively at least, in making the interior economy of their regiments satisfactory. Experimental changes in equipment and dress, "fads" in saddlery and swords, and the like, should be as seldom resorted to as possible: the sowar is the person who has to pay the piper in the long run. Smartness is desirable by all means in our cavalry, but everything must not be sacrificed for a spick-and-span appearance. So long as regiments can be turned out, well mounted and serviceably equipped, the men knowing their work and contented with their prospects, there can be no pressing necessity for "improving" them up to the standard of polish aimed at in the British cavalry service.

## THE GOORKHAS.

*(Civil and Military Gazette.)*

Of all the foes with whom we have contended on hill and plain in India none has been more worthy of our steel than the short, thick-set, sturdy Goorkha, who, while opposed to British arms, struggled with marvellous bravery, and when conquered succumbed to the inevitable with a manliness and honesty which succeeding years have converted into a friendship hardly less sincere and firm than his former hostility. The Goorkha is of Thibetan origin, but his pure Tartar blood has mingled with that of Hindu colonists, who helped to found principalities in Nepal under Rajput chiefs. One of these was Goorkha, an insignificant State lying west of the Trisul-Gunga. In 1765 Prithree Narain, the then ruler of this small territory, began to supply his retainers with European firearms, and to drill them after the English fashion. Prithree soon proved a formidable antagonist to the neighbouring princes of Katmandoo, Lalitapatum, and Bhatgaon, in Nepal Proper. He ultimately overpowered them, and the year 1767 saw him master of the whole country, whose inhabitants received the designation of their conquerors. The latter advanced rapidly westward till, twenty-three years later, the fall of Almora made them masters of all the districts east of the Ramgunga. To use an Orientalism, a rock soon appeared in this river of success, the Emperor of China in his capacity of defender of the Buddhist faith, sending seventy thousand men into Nepal to avenge the plundering of the sacred Lama's temples. The Chinese marched up to the very gates of Katmandoo, and its defenders were glad to get rid of their Mongol visitors by paying a tribute to Peking, besides disgorging plunder. Ghurwal, however, still belonged to the beaten Nepalese, and in 1803 the Doon also acknowledged their supremacy. The famous earthquake of that year, vulgarly regarded as announcing the British advent in the Upper Doab, was also considered as heralding the Goorkha conquest, Colonel Burn marching into Saharunpore only a few days before the men of Katmandoo occupied Delhra.

At first the Goorkhas ruled with a rod of iron, and the once fertile Doon seemed likely soon to become a wilderness, the inhabitants emigrating and cultivation disappearing rapidly. An improvement, however, was inaugurated in 1810, which may be ascribed to the determined character of the Goorkha Governors, who, though personally prone to oppression, did not suffer their subordinates to molest the people. A band of marauding Sikhs had the temerity to set the new Government at defiance and, as of old, sacked a village, lifting the cattle and enslaving the women. Two hundred Nepalese followed in pursuit, and every man, woman, and child owning the Sikh name was massacred in cold blood, except a few of the handsomest females, whose beauty purchased them their lives. Slavery flourished throughout the Doon till we rescued its people from the Nepalese thralldom. Defaulters in cases where sentence of fine had been passed invariably expiated their fault in a life-long bondage, together with their families. Parents sold their children, uncles their nephews, and elder brothers their younger sisters. The number of Ghurwalies sold by auction during the brief period of Goorkha supremacy has been estimated at as high a figure as 200,000, the prices ranging from ten to a hundred and fifty rupees a head, while a camel fetched seventy-five and a common horse three hundred.

The Goorkha, as we now know him, is a little man, of great strength and activity. He prefers fighting at close quarters sword in hand, although his national weapon is a heavy curved

knife, called a kookree, with which a skilful practitioner will strike off a man's head at one blow. These hardy hillmen, with the Sikhs, form the mainstay of our native army, in which they have numerous privileges won by brave deeds before Delhi, and wherever indomitable pluck was wanted to back a few white faces. Perhaps the best time to study the Goorkha character is during October, when the Dusserah festival is religiously observed, whether in quarters or in the field. Altars are erected, one for the sacred fire and another for the regimental colours, before which pooja is performed. On the last day a general slaughter of goats and buffaloes takes place. In slaughtering the animals the great aim is to divide the head from the trunk at one blow, any really fine stroke eliciting rounds of applause from the spectators. At last a number of goats are turned loose at once, and the men rushing in amongst them cut and slash in all directions, till the ground is strewn with blood and writhing bodies, which are supposed to represent the demons and their chiefs who overran Raja Sooret's dominions, and which are thus completely destroyed. We cannot but regard this blood-thirstiness as a grievous blemish in the Goorkha character; and the history of Kirthepore would seem to show that it arises out of cruelty. When the inhabitants of that place, after baffling its besiegers for several months, surrendered on the faith of a promise that their lives would be spared, the principal men were incontinently killed, and the lower people shockingly mutilated, their severed noses and lips enabling the brutal captor to take a census of the town, the name of which was changed to Nuskertapoor, or "cut-nose town." Still the Goorkha is a manly fellow, and has, unaided, often made a tiger bite the dust with that wretched pea-shooter, commonly called "Brown Bess." He is easily roused to anger, but it soon passes away. As a husband and father he is affectionate and kind, and as a soldier he has proved a very tower of strength to us in time of trouble.

#### A LIBERAL INTERPRETATION.

(Pioneer.)

In one of the most favoured of our stations—I will not say in what part of India—certain of Her Majesty's officers can, if their means permit, acquire house-property under very favourable circumstances. The boon granted by Government is, roughly speaking, as follows: Officers possessing certain qualifications, a detailed account of which it is here unnecessary to give, are permitted, with the sanction of the authorities, to select sites for houses, and upon such sites being approved of by the Government as suitable for the purpose, are allowed to build themselves houses thereupon, paying for each site a nominal ground-rent of five rupees per annum. Now this is, you will all admit, a most excellent arrangement, and one at which, if carried out according to the intentions of Government, no one can cavil. An officer with a few hundreds of pounds at his disposal is glad to invest them in a manner which will, in all probability, ensure him, in the saving effected by paying no house-rent in a station in which house-rent is notoriously high, a better rate of interest than he can otherwise secure for his uninvested capital. At the expiration of his tour of service in the station he can either retain his property, letting it at a fair rent determined by the proper authorities, or make it over at a fair valuation to some other properly qualified officer. Such, I take it, was the intention of Government when the granting of this boon was sanctioned. Having now in general terms expounded the theory, let us examine the practice, and see how the benevolent intentions of Government are carried out, and how the present method of carrying them out is liable to affect the interests of the body for whose benefit the boon was instituted.

A duly qualified officer, who is, financially speaking, a man of straw, obtains the grant of a site. He then puts himself in communication with various native contractors, and from them selects the one who offers him the most advantageous terms. The usual arrangement is as follows: Let X represent the nominal lessee of the site, Y the contractor. X is to be put to no actual expense beyond the payment of the five rupees per annum. Y builds a house on a plan selected and approved of, or sometimes actually drawn by, X. The house costs, we will say, Rs. 15,000. X, who has three years from the time the house is completed to serve in the station, is allowed to occupy the house during this period at a rent of 4 per cent. on the sum expended, and is permitted during this period to sublet the house for portions of his term of occupancy at any rent he can get. Y finds all repairs, and at the end of X's term of residence the house and ground-lease become absolutely the property of Y. Now, in the station under consideration very high rents are paid for furnished houses for two, three or four months of the year, which constitute what is called the season. A good well-built six or eight-roomed house will fetch from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500, so that X, who pays only Rs. 50 a month for his house, and say Rs. 30,

which is about the outside price, for his furniture, i.e., Rs. 80 in all, can each year live in a hotel, or if a bachelor or grass-widower in the club, for the season, and let his house for a quarter or a third of the year for a sum considerably in excess of, if not double, or more than double, his yearly rent.

The mere fact of an officer making a financial speculation of what is simply intended as a boon conferred upon him as a Government servant is in itself immoral; but that is merely a question which affects such officer's conscience and self-respect. And far be it from me to interfere between any man and his conscience, so long as his obliquity of moral vision does not affect the interests of others. But in this case the interests of others are very seriously affected, the injury to the public being effected as follows: It has now been definitively settled—the established precedent being furnished by a decision on appeal to the High Court, which was given, I believe, some two years ago—that a householder in the cantonment of which I treat can ask any rent he thinks he is likely to get for his house, no matter if the said house be in regimental, staff, or any other lines; consequently Y, the real owner of X's house, the moment the supposititious proprietor has evacuated, sets to work to recoup himself for the loss he has sustained in getting only 4 per cent for his Rs. 15,000, during X's three years' tenancy. The rent is at once raised to Rs. 120, or Rs. 150 per mensem, and the next tenant, who is perhaps unable to find another house near his work to suit him, suffers for the sins of his predecessor.

Now, I beg to state that this is not in any way a fancy sketch. I do not say that all officers who have availed themselves of this boon have interpreted the intentions of Government in the same liberal way; but the fact remains that certain houses, built on sites granted to Government servants, which have recently been vacated, are now the undisputed property of Natives, who are offering them for very high rents, and that certain Government servants are now occupying bungalows built for them under some such arrangement as the one I have mentioned, and that the rent they pay for these houses cannot be regarded as a fair rate of interest, according to the ideas of Native capitalists, for the money expended upon their erection. It is quite certain that the builders of these houses will not in the long run suffer from their liberality to their present tenants, and the question which naturally suggests itself is "Who will?"

HELIOGRAPH.

#### H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

In an article on the services of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught in India the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—

Always firm when firmness was really required, his Royal Highness has never forgotten to perform an act of clemency when such could be done without detriment to discipline. This might be instanced in two very notable cases. In the first—Colonel Bulkley's—no doubt his Royal Highness fully concurred in the severity of the sentence meted out to that unfortunate officer, yet the Duke did his utmost to reduce the term of imprisonment, and was instrumental in bringing about the sanction of the Secretary of State to the Children being allowed to remain eligible for the benefits of the family pension fund. Then, again, in the Nasirabad murder case, where a soldier, Private Dumphy, shot his comrade in the barrack-room, his Royal Highness fully approved of the sentence of death passed on the man, and it was duly confirmed by the Viceroy, but through some mismanagement at the Staff office at Mhow, the murderer was informed that he would be hanged on a date some two weeks or so before that mentioned in the death-warrant. Of course, when the death-warrant arrived, the man was informed that his execution had been postponed, which immediately gave rise to a hope in the prisoner's mind that there was some chance of a reprieve. In fact, as far as we can remember now, the whole affair was so bungled by the District authorities, and the general public was so strong in its denunciation of this unfortunately cruel mistake, that his Royal Highness was induced to order a reprieve on his own responsibility. We believe this was not a strictly legal act, but the decision was upheld by the Government of India, and the sentence commuted to penal servitude for life. These are only two instances, but they are types of many acts that the Duke has performed, in which firmness and clemency have been happily blended.

In the exercise of all his social qualities, his Royal Highness has been more than seconded by her Royal Highness the Duchess, who has endeared herself to all classes with whom she has come in contact. It is very possible that the Duke will never set foot, in an official capacity, on Indian shores again, but our interest in his career will none the less continue unimpaired. For neither Natives of India nor the English exiles in India readily forget those who have used them well.



## THE FAMINE INSURANCE FARCE.

(Times of India.)

We are sorry to see our present Finance Minister setting up again the fetich of the Famine Insurance Fund. It is too late to expect the people of this country to bow again before this idol, even if it may commend itself to the more ignorant readers of the Financial Statement in England. We remember the union with which Sir John Strachey introduced this Fund, the solemn vows which he and Lord Lytton took in order to make more palatable to the people the hateful and hated tax for which the Famine Insurance Fund was to be a compensation; we remember the ease with which the Government dropped the Insurance Fund when it became irksome to themselves, but kept on the hated tax though irksome to the people; and we see no gain in recalling the past so little creditable to past Governments by raising again the spectre of a Famine Insurance Fund. If Sir David Barbour has fortunately a surplus, if he thinks that the surplus can, in the interests of the country, be invested in railways, by all means let it be thus invested; but how any gain is to be made by calling this investment a revival of the Famine Insurance Fund we confess ourselves unable to see. The Famine Insurance Fund was a fraud on the people of India, and we are sure that they want to hear nothing more about it. Furthermore, it is a misappropriation of terms to give the name of insurance to that which is a mere matter of chance. Imagine an individual going to an insurance company and asking for an insurance on his life, and stipulating that he would pay his premium only when he happened to have money! And yet this is what the Government of India propose to do in reviving an almost forgotten fund in order to dispose of a surplus which chance has thrown into their hands. "When the devil was sick the devil a monk would be; When the devil was well, the devil a monk was he." So the Indian Government when in difficulties explain away—or try to—the solemn pledges given when the Famine Insurance Fund was built up on a detested taxation, and the Famine Fund goes to the wall. Now, when a small crop of opium combined with a high price, the enhanced salt tax—a heavy burden on the poor—and a genuine improvement throughout the country give the Finance Minister a little surplus, he must needs try to expiate the sins of his predecessors by reviving this defunct fund. We say that since the past has proved that Government either cannot or will not make over an annual sum for an Insurance Fund, and as they will no doubt do in the future what they have done in the past, use a surplus in any way they think best at the time, it is absurd to let this farce be played again. The people cannot now be humbugged by it. There is no Famine Insurance Fund; the Government should not pretend that there is one; a chance surplus is no Fund.

## VOLUNTEER LIGHT HORSE.

(Bombay Gazette.)

The *Pioneer* comments in terms of approval upon a scheme which Colonel Rivett-Carnac, the energetic Volunteer Officer to whom the idea of a Volunteer Reserve is due, has devised for utilising the services of Volunteer Light Horse. Hailing, as he does, from Ghazipore, he has some reason to believe in the value of that branch of the volunteer service, for the Ghazipore Light Horse not long since gained the thanks of the Government of the North-West Provinces, and special mention in the Administration Report, for having kept the peace between Hindu and Mussulman factions eager to fly at each other's throats. Colonel Rivett-Carnac takes a very practical view of the services of mounted volunteers. There are things that they can do, and things that, with the best desire in the world, they cannot do, and these, determined as they mostly are by peculiarities of civilian life and occupation in India, every wise commanding officer will know better than to strive after. It is submitted that from mofussil corps, such as the Gorakhpore and the Ghazipore Light Horse, scattered as they are over wide districts, and in addition prevented by the claims of duty from frequent attendance at headquarters, too much should not be expected, and that to brigade them with regular cavalry at a distance from their districts would be a mistake. So far as this is meant to discourage the idea that parade ground excellences are the only points that mounted volunteers should strive after, it is true enough. When opportunities do occur, however, of brigading a volunteer with regular cavalry, they should be made use of. These, as was shown in the recent drills in Bombay, in which the Light Horse was enabled to drill with the Poona Horse and the Governor's Body-Guard, are appreciated by the men. They tend to smartness and rapidity of movement, and in leading the volunteers to emulate the regulars in all that makes the difference between volunteers and regulars, they give the former an interest in their work, and undoubtedly do good. But this, valuable though it is, should be regarded as of secondary importance. As volunteer cavalry are never likely

to appear in masses on any field, the perfection of their movements in masses is rather an ideal to be thought of than an end to be practically attained, and seeing that in individual intelligence a volunteer force can usually be relied on to have an advantage over regulars, it is in that direction that the faculties of a corps should be more especially developed. Whatever a corps of volunteer horsemen may be ignorant of, they ought, one and all, to know the country around their stations better than any regular troops who in time of emergency are likely to serve in their district. If any hunting men are amongst them, there reconnaissance work is so much more certain to be smartly and knowingly done, and to be of so much the more value to the regular force, who above all things would need prompt searching, and thorough information. Of course it is not in the light of nature alone that work of this kind needs to be done. Reconnaissance duty is an art, in the pursuance of which eye and hand and intelligence have to be trained to serve its special requirements. Colonel Rivett-Carnac's scheme has this in view, its immediate object being to encourage amongst the Gorakhpur and Ghazipore Light Horsemen the practice of reconnoitring and reporting upon the country in accordance with the recognised rules of the Intelligence Department.

## BENGAL.

(April 1.)

THE rate of exchange at Calcutta was 1s. 5 3-32d.

THE Bengal National Chamber of Commerce have memorialised the Bengal Government against the curtailment of the Dogra Poojah Holidays.

LADY LANSDOWNE on the 24th March laid the foundation stone of the new Eye Hospital, which is being built at the expense of Babu Shama Charn Law, who has already provided Rs. 60,000 for the work. The land has been given by the Government, and the Public Works Department will construct the building, which will accommodate fifty-two patients.

The survey of the proposed Grand Chord Line has been completed, and the plans and estimates have just been forwarded to Calcutta. The Engineer staff, who have been in recess at Hazaribagh since the outdoor work was finished, wound up with a fancy dress ball, which was attended by the Lieutenant-Governor on his way back from Chota Nagpur to Calcutta.

EPIDEMIC influenza has broken out in the Seebpore Engineering College, Calcutta, over seventy Native students and most of the servants having been attacked. The college was closed on Friday last for three weeks; the healthy students are permitted to return home, while those attacked will be treated in the college hospital until fit to travel.

THE Calcutta Naval Volunteers were inspected on Saturday evening by General Auchinleck, who dined with the corps afterwards on board the steamer *Guide*. The corps mustered about 120 strong, under Commander Petley, and went through the inspection, including gun-drill with the 9-prs., the Hotchkiss quick-firer and Nordenfeldts, boat drill, &c., very creditably.

THE Bengal Circle of the Ordnance Department is to be divided into two circles from the 1st April. The Eastern, with head-quarters at Calcutta, will comprise the arsenals at Fort William and Allahabad with the Ishapore, Dum-Dum, Cossipore, Cawnpore, and Fategarh factories. The Western Circle, with head-quarters at Rawalpindi, will include the Ferozepore, Rawalpindi, and Quetta arsenals, an Inspector-General being appointed to take charge of it. There will thus be four Inspectors-General of Ordnance for all India on consolidated salaries of Rs. 2,000 per month.

THE writer of "Echoes of the Week" in the *Englishman Saturday Evening Journal* thus comments on the Calcutta season:—"To-day the curtain is rung down on the Calcutta season for 1889-90, and, to judge from the heat of the weather during the last fortnight, which, to use a meteorological expression, has been "above the normal," it seems nearly time that we should once more retire into our usual quietude during the hot weather and rains. It must be admitted that the season on the whole has been a very gay and successful one, partly due to the visit of Prince Albert Victor, partly to the many distinguished visitors who have been touring in India during the last six months, but chiefly to the generous hospitality of the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne at Government House.

THE reports from the railway survey party at work between Calcutta and Chyebassa are of the most hopeful kind, and it would seem that a line from Howrah through Midnapore to the Bengal-Nagpore system could be constructed at a reasonable outlay. This, says the *Pioneer*, would materially shorten the distance on the direct route from Calcutta to Bombay, and would make the Bengal-Nagpore Company independent altogether of the East Indian Railway, except, perhaps, as regards station accommodation at the Howrah terminus. Midnapore would in this case become the junction for the

East Coast Railway, the construction of which is now under the consideration of Government. The gauge of this line, by the way, has not yet been settled, but it is believed that the proposals of the Madras authorities will eventually be accepted by the Secretary of State, and the rails be laid on the broad gauge.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY, a contemporary notes, returned from his tour in Chota Nagpore on Thursday last, having at Ranchi had a conference with the representatives of those most interested in the recent disputes between the Kols and the Zemindars, and it is probable that the result of this conference may be the introduction of a new tenancy law into that hitherto non-regulation province. Sir Steuart did not rest very long after his return, for he took part in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Science Association on the very same day. Lady and Miss Bayley are about to pay a visit to England, and will leave Calcutta in the new British India steamer *Taroba* on the 17th instant. But Sir Steuart Bayley will again set a good example to others in high places by braving out the hot weather in Calcutta until the end of May, and surely what a man like Sir Steuart Bayley, who has been for so many years in India, can venture to do, might also be risked by others who have not undergone anything like the same period of service.

#### MADRAS.

(April 2.)

COLONEL C. J. SMITH, R.E., left Madras by the P. and O. s.s. *Bengal* on one year's furlough, an immediate change to Europe and perfect rest having been insisted upon by his medical attendants. It is understood that his *locum tenens* will be Major William Henry Coaker, R.E., once his Senior Deputy, and now Consulting Engineer for Railways in the North.

MANY curious stories, says the *Madras Mail*, are circulated about the *Sati* committed at Gya a few weeks ago. The woman who performed the inhuman rite was, after her husband's death, kept locked up in a room, but the story says that it caught fire all of a sudden, and she was soon in flames. The doors were unlocked, and anon she made her way towards the cremation-ground. There was no fire in the room, and it was alleged that it took fire miraculously. The woman entered the funeral pyre of her husband without the least hesitation. She asked for water only once while being burned to death. When both bodies were burnt to ashes, fountains, it is alleged, sprang up by the side of the pyre, and extinguished the flames.

It is proposed to establish at Trichinopoly, as a Central Station, "the Hindu Noble or Rajkumar College," from January, 1891, for the education of Princes, Chiefs, and respectable families in the Madras Presidency. It will consist of four sections; (a) Matriculated Students who read for the First-in-Arts Examination; (b) F.A. Students who read for the Special Test Law Examinations; (c) F.A. Students who read for the B.A. Degree; and (d) B.A. Students who read for the B.L. Degree. This College is intended to educate the future leaders of society in the company of fellow-students of good birth, position, and character, and it is proposed to levy a monthly fee of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 from each student of Sections (a) and (b), and a fee of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 from each student of Sections (c) and (d). Two M.A.'s, two B.L.'s, and two B.A.'s will be engaged as Lecturers and Professors under the control of two or more Fellows of the Madras University. The course of study and the financial statement will be subject to approval of a body of patrons.

#### BOMBAY.

(April 4.)

MR. JUSTICE PARSONS has been granted a month's privilege leave.

MR. F. A. H. ELLIOTT, C.S., C.I.E., has been permitted to return to duty.

MR. J. B. ALCOCK, on being relieved by Mr. J. L. Johnston, is to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

MR. H. T. OMMANEY, Acting Inspector-General of Police, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

THE HON. A. MCHINCH has been re-appointed Government representative on the Karachi Port Trust.

CAPTAIN CONGREVE-SCHNEIDER has been appointed to act as Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, during the absence of Captain O'Donnell.

COLONEL JOPP has been appointed Political Resident at Aden, in succession to Brigadier-General Hogg.

MR. F. H. WARDEN, Superintendent of Police, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN has contributed Rs. 500 to

the building fund of the Wilson College, and a similar sum to the Mackichan Memorial Fund.

CAPTAIN J. DALLAS, R.E., Assistant Engineer, first grade is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Special Defence Division, Bombay, with effect from January 1st, 1890.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has been pleased to make the following appointments on his Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 14th instant:—Major F. T. N. Spratt, Royal Engineers, to be Military Secretary; Captain C. V. B. Kuper, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp; Lieut. W. J. Peyton, 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter; and Risaldar-major Raoji Rao Sanwant, 1st Lancers, to be Native Aide-de-Camp.

THE *Deccan Standard* says:—With that public spirit for which his family is justly distinguished, Rajah Murli Manohur, following the lead of the late Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk, has promised to give two silver medals annually to St. George's Grammar School—one to the girls for proficiency in English, the other to the boys for proficiency in science. We also learn that the Rajah's liberality has extended to the Nizam College, to which he has offered a gold medal to be competed for on conditions to be settled hereafter.

THE bust of Her Majesty, the Queen-Empress, unveiled by Lady Reay at the Jubilee Technical Institute, was executed by the eminent sculptor, Mr. Geflowski. On either side of the pedestal there are medallions in marble of the Prince and Princess of Wales, which, as well as the bust of the Queen, are very good likenesses. The bust depicts Her Majesty in Royal robes, with decorations, and is a replica of the one erected in the Kensington Town Hall. The pedestal is of Aberdeen granite, and bears the following inscription:—"This bust of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria is presented to the Victoria Technical Institute, in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, by his Highness the Thakore of Bhownugger, G.C.S.I."

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, AND PUNJAB.

(April 2.)

It is rumoured that Government began the inquiries into the Jhunda dacoities on Tuesday. There have been twenty-three dacoits, or supposed dacoits, arrested, and two shot in N.W. Provinces.

MR. SPENCER's promised ascent in a fire balloon at Allahabad on Saturday afternoon failed owing to the balloon catching fire in course of inflation. Mr. Spencer estimates his loss at £150. He, however, promises an ascent in his monster gas balloon and parachute descent next Thursday.

ON hearing of the fire at Simla the Viceroy telegraphed to the Deputy Commissioner on the 24th ult. expressing sympathy with the sufferers, and placing Rs. 1,000 at his disposal in aid of any relief fund. The Deputy Commissioner, while gratefully acknowledging his Excellency's gift, has now intimated that a public meeting was to be held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Simla Town Hall, to organise relief measures. We since hear that the meeting has been postponed.

A FURTHER step in the direction of financial decentralisation has, writes a contemporary, just been taken by the Punjab Government. Hitherto, in appropriating any portion of their surplus balances for expenditure on original works, the District Boards have had to procure the special sanction of the Government; but the Lieutenant-Governor has now decided that this condition may be abrogated, and the Boards allowed to make appropriations up to Rs. 15,000 from their accumulated surpluses. The sole qualification is that the money shall in the main be spent on original works and works for the prevention of famine.

News from Srinagar has it that, owing to the increased amount of work thrown on the Resident in Cashmere, and the repeated demands made by him for help, the Government of India has at last decided to send Colonel Parry Nisbet a political assistant. This, a contemporary believes, will be a permanent arrangement.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday were unaltered in price. Mysore Shares were last quoted 6 9-16 to 6 11-16, Nundydroog 2 3-16 to 2 5-16, Indian Consolidated 1s. 6d. to 2s., Balaghat-Mysore (New) 11s. 6d. to 12s., Ooregum Ordinary 2 3-16 to 2 5-16, ditto Preference 2 to 2½, Devala-Moyar 3s. to 3s. 6d., Nine Reefs New (11s. paid) 7s. to 7s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 11s. to 11s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., South-east Mysore 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., Indian Glenrock 1s. to 1s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 15s. 6d. to 16s., New South-east Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

The ordinary general meeting of the proprietors of this bank was held on Tuesday, at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. William Patterson in the chair.—The report stated that after providing for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits, with the addition of £9,907 brought forward, amounted to £133,768. After deducting the interim dividend paid in October last, and writing off £5,000 from premises account, the balance was £100,768, out of which the directors proposed to pay a dividend for the second half-year at the rate of 9 per cent., making, with the interim dividend, 8 per cent. for the year.—The Chairman, in moving the usual formal resolution for the adoption of the report, said that the statement of their affairs must be regarded as satisfactory and even better than they might have expected considering the continued uncertainty of money. Owing to that cause the business of the past year and of several preceding years also had been anything but smooth. Their staff had worked ably, and, judging from the increased figures, it might be said, most satisfactorily. They, therefore, thought it right, before closing the profit and loss account, to set aside a 10 per cent. bonus to be added to their salaries—(hear, hear). This was the first time they had done anything in that way, and he was glad that the action met with the approval of the meeting. They had also thought it right to add £5,000 to the superannuation fund. After referring to the silver difficulty, and expressing a hope that out of it might arise an international arrangement, he said that that day they had received a telegram from India stating that one of their chief native cashiers had committed large defalcations. They had no information upon the matter beyond a vague telegram, and he could not therefore say anything definite, but, in the uncertainty, the directors had thought it right to place the £50,000, which it was intended to pass to the permanent reserve fund, to a contingent fund to meet any loss which might accrue. There was every reason to hope that that sum would more than meet the case.—Mr. E. Levita seconded the motion, which was adopted with the modification that the £50,000 mentioned should be placed to the contingent instead of to the permanent reserve fund.—The retiring directors and auditors having been re-elected, the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## DELHI AND LONDON BANK.

The shareholders in this company held their half-yearly ordinary general meeting on Tuesday at the Bank Office, 123, Bishopsgate-street Within, Mr. David Henry Small in the chair.—There was a meagre attendance.—The directors' report for the half-year ended 31st December last showed that the net profits realised during that period amounted to £7,623, which, added to the balance of £625 brought from the previous half, gave a total at credit of profit and loss account of £8,248. The directors proposed to deal with that sum in this way—£5,064 to be devoted to the payment of a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 3 per cent., £2,300 to doubtful debt account, leaving £884 to be carried to the next account.—In proposing the usual resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts, the Chairman said the improvement in the profits generally was not, on the face of it, very striking, but when he told them that during the period under notice the rate of interest ruling in India—and especially Calcutta, where the bulk of their business was done—averaged about 4½ per cent., as against 9 per cent. in the year ending the 30th June last, he had no doubt they would consider the working satisfactory. The volume of business had been considerably greater, and in consequence of this the earnings of the bank, notwithstanding the unusual cheapness of money in the market, showed a fair increase. He was pleased to say that the amount of the deposits had increased by £81,631 during the half-year, and the business done was satisfactory. With regard to the liquidation of the doubtful debt account the majority of these were operative, and it was difficult to say what the ultimate loss on them might be until the various securities had been realised and the accounts finally closed. Many would necessarily take a considerable period to liquidate, while others might be brought to a point at an early date. Taking everything into consideration, however, and making what they believed to be a fair estimate—and he wished it to be understood that it was an estimate only—he did not think he should be far wrong in saying that a sum of about £27,000, more or less, would cover the whole deficiency that they would probably have to face in the realisation of the accounts comprised under the head of doubtful debt account. If, as they had reason to believe, they were able to set aside a fair sum each year, it should not be long before any further provision was necessary. The board had decided to open a branch at Simla, the seat of the Government for some months every year, besides which, since the extension of railways in India, it was becoming a considerable commercial centre. They con-

sidered the prospects sufficiently good to warrant their giving it a trial.—Major-General Edward J. Rickards seconded the motion.—In the course of a brief discussion which followed, a shareholder contended that it was prejudicial to the interests of the bank not to possess a managing director or manager. The Chairman, in reply, said it was quite true that they had not yet filled up the vacant post, but that would be done in due course. Meanwhile, they were very well satisfied with this acting manager.—The report was then approved.—The retiring directors and auditors having been duly re-elected, the meeting was brought to a close with votes of thanks to the chairman, directors, acting-manager, and staff.

## THE RUBY MINES.

Since we (*Rangoon Times*) were prevented from sending a representative of this paper with Sir Lepel Griffin's party to the Ruby Mines, in spite of the courteous assurances of Sir Lepel Griffin in Rangoon that he would be delighted to have our correspondent accompany his party, and that he had nothing to conceal from the public, we have interviewed a Shan who formerly worked in these mines and who traded largely in rubies in the King's time. From what we have gathered from him it will be seen that his opinion is somewhat against the ultimate success of the Ruby Mines Company as a speculation, and that there is no way of their stopping smuggling, except by such means as no British Government could adopt. We place before our readers a conversation, or interview, with this man, in the form of question and answer:—

Q. How long have you resided in the Ruby Mines district?

A. Off and on I have been there my whole life, except when I made trips to Mandalay and Rangoon, and for about nine months when I visited the Bangkok sapphire mines.

Q. Do you know that Sir Lepel Griffin connected with the Ruby mines was about paying them a visit last month?

A. We heard that a *bogyee* (big officer) was coming up.

Q. Can you form any idea why a newspaper correspondent was prevented going with the party after the *bogyee's* assurance that he would be glad to have him?

A. The officials of the place do not want the truth to appear in newspapers. The machinery sent out from England is scattered all over the district. It is like King Mendoon's iron foundry and cotton mill, one part here and another part four miles off. If these things were reported in newspapers, it is probable that inquiries would be made who is responsible for not erecting the machinery, or at any rate, not keeping the different parts together, instead of in confusion, and some of the people at the Ruby Mines might get into trouble.

Q. Are big rubies found now as they used to be in the king's time?

A. They are found as they used to be. But the *bo* who first went up (Streeter?) offered such a small price for those stones mined when he was there—about one-fifth of what the king used to give—that the miners became alarmed, and now often conceal valuable stones, selling them privately elsewhere.

Q. Is there no way of putting a stop to this smuggling?

A. Stones are easily concealed if people wish to conceal them, and as long as the value is large and the monopolist refuses to give generous prices for them, when it is known the price in the market is much higher than it was, smuggling will go on.

Q. Do the English officials not assist the Ruby Mine monopolists to prevent smuggling?

A. They do all they can. A man was thought to have secreted a number of stones, and was ordered not to leave the district. He was watched for some days. He did not leave by the ordinary route. But he got away one night by the jungle and was not missed until he had been gone a long time. The English do not punish the wife and family of offenders as they would have been punished in the Burmese time, and people are not now so afraid of smuggling.

Q. You say the price of rubies has advanced very much. Do you know of any instances of such advance?

A. The price of really fine rubies now is from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per carat. I saw Rs. 8,000 refused in Rangoon a few days ago for a ruby of about 7 carats, which the owner said had been about fifteen years in his family, and which his mother bought for Rs. 700.

Q. Have you got any rubies for sale?

A. I have not at present. But I have a parcel in the Mandalay treasury which the Company did not care to purchase at the price I put on them, and they will remain there until I pay 30 per cent. duty on the value, or until the value is obtained at auction.

Q. Do you think the present system of working the Mines will answer? Will it give a profit to the Company paying the Government to work it?

A. I do not think it ever will, unless the Company get the Government to reduce the amount of fee they pay annually,

and they must arrange satisfactorily with the miners to prevent smuggling.

Q. How can that be done?

A. I cannot say how honesty can be brought about amongst the miners. But if they are treated well they may become honest. When the first *bo* (Streeter?) went up they showed him all the stones they got, big and little, but he offered so small a sum that they got disgusted, and now they usually conceal the big rubies, and only show those of less value.

Q. Do you go back to the Mines?

A. I go to Mandalay first by to-night's train, and after staying a week in Mandalay, if I can get my rubies from the Government auction mart, I should probably return to Rangoon before going to the ruby mines.

From what this man has stated it would seem that smuggling is the great difficulty the Ruby Mines Company have to contend against. It is not easy to see how it can be put down. The possession of rubies can hardly be made an offence like the possession of *ganga*, or opium, over a certain weight, and stones are so easily concealed that smugglers are likely to have the best of the game.

THE Merchandise Marks Act Committee recommended that piece-goods should only be examined by the Collector personally when there is reason to suspect a fraud. If they are stamped, no examination, as a rule, should be made. Delicate goods, such as laces, &c., are not to remain under the provisions regarding stamped merchandise.

AMONG the Indian Chambers of Commerce consulted as to the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, Bombay stands alone in advocating the enforcement of the rules forthwith. This view is certainly not likely to be accepted by the Government.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan, arrived at Quetta by mail train on the evening of March 22nd, after having inspected the Government Petroleum Wells at Kattan.

It is clear that the editing of the *Gazette of India* requires looking into. The issue for last Saturday contains a notification granting one year's furlough to Surgeon-Major G. P. Mackenzie, Senior Medical Officer of Port Blair, who died on board the steamer *Peshawar*, on his way home, on the 2nd ult.

THERE is balm in Gilead. Irrespective of its immediate objects the Chin-Lushai Expedition, which has proved so costly to the Government and so harassing to the troops, has been attended with some satisfactory results. The first question to be solved was whether it was practicable to pierce the Hill Tracts between Burma and Chittagong from opposite points, and this has been definitely settled by the recent meeting of detachments from the two columns that were advancing towards each other from Burma and Chittagong. What is no less satisfactory is that there is some prospect of finding suitable localities for fortified posts in these inhospitable and malarious regions, the home of the Hill tribes on both sides of our borders. As far as recent researches have gone—and these have necessarily been restricted by the nature of the surrounding country and the wild instincts of the tribes—these Hill Tracts are not without one or more oases to relieve their generally dreary and desolate character. Haka is described by Lieutenant Norris, of the Chin Column, as “a most delightful place.” The camp is situated in a broad, open valley where “wild pear trees are blossoming in profusion, and violets and other English flowers abound.” Such sites as Haka and other places in equally favourable situations where the other indispensable conditions to a settlement are to be found, might well be selected, it seems to us, for occupation by British troops suited to this particular work. These fortified posts could be held as centres whence a more effective control would be maintained over the movements of the Hill tribes. Attempts might systematically be made to reclaim them to civilisation, and measures should be devised for the total repression of those destructive raids which have depopulated the border tracts and reduced them to their primitive condition of forest and jungle. The discovery of Haka should lead to a wider extension of our exploration in search of similar places throughout this hilly region. The objects of the present military expedition will be but partially fulfilled unless the whole country over which the wild tribes are scattered, is brought under our complete control by a line of fortified posts that can intercept raiding parties on their way to the plains. The lessons taught by the operations of the present expedition have doubtless had a chastening effect on these savage tribes and while their present impressions are still fresh, the Government might well take the opportunity to frame and carry out a well-considered policy for the effective protection of our border districts and for the opening out of the Hill country to civilising influences.

## NATIVE PRESS.

### THE VOLUNTEER QUESTION.

(Bengalee.)

We cannot see what possible objection there could be to the granting of this reasonable prayer which has been persistently renewed from time to time, and which is repeated every year by the National Congress. What appears to us as remarkable is that our rulers who are so easily able to conciliate the people by concessions hardly worth the name, should neglect these opportunities. The reconstitution of the Councils upon a partially elective basis and the concession of the present demand are really such small things that it seems to us a wonder that there should be so much hesitation and even reluctance on the part of our rulers to grant them. When the history of these events is read a hundred years hence we fear there will be only one opinion about the attitude of those who are entrusted with authority in India. What that opinion will be it is not necessary for us to anticipate; but we may say that this spirit of opposition to popular demand has always been the one prominent trait of bureaucratic Government, for the growing demands of public opinion are necessarily in conflict with the unqualified assertion of bureaucratic power. Be that as it may, we earnestly hope that the prayer of the memorialists may be granted. There is not the smallest objection to the imposition of the necessary safeguards. The number may be limited at first; selected men need only be enrolled, and a body of Indian volunteers raised under such safeguards would be a source of contentment to the people and of strength to the Government. If Africans, West Indians, Jews, the nondescripts of the human race who inhabit the backslums of Calcutta are permitted and are indeed encouraged to become volunteers, is it not indeed a deep slur upon us that we, the children of the soil, the Hindoo and Mahomedan subjects of Her Majesty, should alone be denied the right of taking a part in the defence of our country? We have seen some of these youthful volunteers armed with their guns, and but for their dress, we should have mistaken them for Bengalees. In physique they certainly are not superior to the average Bengalee. We presume our great crime is that we maintain the purity of our blood, and that we are capable of tracing our descent through a long line of ancestors. The slur should be removed. It is unworthy of a great Government, and specially of a Government that professes to rule all classes of its subjects according to the same enlightened laws. We once again beg to express the earnest hope that the prayer which is now made will be granted.

A BURMA paper notes, as a matter for surprise, the fact of a Parsee in those parts turning Christian in order to marry a young lady of the latter faith, with whom the Parsee had fallen violently in love.

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—1. Amount to be remitted during 1889-90, £15,400,900. 2. Remitted from April 1st, 1889, to March 22nd, 1890, £14,929,700. 3. Balance to be remitted from March 23rd to March 31st, 1890, £471,200.

THERE have been an unusually large number of fatal and other serious accidents at polo this season, and a correspondent, says a writer in a weekly Calcutta contemporary, seems to me to have hit the right nail on the head as to the cause thereof. He shows that the game has entirely changed since its first introduction, when the limit of the height of ponies was 12.2 hands, and the game was not played nearly so fast as it is at present. The change has come on gradually, until the height of the ponies now used has been raised to 14 hands, and the pace at which the game is played has also increased in a corresponding degree. As he truly says, it is almost impossible to pull up animals of this size when going full speed, and with the rider intent upon making a stroke or foiling his adversary's stroke, and hence the numerous accidents which have occurred. As a remedy, he suggests that a conference could be held of the Secretaries of the different polo and gymkhana clubs to consider the question as to the reduction of the height of the ponies allowed to play to thirteen hands and under. It must be remembered that the Manipuris, from whom the game was first introduced into this country, always rode ponies of twelve hands or under, and up to a very late period the Behar planters, who may be considered some of the best exponents of the games in this country, limited the height of their ponies to thirteen hands. So the question is at any rate well worth consideration. With such a number of serious accidents occurring it may become a question with the authorities whether they should not interfere to put a stop to the game among officers and others under their control, and so, perhaps, it would be advisable for the players themselves to put their house in order before the necessity arises for official interference.



## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## THE ROMANOFFS.\*

Mr. Sutherland Edwards must be credited with considerable self-reliance in bringing out his interesting history of the Romanoff dynasty so close upon the heels of Professor Morfett's comprehensive and exhaustive work on the Russian Empire as a link in the admirable chain known as "The Stories of the Nations." The volume before us is less pretentious, and is altogether better adapted to the wants and tastes of the general reader. It professes to deal only with the Russia that is familiar to Modern Europe, and accordingly begins with the chequered career of Michael Feodorovitch, the founder of the Romanoff family, and grandfather of Peter the Great. At that time the Turks were a substantial terror to Europe, and Michael's son, Alexis, was well advised in endeavouring to form a league to expel them from Christendom. He failed, however, to overcome the mutual jealousies of the other Continental Powers, and thus the downfall of Turkey was adjourned to a distant future. In those days little was known of the strength and resources of the Tsars of Muscovy, who were still regarded as Tartars in an incipient stage of civilisation, and thus the attempt of Alexis Michaelovitch to place himself at the head of a European League may possibly have been looked upon as an unpardonable act of presumption. It was reserved for his son, Peter the Great, to make the first demonstration against the existence of a Mohammedan Government on the European side of the Straits of Constantinople, though he was probably actuated by ambitions rather than religious motives. Had the Turks, however, been true to themselves, that first movement to the southward on the part of Russia would have ended in the surrender or destruction of the Muscovite army and in the death or capture of the Tzar. The fates decreed otherwise, and the expulsion of the Turks had been bequeathed as an heirloom from Tzar to Tzar down to our own times, with no immediate prospect of the fulfilment of that bequest. Notwithstanding his narrow escape on that occasion Peter the Great succeeded in laying, deep and wide, the foundation of the Russian Empire such as we now behold the mighty fabric built up by so many hands with marvellous continuity of purpose. The gradual, or rather the rapid, rise of the "Divine Figure from the North" had been clearly and forcibly depicted by Mr. Edwards. Even greater commendation must be conceded to his lucid exposure of the diplomatic blundering which brought about the Crimean war. It is now generally recognised by readers of Blue-books that there never was a war less necessary or justifiable. Had Lord Aberdeen been less weak and credulous, had Lord Palmerston been less intent on strengthening the hands of Napoleon III., Turkey might have remained unmolested, nor would any rupture have occurred between England and Russia—a calamity to both countries. More really instructive, perhaps, is the chapter devoted to the illustration of the present internal condition of Russia, the natural consequence of the ill-managed emancipation of the serfs. The general reader may, doubtless, take greater pleasure in mastering the diplomatic correspondence which was fitly terminated by the Crimean war, but all that belongs to what Mr. Gladstone would characterise as ancient history. At the same time, it is more intelligible, and seems to concern us more nearly, even after the lapse of so many years, than the elucidation of the strange, and in themselves often insignificant, details that are preparing the way for a revolution destined eventually to end in a constitutional form of government. Mr. Edwards may have been too minute and detailed in this portion of his most readable volume; but at least he has taken the public into his confidence, and has placed the probable future before them.

## STRIKING EVENTS IN IRISH HISTORY.†

Mr. Dowsett, who we learn from his title-page is the author of "Will Englishmen let Atheists make the laws which are to govern them?" "Oath or affirmation?" "Quit you like men," &c., says in his preface that the object of his book is to assist the circulation of facts respecting the past and recent history of Ireland, with a view to promoting a more intelligent opinion upon what is called the "Irish Question." The intelligent opinion which Mr. Dowsett would promote is to believe everything against Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell that the malice of party spirit has said or insinuated. It is not necessary to go further to find out how far Mr. Dowsett can be followed as an independent authority than to read what he has written regarding Pigott and the forged letters.

\* "The Romanoffs: Tsars of Moscow and Emperors of Russia." By H. Sutherland Edwards. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

† "Striking Events in Irish History." By C. T. Dowsett. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.)

He allows that Pigott confessed to the forgery, but this "was at the private house of Mr. Labouchere" (Mr. Parnell's friend!!!), but "Pigott first swore in open Court, before the judges and counsel, that the letters were not forged." The judgment come to by Mr. Dowsett is that "the public cannot believe that he (Pigott) told ALL a lie in open Court and ALL the truth in a private way." This opinion, emphasised in big type, with capitals and marks of exclamation, will show what kind of a guide to truthful history Mr. Dowsett is.

## THE MADRAS DISBANDMENTS.

It is formally notified in the *Gazette of India* that the regiments "selected for localisation in Burma are the 10th, 12th, and 33rd Regiments of Madras Infantry." This is a neat way of putting it. In plainer English—and why should euphony be studied in a *Gazette*?—the three regiments named are to be broken up, and by a mere figure of speech they are to be localised in Burma. The notification proceeds to say:—

"The Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men at present serving in these corps will now be disposed of in the manner set forth in paragraph 23 of G.G.O. No. 231 of 1890, and their places therein taken by the Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Kubo Valley Police Battalion, the Chin Levy, and the Shan States Levy, respectively: (a) The present Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 10th Madras Infantry will be replaced by those of the Kubo Valley Police Battalion; (b) those of the 12th Madras Infantry by the Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Chin Levy; and (c) the Native Officers, Non-Commissioned officers and men of the 33rd Madras Infantry by those of the Shan States Levy,—the three corps being brought up to the authorised strength in the manner indicated in paragraph 20 of the G.G.O. The necessary subsidiary orders for carrying out these changes, the appointment of British Officers to the re-organised 10th, 12th, and 33rd Madras Infantry, and the disposal of the officers at present holding appointments in those regiments, will be issued by the Government of Madras and the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army."

It is announced that an examination will be held in London in August, 1890, for twelve appointments as Surgeon in the Indian Medical Service. Applications should be made to the Military Secretary at the India Office, who will hereafter publish the exact date of the examinations.

THE sixth report of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association is of peculiar interest, inasmuch as it is the first to be submitted since the registration of the Association under the Indian Companies' Act. For this reason, too, the Report covers a period of only six months, the last annual meeting having been held on the 20th of June, 1889. The effect of the change is to limit the liability of each member, in the event of the Association being wound up during the time that he is a member, or within a year afterwards, to the sum of one rupee. Also, that the Association is now able to form funds for the furtherance of special objects coming within its province, and to appear formally in any legal proceeding with regard to which it might be desirable that it should act as a corporate body. The Council of the Association is also put into a position to make over its invested funds to a Trust. An appendix to the Report gives the letter which was submitted by the Secretary to the Government of India last July on the subject of factory legislation. The letter is a logically forcible showing of the fact that oppression, as it is understood 11 factories at home, is unknown in India, where factory labourers, from their own point of view and that of other Indian workmen, are very well off. Another important matter which has engaged the attention of the Association is the case of the ever-increasing number of Europeans who find themselves out of employment in India through no fault of their own, and whom it would be an outrage to subject to the Vagrancy Act. The subject is a difficult one, but inquiries are being pushed in different directions, and a satisfactory measure will, doubtless, be suggested in time. Two appeals for legal redress were made to the Council during the half-year; but it was found that they did not call for interference. In cases of appeal or complaint of this nature, the Council wish it to be understood that a short and clear statement of facts which are capable of proof should be addressed to the Secretary, to justify the Council in applying for the records of Court or other documents required for the consideration of the case. Among other matters which occupied the Association the Leper Bill deserves mention. And a sum of Rs 1,000 was collected to erect a memorial over the grave of the late Mr. G. S. Judge, whose services as "Britannicus" during the Ilbert Bill controversy earned the lasting gratitude of the European community.

**DR. SOULE'S**  
**HOP BITTERS.**  
**THE GREAT APPETIZER**  
 AND  
**BEST TONIC ON EARTH**  
 FOR THE CURE OF  
**INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, & GENERAL DEBILITY**  
**NOTHING EQUALS IT.**

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE  
 VENDORS

**HARMAN & CO.,**  
 Civil and Military Tailors,  
 INDIAN AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,  
**12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.**  
 BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

HARMAN & CO. make a speciality of Outfits for Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, as well as of the various Departments under the Government of India; also of Clothing and Underwear for Civilians; and from their long experience, of over Half-a-Century, of the requirements of Tropical Climates, they are prepared to supply suitable articles of the best quality at the lowest possible prices. ESTIMATES FOR OUTFITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON APPLICATION.

HARMAN & CO., 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.  
 ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1830.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., London.

TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year.. ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

**ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.**

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1890.

A "DOWN-TRODDEN" PEOPLE.

MR. SURENDRO NATH BANERJEE has come and has spoken on behalf of the "down-trodden" millions of India; but the sensation which he and his friends expected that his oration would cause has withered away. Mr. Banerjee is not a gentleman born to blush unseen, but, like the flower of which the poet sings, it has been his fate to do so, and to waste all his sweetness on the desert air of Clerkenwell. Whether that district has any particular

knowledge of, or sympathy with, India we know not, but on last Monday evening the British Committee of the Indian National Congress convened a meeting at the Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell-road, for the purpose of welcoming Mr. Banerjee to England, and of hearing him "orate" about all that the Indian National Congress asks for and won't get. Sir William Wedderburn presided, and letters of regret at their inability to be present, but sympathising with the objects of the gathering, were received from Mr. J. Rowlands, M.P., Mr. B. Lucraft, Mr. J. Kenwick Seager, Secretary of the Liberal and Radical Union, and "other gentlemen." The objects of the gathering were to insist upon the carrying out of the programme of the Congress, which the Liberal and Radical *Daily News* allows to be of "a somewhat extensive character"—a fact which nobody will deny after reading the details of the programme, as given in that journal. The programme, it states, comprises "Reform of the Supreme Presidency and Provincial Councils; fair play in the public service; Indians to be put on an equal footing with Britons; the extension of trial by jury and criminal procedure on the basis prevailing in Britain; improved police administration; the establishment of military colleges to provide education and training for Indians as officers of the Indian army; a system of volunteering for all Indians and not for Indian Christians only; improvements in the Arms Act to enable cultivators and others to protect themselves against wild beasts; reform of the drink regulations; a more equitable imposition of the income-tax; the fostering of technical and other education by Government; land laws and revenue reform; a reduction of the salt tax; economy in administration and reduction of military expenditure; and, lastly, "the mending or ending of the Secretary of State's Council." This is the modest programme which was put before what the chairman called "a meeting of sympathetic Englishmen, who by their presence showed themselves desirous of doing justice to their Indian fellow-subjects." Sir William Wedderburn pointed out one way in which that much-desired justice could be done. He hoped that the electors present would at the next election prove their devotion to the cause of justice to India by returning Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as their representative in Parliament. That gentleman was, of course, present on the platform, and was good enough to say that the Indian community "as a whole" was thoroughly loyal to British rule, and that "to the educated Native classes its subversion would be absolutely abhorrent." This announcement was received with cheers; but the speaker did not inform his sympathising English friends that the subversion of British rule in India would mean the utter effacement of the class to which he belonged, and to the "first-class classical" Bengali Babú altogether. Mr. Surendro Nath Banerjee "pleaded in earnest terms for an extension of social and political privileges to an enormous number of Native British subjects in India from which they were at present debarred," but he did not explain to the meeting why he and his fellow-countrymen should be in this "down-trodden" condition. It may be remarked that Mr. Surendro Nath Banerjee's mission to England has avowedly for its object "to redress the wrongs of a down-trodden people." This is how it was described at a banquet given to that gentleman in Calcutta on the eve of his departure for Clerkenwell. The overland mail to-day, which brings an account of that banquet, brings also an admirable article from the *Pioneer* on this very subject. Our Indian contemporary accepts, without reserve, the statement that the Bengalis are a "down-

trodden" people, but explains the reason: "They have been so for ages, and are so now, not by reason of the British Government, but in spite of its most earnest efforts to raise them to independence. But, who are their oppressors? The answer can only be, Their own countrymen. In our Courts they are the native amlah; in the police, the darogah and his myrmidons; in indigo factories the most active extortioners are the Native servants of the planters. In every department of the State the difficulty felt by the Government in doing justice and dealing fairly by this people is their own want of strength to throw off the chains of custom by which they are fettered, and to resist their hereditary oppressors. The power of the Government has secured external peace and order. The Mahratta and Pindaree can no longer raid through the country and levy *chouth* or cut off noses, burn villages, or indulge in similar pleasantries. The people are safe against foreign invasion. But the iron of servility has entered deeply into their souls, and with themselves lies the blow which can set them free from domestic slavery, social degradation, and priestly oppression. But the liberty and independence which they really need are not to be obtained by deputations to England and opportunities given to Bengali orators to stump the country round. The Liberals and Radicals will soon tire of windy declamation, and as the novelty wears off each of these political missionaries will attract less attention than the last."

This may not be the most delicate way of putting the matter forward; but it is a candid and truthful way. And we commend it to the sympathising friends of the Babú in Clerkenwell or elsewhere.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, March 29.)

**MACKENZIE**, Surgeon-Major G. P., senior medical officer, Port Blair, is granted one year's furlough on medical certificate, from Feb. 20.

**TOTTENHAM**, Hon. L. R., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, has obtained furlough for five months and twenty days, from March 28.

**RAMPINI**, Mr. R. F., Bengal Civil Service, district and sessions judge, Burdwan, to officiate as a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, during the absence on furlough of the Hon. Mr. Justice Tottenham.

**GORDON**, Mr. H. W., Bengal Civil Service, district and sessions judge, Sarun, to officiate as a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, during the absence on furlough of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beverley.

**HILL**, Hon. Mr. C. H., took his seat as officiating judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, on March 20.

**NEILL**, Mr. J. W., Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as judicial commissioner of the Central Provinces, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite.

**TOLLEMAACHE**, Rev. C. R., a senior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service from April 19.

**LAMERT**, Rev. M., a senior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to retire from the service, from May 4.

**NOYES**, The Venerable W. C., Archdeacon of Rangoon, a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Establishment, to be a senior chaplain, from March 3.

**TEMPLE**—The services of Captain R. C. Temple, B.S.C., on special duty under the Military Department, are replaced at the disposal of the chief commissioner of Burma, from the date on which he is relieved of the special duty on which he is at present engaged.

**YATE**, Mr. C. E., C.S.I., C.M.G., Bombay Staff Corps, officiating

political agent of the 2nd class, is posted as political agent at Thal-Chotiali.

**JACKSON**, Lieut.-Colonel F. H., Bombay General List, Infantry, assistant to the agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mahals, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E.

**LEASSOE**, Captain A. F., C.M.G., C.I.E., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, to officiate temporarily as a resident of the 2nd class, and commissioner of Ajmere, from the date of assuming charge, vice Colonel G. H. Trevor, and pending the arrival of Colonel J. Bidulph from furlough.

**BARWELL**, Lieut. A. R., Bengal Staff Corps, attached to the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as adjutant of the Malwa Bhil Corps, from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Lieut. A. Poingdestre.

**LEAHY**, Surgeon A. W. D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is appointed to be agency surgeon at Ulwar, from March 3, vice Surgeon-Major T. F. Mullen, M.D., appointed medical officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps.

**LESLIE**, Captain J. H., R.A., Imperial List, station staff officer, 2nd class, Neemuch, is appointed to officiate as a temporary measure, as cantonment magistrate, Neemuch, in addition to his own duties, from March 14, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain F. G. Alexander.

**PRICE**, Mr. T., senior apothecary, first grade, Bengal, is appointed temporarily to officiate as civil surgeon at Sibi, from the date of assuming charge, vice Surgeon R. R. Weir.

**KENSINGTON**, Mr. A., is appointed under-secretary to the Government of India in this department, from the date on which he assumes charge.

**RAY**, Mr. R. N., assistant comptroller-general in charge of outside audits, is appointed to officiate as comptroller, Central Provinces, during Mr. Carnac's absence on privilege leave.

#### MILITARY.

**PENTON**, Major H. E., Bombay Staff Corps, second in command 7th Bombay Infantry, is appointed to be inspector of army signalling for Madras and Bombay, vice Major A. M. Paterson, who rejoins his regiment, dated March 11.

**FAGAN**, Colonel J. L., Bombay Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, is appointed to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.

**WICKHAM**, Lieut. W. J. R., Bombay Staff Corps, deputy-commissary-general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class.

**LINCOLN**, Lieut. S. W., Bombay Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class, sub pro tem, to be confirmed in that grade from Feb. 26, vice Major H. S. A. Fuller, assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, retired.

**DEMONTEMORENCY**, Major-General R. H. Viscount Frankfort, H.M.'s Service, is appointed to command a district of the 1st class, vice Major-General Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, dated March 11.

**GALLWEY**, Colonel P. FitzG., R.A., inspector-general of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, is appointed to be inspector-general of Ordnance, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

**COWIE**, Colonel C., R.A., deputy inspector-general of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, is appointed to be inspector-general of Ordnance, Western Circle, Bengal.

**WATKINS**, Captain L. G., R.A., assistant to the director-general of Ordnance in India, is appointed to be Ordnance officer, 3rd class, and to be seconded as assistant to inspector-general of Ordnance, Western Circle, Bengal, from April 1.

**LUGARD**, Lieut. E. J., Northumberland Fusiliers, wing officer, on probation, 42nd Gurkha L.I., having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from July 28, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

**WALTER**, Colonel C. K. M., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India.

**CHAMIER**—The name of Colonel F. E. A. Chamier, Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, on Feb. 9, of Colonel J. Swiney, Madras S.C., whose name is borne on the list of major-generals of the Indian Army.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
**WOODCOCK**, Lieut.-Colonel H. F., Bengal General List, Infantry, to be colonel in the army, from March 27.

**STEWART**, Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel N. R., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army, from March 28.

**ELLISTON**, Captain E. C., Bengal S.C., to be lieutenant-colonel, from March 22.

**JAMIESON**, Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut. T., office of the Inspector-General of Artillery in India, is appointed to be assistant commissary.

**BRATLEY**, Conductor H. H., Adjutant-General's Office, to be deputy assistant commissary.

**MANLEY**, Sub-Conductor C., Quartermaster-General's Office, to be conductor.

**McCUSKER**, Sergeant J., chief warder, Military Prison, Lucknow, to be sub-conductor, vice Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary G. Acres, transferred to the pension establishment.

The following promotions are made in the Military Works Departments, from Dec. 1:—

**LOVETT**, Colonel B., R.E., C.B., C.S.I., superintending engineer, second class, to superintending engineer, first class.

**HILDEBRAND**, Major G. R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, supernumerary, to superintending engineer, 2nd class, permanent.

**WALSH**, Mr. C. A., is appointed as a candidate in Class III., grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, and is posted to the establishment under the Director-General of Railways for employment on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.

**BENNETT**, Mr. W. E. T., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Central Provinces, is temporarily transferred to Beluchistan.

**ROBERTSON**, Mr. F. E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, State Railways, is permitted at his own request to retire from the service from Dec. 21.

**CONNAN**, Mr. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a superintending engineer during the absence on furlough of Mr. H. Jall. While so officiating Mr. Connan will hold the temporary rank of superintending engineer, 3rd class.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following permanent promotions to and in the classes of chief and superintending engineers, from Feb. 5 :—

**MCNEILE**, Colonel J. M., R.E., from chief engineer, 1st class, sub pro tem., to chief engineer, 1st class.

**PARKER**, W. H., from chief engineer, 3rd class, to chief engineer, 2nd class.

**WALKER**, F. B., from superintending engineer, 1st class, sub pro tem., to superintending engineer, 1st class.

**GRACEY**, Lieut.-Colonel R. E., from superintending engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to superintending engineer, 2nd class.

**RAMSAY**, J., from executive engineer, 1st grade, superintending engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to superintending engineer, 3rd class.

**WRIGHT**, Mr. J. W., superintending engineer, 1st class, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as chief engineer and secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, in the Public Works Department, with the rank of officiating chief engineer, 3rd class, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Cumming, R.E.

**RYAN**—The services of Mr. J. A. Ryan, accountant, 1st grade, and honorary assistant examiner, in the office of the examiner of accounts, Mu Valley Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on the Villupuram-Guntakul State Railway.

**CURRY**, Mr. W. E., deputy examiner of accounts, in the office of the Examiner of P.W. Accounts, Burma, is appointed to officiate as examiner of P.W. Accounts, Burma, during the absence of Mr. W. G. Bailey, on privilege leave.

**GODFREY**, Mr. W. P., accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Examiner of P.W. Accounts, Burma, is appointed to officiate as deputy examiner of accounts, during the absence of Mr. W. G. Bailey, on privilege leave.

**AUSTIN**, Lieutenant H. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, temporary rank, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the P.W. Department, is posted to the establishment under the director-general of Railways for employment on the Peshawar-Dhakka Survey.

**MACDONALD**, Mr. R. G., deputy accountant-general, and officiating under-secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. G. Begbie, R.E.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Indian Telegraph Department :—

**GOMPERTZ**, Mr. R. L. D., from assistant superintendent, class V., 1st grade, to officiating superintendent, 3rd grade, vice Mr. J. A. Briggs, on furlough.

**BRIND**, Mr. M. J., from assistant superintendent, class V., 1st grade, to officiating superintendent, 3rd grade, vice Mr. C. B. D. Marks, on privilege leave.

**MALLOCK**, Colonel H. A., is placed on special duty in connection with the Paris Telegraph Conference, from the date of vacation of the post of director-general of telegraphs.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Indian Telegraph Department, from the date of relief of Colonel H. A. Mallock, B.S.C., director-general of telegraphs in India, who has vacated the appointment :—

**BROOKE**, Mr. W. R., from deputy director-general to director-general.

**LANE**, Mr. J. H., from director and officiating deputy director-general to deputy director-general.

**LUKE**, Mr. S. P. W. V., C.I.E., superintendent, 2nd grade, and officiating director, to director.

**DALLAS**, Captain J., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer of the special defence division, Bombay, from Jan. 1.

FURLONGHS.

**HARRISON**, Lieut.-Colonel W. P., General List, Infantry, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, officiating 2nd grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh (m.c.), for one year.

**HALLETT**, Lieut.-Colonel C. E., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant commissary general, 2nd class (m.c.), for one year.

**DOBIE**, Captain W. H. E., R.A., Ordnance officer, 2nd class (m.c.), for six months.

**TYLER**, Hon. Lieut. and Assistant Commissary J., Commissariat Transport Department, on m.c.

**SOMERSET**, Lieut. C. W., Bengal Staff Corps, 12th (the Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year, on m.c.; pension service, 6th year commenced Jan. 30.

**MONTAGU**, Lieut. A. H., Bengal Staff Corps, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is granted an extension of leave to Oct. 25.

**MORRIS**, Lieut.-Colonel G. T., Bengal Staff Corps, has extension of leave on m.c. for six months.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, March 21.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

**HUDSON**, Surgeon E., to the medical charge of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgeon D. F. Barry, transferred permanently to civil employment.

**KEMPSON**, Lieut. B. M., officiating wing officer 17th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry.

**OSBARD**, Second Lieut. E. N., officiating wing officer, on probation, 11th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 10th Bengal Infantry.

**THOMSON**, Surgeon F. W., M.B., from the officiating medical charge of the 1st Battalion 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, to the medical charge of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major L. R. Dawson, deceased.

**WINTLE**, Lieut. FitzH., supernumerary on the Establishment, 6th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer 30th Punjab Infantry, on probation, vice Kaye, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department. (Lieut. Wintle will be graded in the regiment above Lieut. W. J. P. Kaye, and below Lieut. C. T. W. Forth).

**ROBINSON**, Surgeon W. H. B., to the medical charge of the 34th Pioneers, vice Surgeon-Major C. W. S. Deakin, deceased.

**ROBINSON**, Surgeon-Major T., M.B., from the medical charge of the 4th Punjab Infantry, to the medical charge of the 1st Battalion 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, vice Brigadier-Surgeon Oldham, retired.

**FRENCH**, Surgeon G. B., to the medical charge of the 4th Punjab Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major T. Robinson.

**WATTS**, Captain H. E., to be adjutant to the 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, vice Captain W. Fry, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

**BURGESS**, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel H. M., R.A., is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Rawal Pindi, to command the mountain batteries serving in that district.

**YOUNG**, Major E. A., 19th Bengal Lancers, on vacating his appointment on the district staff, is appointed to officiate as district staff officer, second class, Oudh district, as a temporary measure, dated March 6.

**GLASGOW**, Major J. C. R., Suffolk Regiment, is directed to proceed to Egypt to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, to which he has recently been appointed as second in command.

**LAMB**, Captain J., district staff officer, second class, is posted to the Quetta district.

**WOOLLCOMBE**, Captain C. L., having been permitted to resign the adjutancy of the 1st Battalion from March 1, is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, attached to the 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers for duty, pending absorption or re-seconding.

**SIDNEY**, Captain Hon. P., 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, is detailed for duty at the Regimental Depot, vice McGregor.

**FARRANT**, Lieut. C. W. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England in view of his joining the 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, to which he has recently been transferred.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of lieutenant :—

**GORDON**, Second Lieut. W. N., R.A.

**MACDONALD**, Second Lieut. N. A., Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

**ANDERSON**, Second Lieut. H. L., Yorkshire Light Infantry.

**BOND**, Second Lieut. R. C., Yorkshire Light Infantry.

**OLDFIELD**—On completion of his seven years' tour of Indian Service, Captain F. H. Oldfield, R.E., is permitted to revert to Imperial duty.

## FURLONGHS.

**DENNIS**, Lieut. M. J. C., 78th Field Battery Royal Artillery, for nine months, on private affairs.

**KIRK**, Captain W., 2nd Dragoon Guards, for twelve months, on private affairs.

**MOLYNEUX**, 2nd Lieut. E. M. J., 3rd Dragoon Guards, for six months, on private affairs.

**FLETCHER**, Major T., 5th Lancers, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

**WARNER**, Lieut. C. A. S., 17th Lancers, for 231 days, on urgent private affairs.

**HUME**, Capt. G. R. V., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, for twelve months, on m.c.

**WARREN**, Lieut. D., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

**SNOW**, Lieut. R. H. P., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

**HAMILTON**, Brigade-Surgeon J. B., M.D., for six months, on urgent private affairs.

**FANNIN**, Surgeon-Major J. E., for eight months, on urgent private affairs.

**TROTTER**, Major R. F., 17th Bengal Cavalry, to Simla, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

**MARSHALL**, Colonel H. S., 28th Punjab Infantry, to Simla and adjacent Hills, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 26.)

**BURKLAND**, Mr. C. E., junior secretary to the Board of Revenue, is appointed to act as secretary to the Board of Revenue, from the 11th inst., during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton.

**STEVENSON**, Captain J., Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion, is allowed leave of absence for one year from the 14th inst.



**FULLERTON**, Mr. A. F., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Jessore.

**ROBINSON**, Rev. D., Baptist Missionary, Howrah, is appointed to be a registrar of births, marriages and deaths.

**WHEELER**, Mr. E. M., M.A., to be an assistant professor in the Hughly College.

**OERTEL**, Mr. F. O., to act in Class IV. of the Bengal Educational Service, and as professor in the Civil Engineering College, Sibpore, Howrah, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. S. Slater.

**PEDLER**, Mr. A., professor, Presidency College, and meteorological reporter to Government, is allowed furlough for seven months and six days, from the 12th prox.

**LITTLE**, Mr. C., professor, Presidency College, to act, in addition to his own duties, as meteorological reporter to Government, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. A. Pedler.

**RUSSELL**, Surg.-Major E. G., civil surgeon of Patna, to be superintendent of the Temple Medical School, Patna.

**HARVEY**—The services of Brigadier-Surgeon Harvey, professor of midwifery, Medical College, and obstetric physician, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, March 27.)

**GOODE**, Mr. J. W., of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Umballa, to officiate as an extra assistant commissioner and posted to the Lahore district, from March 17.

**RENOUF**, Mr. W. C., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Gurgaon to the Kanai district, which he joined on March 15.

**RENNIE**, Mr. J. G. M., assistant commissioner, Pind Dadan Khan, to officiate as district judge, Simla, from March 22.

**COBBOLD**, Rev. F. E. D., B.A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, is appointed chaplain of Dalhousie.

**THOMSON**, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, Lahore, to officiate as district judge, Umballa, from March 24, vice Mr. A. Meredith, proceeding on furlough.

**KENSINGTON**—The services of Mr. A. Kensington, assistant commissioner, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, from April 2.

**MANSON**, Rev. G. W., chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Peshawar, is granted furlough to Europe, for eight months, from May 15.

**HOMAN**, Mr. T. H., extra judicial assistant commissioner, to be additional district magistrate in the District of Dera Ismail Khan, vice Captain F. W. Egerton, transferred.

**BATE**, Surgeon-Major T. E. L., on return from special duty, resumed charge of the office of civil surgeon and superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Delhi, on Feb. 7, relieving Surgeon G. F. Nicholson, transferred.

**NICHOLSON**, Surgeon G. F., civil surgeon, is transferred from Delhi to Umballa, where he assumed charge of his duties on Feb. 17, relieving Surgeon-Major J. O'Neill, transferred.

**O'NEILL**, Surgeon-Major J., civil surgeon, is transferred from Umballa to Ferozepore from Feb. 21.

**KIPLING**, Mr. J. L., Principal, Mayo School of Industrial Art, is granted furlough for seven months, from April 5.

**CLOSE**—The furlough to Europe for one year granted to Mr. A. H. Close, district superintendent of police, has been commuted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India into leave on medical certificate for a period of fourteen months.

**BISHOP**—The leave to Europe on medical certificate for one year, granted to Mr. J. M. Bishop, assistant district superintendent of police, has been extended by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India by a further period of five months.

**DOBOS**, Mr. W. A., inspector of police, Nasirabad, is appointed to officiate as assistant superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, during the absence on furlough of Rai Bahadur Bala Prashad.

**COX**, Mr. F. N., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the 1st division, Bari Doab Canal, to the Chenab Weir division.

**SCRATCHLEY**, Mr. A. J., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary), attached to the 1st division, Bari Doab Canal, is allowed furlough for sixteen months, from April 15.

**GREER**, Mr. W. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., attached to 2nd division, Bari Doab Canal, is allowed furlough for one year, from April 1.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, March 29.)

**HUTTON**, Mr. A. R., district superintendent of police, Fatehpur, is granted furlough out of India for six months, from April 2.

**WOODCOCK**, Colonel E. M., district superintendent of police, Fyzabad, is granted general leave on medical certificate for six months, from April 1.

**BENSON**, Mr. T., district and sessions judge, Saharanpur, is granted furlough out of India for six months from April 18.

**SMITH**, Mr. M., to officiate as an assistant district superintendent of police, and to be posted to the Cawnpore District.

**BROWN**, Mr. C., district superintendent of police, Punjab, is appointed to be assistant inspector-general of railway police, on that portion of the N.W. Railway, which runs through the N.W. Provinces, from the date on which he received charge of the office from Mr. E. L. French.

**ROSS**, Mr. G. E. A., barrister-at-law, and advocate, High Court of Judicature, N.W. Provinces, to be public prosecutor for all cases coming before the High Court of Judicature, N.W. Provinces, during the absence of Mr. C. H. Hill on deputation.

**HILL**, Mr. S. A., 4th grade officer of the graded education service, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade, vice Mr. W. N. Boutflower, promoted from Dec. 5, 1889.

**LEGGATT**, Mr. E. O. E., assistant magistrate, Mainpuri, to be assistant superintendent and judge, Small Cause Court, Dehra Dun, from the date of taking charge.

**NEWELL**, Captain W. J., 11th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Fyzabad, in addition to his military duties, during the absence on leave of Captain H. H. Ozzard.

**BOWER**, Mr. G., officiating city magistrate, Lucknow, to hold charge of the office of wasika officer, Lucknow, from March 17, the date on which he assumed charge from Mr. W. H. Cobb.

**GORDON**, Mr. C. H., to officiate as an assistant district superintendent of police, and to be posted to the Aligarh District.

**MULOCK**, Mr. F. B., deputy commissioner, Lucknow, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of commissioner, Lucknow Division, in addition to his other duties, from the date of his relieving Mr. W. E. Neale, until relieved by Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule.

**EVANS**, Mr. L. G., district judge, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., Fyzabad, is appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge, Gorakhpur, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. R. Burkitt.

**BROWN**, Mr. J. A., joint magistrate, Jaunpur, to officiate as district judge, Fyzabad, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. L. G. Evans.

**REYNOLDS**, Mr. H. W. W., joint magistrate, Mirzapur, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, and to be posted to Ghazipur as officiating additional judge, from such date as he relieves Mr. H. F. D. Pennington.

**PENNINGTON**, Mr. H. F. D., officiating additional district and sessions judge, Ghazipur, is appointed to hold charge of the office of district and sessions judge, Ghazipur, in addition to his other duties, from the date of his relieving Mr. F. W. Fox.

**McMULLIN**, Mr. R. R. F., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Ghazipur to Fyzabad.

**PARSONS**, Mr. E. R., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Benares to Cawnpore.

**YOUNG**, Mr. J. D., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Etah to Benares.

**HILL**—The services of Mr. C. H. Hill, barrister-at-law, public prosecutor, High Court of Judicature, N.W. Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, from the date on which he made over charge of his duties as public prosecutor.

**ANNESLEY**, Major R., commandant of the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted nine months' leave of absence, from April 1.

**SMYTHIES**, Lieut. A., of the Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles, is granted seven months' leave of absence, from April 5.

**ATHLM**, Mr. S., assistant engineer 1st grade, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, is transferred from the 1st to 3rd Circle, Irrigation Works.

**SANDERS**, Mr. H. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, to the Agra Canal.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 29.)

**STUART**, Mr. H. R., district superintendent of police, has been granted, by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, six months' leave on medical certificate, in extension of the eighteen months' leave on medical certificate already granted to him.

**CLEVELAND**, Mr. C. K., C.S., assistant settlement officer, Raipur, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. L. S. Carey, C.S.

The following order by the officer commanding at Saugor is published for general information:—

**MORRIS**, Captain C. H., VII. (D.C.O.), B.I., is appointed to perform the military duties of the cantonment magistrate, Saugor, from the 12th inst., vice Captain A. Elderton, VII. (D.C.O.) B.I., proceeding to England on furlough.

**DUFF**, Mr. G., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, Raipur, is transferred in the same capacity to Bilaspur.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(Burma Gazette, March 22.)

**COLLINS**, Mr. G. G., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and is transferred from Natsauk to the charge of the Katha district.

**SOPPITT**, Mr. C. A., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and is transferred from Rangoon to the charge of the Shwebo district.

**McBLANE**, Mr. F., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Mandalay to Rangoon, and is appointed to be secretary to the financial commissioner in the place of Mr. C. A. Soppitt, commissioner.

**WESTLAKE**, Mr. S. St. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a settlement officer, and is posted to the charge of the settlement operations in the Kyaukse district, from April 1.

**SHAW**, Mr. G. W., C.S., deputy commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Bhamo district.

**SHAW**, Mr. A. T. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner, and is transferred from Pyinmana to the charge of the Kyaukpau district.

**IRWIN**, Mr. A. M. B., C.S., deputy commissioner, is granted furlough for two years.

**MORISON**, Mr. W. T., deputy commissioner, is granted furlough for two years.

WESTLAKE, Mr. S. St. J., settlement officer, Kyauko, to be a boundary officer within the limits of the Mandalay district.  
 COWIE, Lieut. W. A. L., second in command, Pakokku military police battalion, is appointed to officiate as commandant of the battalion during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. W. G. Hatherell.

## MADRAS.

—o—

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 25.)

GIBSON, Mr. E., collector of Tanjore, is granted furlough for one year, from or after May 13.  
 MILLER, Mr. L. C., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate and principal assistant to the collector, magistrate and Government agent, Godavari, during the employment of Mr. W. O. Horne on other duty.  
 DONNELLY, Deputy Surgeon-General J. M., M.D., C.B., to be surgeon-general with the Government of Madras, vice Surgeon-General G. Bidie, M.B., C.I.E., retired.  
 JOHNSON, Mr. E. C., to be collector, district magistrate and agent to the Governor, Ganjam, but to continue to act as district and sessions judge, Ganjam.  
 FORBES, Mr. G. S., to be district and sessions judge, Ganjam.  
 RUSSELL, Mr. S., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, South Arcot.  
 WEDDERBURN, Mr. F. E. K., to be special assistant to the collector, district magistrate and agent to the Governor, Ganjam.  
 MURDOCH, Mr. D. D., to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district Tinnevely, but to continue to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Tanjore.  
 HIGGINS, Mr. A. W. B., to act as collector, district magistrate and agent to the Governor, Ganjam, during the employment of Mr. E. C. Johnson on other duty.  
 SHIPLEY, Mr. R. H., to be assistant, and to act as principal assistant to the collector, district magistrate and agent to the Governor, Ganjam, during the absence of Mr. W. M. Thorburn on leave.  
 VAUGHAN, Mr. E. L., to be assistant, and to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, North Arcot, during the absence of Mr. J. Andrew on leave.  
 The above appointments to have effect from April 26, the date of Mr. J. G. Horsfall's retirement.  
 HOMES, Mr. W. C., to act as sub-collector and joint-magistrate, Salem, during the employment of Mr. J. W. F. Dumergue on other duty.  
 MARTIN, Surgeon-Major P. R., M.D., to be second medical officer, Ootacamund.  
 STUART, Mr. H. A., to be provincial superintendent of census operations.  
 CARR, Mr. R. C. C., to act as under-secretary to Government in the departments under the Chief Secretary, during the absence of Mr. A. G. Cardew on leave.  
 BUTTERWORTH, Mr. A., to act as under-secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, during the employment of Mr. Carr on other duty.  
 COBB, Mr. H. V., to act as assistant secretary to Government, Judicial and Legislative Departments, during the employment of Mr. Butterworth on other duty.  
 SPRING, Mr. F. J. E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted for duty to the East Coast Railway Survey.  
 GRANT, Mr. J. D., superintending engineer, third class, temporarily rank, is granted furlough, on medical certificate, for one year, from March 17.  
 ELSTON, Mr. J., executive engineer, 2nd grade, employed on the Villupuram Guntakul State Railway, is granted furlough to Europe for two years, from Feb. 20.  
 WALCH, Mr. G. T., chief engineer, first class, temporary rank, and acting chief engineer for irrigation, is confirmed in the latter appointment from Sept. 29, 1889.  
 SMITH, Major S., R.E., deputy consulting engineer for railways, is appointed Under-Secretary to Government, P.W. Department, railway branch. This appointment will have effect from Feb. 28.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers have returned from furlough out of India :—  
 WOLSELEY, Brigadier-General G. B., C.B., A.D.C., half pay, general officer commanding Mandalay district.  
 SIMPSON, Lieut.-General, Staff Corps.  
 HAYTER, Colonel C., C.B., Staff Corps, has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, for six months, on m.c.  
 FITZGERALD, Colonel C. J. O., C.B., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India from April 1; pension service, 33rd year, commenced April 15, 1889.  
 HAMMOND, Colonel H. A. Staff Corps, officiating inspector-general of police, Central Provinces, is granted furlough out of India (m.c.) for one year.  
 KERRICK, Captain G. S., Staff Corps, 1st Madras Lancers, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year; pension service, 19th year, commenced May 1, 1889.  
 BIDIE, Surgeon-General G., M.B., C.I.E., Indian Medical Department,

is permitted to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, on a pension of £700 plus £250 additional pension per annum, from April 11.

FITZGERALD—The services of Colonel C. J. O. Fitzgerald, C.B., Staff Corps, commandant 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief from April 1. The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Public Department :—  
 DONNELLY, Deputy Surgeon-General J. M., M.D., C.B., Indian Medical Department.  
 MARTIN, Surgeon-Major P. R., M.D., Indian Medical Department.

## BOMBAY.

—o—

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 3.)

GOODFELLOW, Colonel G. R., C.I.E., to take up his substantive appointment of political superintendent, Palanpur.  
 NUTT, Colonel H. L., to act as political agent, Mahi Kantha, during the absence of Colonel W. Scott.  
 GRANT—The services of Colonel G. C. Grant are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from such date as he may proceed on furlough.  
 H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions, from the date of Colonel Grant's departure on furlough, terminating his lien on his civil appointment :—  
 HOSKING, Mr. E., to be judge and sessions judge of Karachi, vice Colonel G. C. Grant.  
 ASTON, Mr. H. F., to be judge and sessions judge of Thana, vice Mr. Hosking, continuing to act as judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad.  
 HAMILTON, Mr. T. S., to be a third grade judge, vice Colonel Grant, and to be judge and sessions judge of Hyderabad, vice Mr. Aston.  
 CORKELL, Mr. G. Mc., to be assistant judge in the Surat District for the Broach Collectorate, vice Mr. Hamilton, continuing to act as judge and sessions judge of Kanara.  
 MOSCARDI, Mr. E. H., to be first grade assistant judge, vice Mr. Mc-Corkell.  
 BEAMAN, Mr. F. C. O., to be second grade assistant judge, vice Mr. Moscardi.  
 MORIARTY, Mr. A. S., to be a third grade assistant judge, vice Mr. Beaman.  
 UNWIN, Mr. A. H., is appointed to act as judge and sessions judge of Kanara.  
 LOGAN, Mr. A. C., to act as under-secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, Educational and Legislative Departments, and secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations.  
 PENNEY, Mr. R. W. S., Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension for six months of the leave on medical certificate granted to him.  
 BEATTY, Mr. C. A. B., assistant superintendent of police, has been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.  
 HAMILTON, Mr. T. S., is allowed furlough for six months, from April 5.  
 H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following reversions :—  
 OXENHAM, Mr. R. G., M.A., on being relieved by Mr. W. Wordsworth, M.A., C.I.E., to resume his appointment as Principal and Professor of English, Deccan College.  
 SELBY, Mr. F. G., M.A., on being relieved by Mr. R. G. Oxenham, to resume his appointment as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Deccan College.  
 OLIVER, Mr. J., on being relieved of his duties in the Deccan College, to act as Professor of English and History in the Elphinstone College, vice Mr. G. W. Forrest, B.A., relieving Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, C.S.  
 WORDSWORTH, Mr. W., M.A., C.I.E., Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay, has been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.  
 CRIMMIN, Surgeon J., V.C., to act as professor of midwifery, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Surgeon R. J. Baker, B.A., M.D., on privilege leave.  
 H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in the Engineering Establishment, from March 22 :—  
 MACLARAN, Mr. F. B., to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, permanent.  
 WHITE, Mr. W. H., to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.  
 HIGHT, Mr. A. E., to be executive engineer, 4th grade, permanent.  
 MAWSON, Mr. E. O., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent.  
 RENNISON, Mr. G. T., 5th grade inspector, to be 4th grade inspector, sub pro tem.

#### MILITARY.

CARTHEW-YORSTOUN, Lieut. M. E., having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain, from March 26, subject to H.M.'s approval.  
 GRANT—The services of Colonel G. C. Grant, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, from such date as he may proceed on furlough.

**SHEWELL**, Second Lieut. A. P., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L.I., is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from March 19. **CHURCH**, Apothecary W., subordinate, Medical Department, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty. **SIMPSON**, Colonel G. B., S.C., has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, from April 11.

## FURLONGS.

**HOGG**, Brigadier-General A. G. F., C.B., Staff Corps, commanding Aden District, is allowed leave to Europe for six months, on urgent private affairs, from May 1.

**ORR**, Major W. J., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, fourth class, is granted leave to proceed in and out of India on private affairs, for one year, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty; pension service, twenty-first year, commenced July 7, 1889.

**STEVENS**, Lieut.-Colonel M. W., General List, Infantry, second in command 3rd Bombay L.C., is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty; pension service, 29th year, commenced Jan. 28.

**COLES**, Colonel C. H., S.C., has leave, on private affairs, till July 8, in extension.

**SARTORIUS**, Colonel G. C., C.B., S.C., has leave for seven months, on private affairs, in extension.

**MORSE**, Colonel H. C., Staff Corps, commandant 8th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty; pension service, thirty-second year, commenced Aug. 9, 1889.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, March 28.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**PURVIS**, Lieut. H. J. E., squadron officer 2nd Lancers, is attached as squadron officer for duty 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

**DAVIS**, 2nd Lieut. E. N., 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, on probation, dated March 18.

**CHITTY**, Lieut. E. R. L., officiating wing officer 7th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer and adjutant 5th Bombay Light Infantry (provisionally), vice Lieut. Milne, who resigns the adjutancy.

**CHATTERTON**, Second-Lieut. G. D. L., 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 19th Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated March 13.

**SHEWELL**, Second Lieut. A. P., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 23rd Regiment (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment), Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated March 19.

**EMERSON**, Major C. A., R.A., has been promoted lieut.-colonel on half-pay, on completion of seven years' service in the regimental rank of major, from March 28.

**THORNTON**, Colonel H. T., R.A., to be colonel on the Staff commanding Bombay Circle, from April 1.

**OWEN**, Captain H. O'B., adjutant R.A., Mhow District, to be staff captain to the colonel on the staff, commanding Bombay Circle.

**ANDERSON**, Captain C. A., adjutant R.A., Poona District, to be staff captain to the colonel on the staff, commanding Poona Circle.

**BANNATINE-ALLASON**, Captain R., R.H.A., to be adjutant, Royal Artillery, at Kirkee.

## FURLONGS.

**LOOK**, Lieut. F. R. E., Gloucestershire Regiment (officiating wing officer 29th Bombay Infantry), to Rawalpindi and Murree, from April 7 to Sept. 30, to study the native language.

**HICKLEY**, Major M. J., Royal Dublin Fusiliers (2nd Battalion), to England, for nine months, on private affairs.

**SWIRE**, Captain and Paymaster H., Royal Dublin Fusiliers (2nd Battalion), to remain in England, in extension, from March 10 to July 3, on medical certificate.

**ADLER**, Second Lieut. J. J., Bombay, Baroda and Central India Volunteer Rifle Corps (2nd Battalion), to England, for seven months, on private affairs.

## INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 18.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Surgeon T. R. Macdonald, Captain W. R. Morton, R.E.; Captain J. Sheraton, D.S.O., Rifle Brigade; Lieut. H. A. Mervether, S.C.; Captain A. Elderton, S.C.; Lieut. W. W. Norman, S.C.; Lieut. F. T. C. Hughes, S.C.; Lieut. H. M. Johnston, S.C.; Colonel W. J. Parker, S.C.; Major E. J. G. Lewis, S.C.; Lieut. G. L. Holland, S.C.; Lieut. C. W. Somerset, S.C.; Lieut. E. L. Williams, S.C.

**Madras Estab.**—Surgeon-Major J. F. Fitzpatrick, M.D.; Colonel T. Higginson, S.C.; Colonel H. S. Elton, S.C.; Captain G. W. Maxwell, S.C.

**Bombay Estab.**—Major H. B. Ternan, S.C.; Surgeon-Major A. K. Stewart, Major J. N. S. Kirkwood, S.C.; Captain H. D. Oliver, R.E.; Lieut J. P. Hill, S.C.

## CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—E. B. Peacock, H. F. B. Frost, T. E. Owen, J. Frizelle (Cov.), R. N. W. Pritchard, M. J. Chabrel, W. G. Jackson (Cov.), Dr. C. A. Martin.

**Bombay Estab.**—D. Davies.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Brigade-Surgeon J. Bennett, M.D., five months.

**Madras Estab.**—Lieut.-Colonel R. H. T. Hill, Inf., six months; Lieut. W. E. Wimble, S.C., six months; Captain E. S. Hastings, D.S.O., S.C., three months; Lieut. R. St. G. Thomas, S.C., fourteen days.

**Bombay Estab.**—Major The MacMahon, S.C., four months.

## CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—H. B. Knowlys, six months' m.c.; J. Peters, three months' extraordinary leave on m.c.; B. C. Bensley, furlough commute to leave on m.c. for eighteen months; E. Hand, three months' m.c.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Captain E. J. Medley, S.C.; Major B. Scott, C.I.E. R.E.; Lieut. E. H. Cole, S.C.

**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. F. Bruce, S.C.; Captain H. W. E. Georges, S.C.; Lieut. H. St. G. Thomas, S.C.

## CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—B. K. S. McDermott, C. H. Serres, W. Blennerhassett (Cov.).

NOTE.—Permission to return granted previously to J. Sanders (Cov.), is cancelled.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## HOME.

## BIRTHS.

**EAGLES**—April 12, at Cooper's-hill, the wife of T. H. Eagles, of the Royal Indian Engineering College, of a daughter.

**LOWTHER**—April 9, at Southend, the wife of W. G. Lowther, Royal Artillery, of a son.

**PASKE**—April 18, at 7, Prince's-buildings, Clifton, Bristol, the wife of Captain Gordon H. Paske, Royal Engineers, of a son.

**SITWELL**—April 10, at Sidney-grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of Francis H. S. Sitwell, 68th Durham Light Infantry, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

**CURTIS-WALKER**—April 16, at Christ Church, Surbiton-hill, John Richard Blood, sixth son of Thomas Blood Curtis, late Educational Inspector, N.D. Bombay, to Georgiana Eden, elder daughter of Jas. Walker, of Mooresfort, Surbiton.

**NEARY-FULLER**—April 10, at St. Deny's Church, Southampton, Major Stephen Neary, late 56th Regiment, to Florence Esther, second daughter of John C. Fuller, late Madras Medical Establishment.

**RUNDALL-PEARSE**—April 10, at St. Michael's, Walton, Bucks, the Rev. John William Rundall, younger son of General F. H. Rundall, C.S.I., R.E., to Constance Ethel, second daughter of the Rev. G. Wingate Pearse, Rector of Walton, and Rural Dean of Bletchley.

**WARD-McINNES**—April 9, at Northfield parish church, Frank, youngest son of the late Thomas Ward, Solicitor, Oxford, to Charlotte, widow of the late John A. McInnes, of Barmouth.

## DEATHS.

**EVANS**—April 12, at Eastbourne, General Evans, Royal Artillery second son of the late General Evans, C.B., Colonel of the 81st Regiment.

**FAGAN**—April 10, at The Gables, W. Worthing, Christopher Weston Fagan, only son of the late Christopher Weston Fagan, of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 33.

**HIGGS**—March 3, at Abernethy, Perthshire, N.B., George Higgs, Bombay Medical Service (retired).

**JACKSON**—April 9, at Hadleigh Hall, Suffolk, Sir Louis Stuart Jackson, C.I.E., late Puisne Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, aged 66.

**JONES**—April 6, at his residence, Lansdowne Lodge, Dublin, General Sir William Jones, G.C.B., Colonel 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd Foot).

**LAWSON**—April 10, at 9, Eastmearn-road, West Dulwich, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Paulinus Lawson, aged 53.

**LEE**—April 11, in Birmingham, Constance Mary, the wife of Major-General H. H. Lee (late R.E.), of Dinas Powis, aged 40.

**LEFROY**—April 11, at Lewarne, Liskeard, Cornwall, General Sir John Henry Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery, aged 73.

**OLDHAM**—March 9, at Crieff, Scotland, Lilla Houldsworth, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Oldham, Royal Engineers (Bombay).

**PALMER**—April 14, at West Kensington, Captain J. Q. Palmer (late of the 8th King's Regiment).

**WETHERALL**—March 6, at Clevedon, Somerset, John Ed. Wetherall, late Colonel, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

## INDIAN.

## BIRTHS.

**ALLEN**—March 26, at Meerut, the wife of Captain A. J. W. Allen, The Buffs, A.D.C., of a son.

**AVES**—March 30, at Poona, the wife of Captain W. Aves, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, of a son.

**CAMERON**—March 22, at Campbellpore, the wife of Lieut. E. D. Cameron, Royal Artillery, of a son.

**CAVENDISH**—March 27, at Vellore, the wife of E. L. F. Cavendish, Superintendent, Central Jail, of a son.

DESOUZA—March 30, at 18, Mount-road, Mazagon, Bombay, the wife of Dr. J. A. Desouza, of a daughter.  
 FRASER—March 20, at Allahabad, the wife of H. Fraser, C.S., of a son.  
 FRASER—April 7, at Mowberry's Hotel, Murree, N.W.P., India, the wife of Captain T. Fraser, 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, of a daughter. (By telegram.)  
 TENNANT—March 22, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut. C. C. Tennant, M.S.C., of a daughter.  
 WARLOW—April 10, at Umballa, the wife of the Rev. Edmund J. Warlow, M.A., Junior Chaplain, of a daughter.

**MARRIAGES.**

COSBY—BIDIE—March 29, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, William T. A. Cosby, Esq., Barrister, and Judge at Quilon, to Annie, widow of Surgeon J. Leonard, I.M.D., and daughter of Surgeon-General G. Bidie, M.B., and C.I.E.  
 DIVER—MARSHALL—March 25, at the Cathedral, Lahore, Thos. Diver, Lieut., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, eldest son of the late T. Diver, Esq., M.D., of 2, Onslow-place, South Kensington, to Katherine Helen Maud, eldest daughter of Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, Bengal Staff Corps.  
 HARDING—SAUNDERS—March 1, at Koolangsen, Amoy, John Reginald, eldest son of the Rev. J. T. Harding, of Pentwyn, Monmouthshire, and Vicar of Rockfield, to Elizabeth Margaret, second daughter of Captain Saunders, C.I.M.C., of Foochow.  
 SHAW—MOORHOUSE—March 25, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, G. J. Shaw, Army Educational Department, to Mary Clementina, only daughter of the late M. G. Moorhouse, Manchester, England.  
 WINTER—PARTRIDGE—April 12, at St. John's-in-the-Wilderness, Naini Tal, N.W.P., Edgar Latimer Winter, B.C.S., eldest son of W. H. Winter (late) Civil Service, to Rose Mary Noon, only daughter of the late William Partridge, Solicitor, Tiverton, and of Cofton, Starcross, South Devon. (By telegram.)

**DEATHS.**

BALDWIN—March 25, at Dinapore, Jessie Virginia Ellen, the wife of E. C. Baldwin, Postal Department, aged 22.  
 GREEN—March 22, at Mian Meer, 2nd Lieut. T. E. R. Green, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Sussex Regiment, aged 23.  
 JERVIS—March 27, at Poona, Thomas Jervis, late Superintendent H.M.'s Customs Preventive Service, aged 64.  
 KEARNEY—March 20, at Dalhousie, Madame Kearney, Principal, St. John's School, Dalhousie.  
 KETCHEN—March 22, at Travancore, Colonel W. D. B. Ketchen, of the Madras Light Cavalry and Commandant of the Nair Brigade, aged 48.  
 MAJOR—March 30, at Ahmedabad, James Martin Major, Retired Apothecary and late Medical Attendant, B. B. and C. I. Railway, aged 73.  
 MCNELLY—Near Aden, on his homeward way, Christopher John McNelly, aged 41.  
 MERRIMAN—April 2, at Bombay, of dysentery, Charles M. H. Merriman, Lieut. Bombay Staff Corps, Adjutant, Marine Battalion, eldest son of General Merriman, C.S.I., aged 29.  
 PARKER—March 24, at Deoghur, Mrs. Parker, widow of Dr. T. Parker, aged 81.  
 ROBSON—March 21, at Umritsar, Minnie, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robson, of Dalhousie and Mndhapore, aged 18.  
 ROBERTSON—April 10, at Rawal Pindi, of fever, Gilbert Thomas Robertson, Lieut. 5th Fusiliers, aged 27. (By telegram.)  
 WESTON—In April, at sea, Captain E. A. Weston, P. and O. s.s. *Bombay*, only son of the late E. J. Weston, M.R.C.S., England, and Mrs. Weston, Clarendon-gardens, W., aged 42.  
 YOUNG—March 27, at Jubbulpore, J. A. Young, only son of W. Young, Principal, Jubbulpore College, aged 19.

THE influenza epidemic is raging at Shillong among the troops. There are one hundred cases in hospital, and hardly any troops are available for a parade.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.—Knives and scissors made by a Bengali cutler of Burdwan are said to be finding purchasers in numbers that may at a near future have a perceptible effect on the import of British cutlery into Bengal. The Burdwan cutlers have, we are informed, found a willing patron in the Bengal Government. A novel establishment has been opened in Calcutta. Some persons hitherto pursuing the trade of match-makers, of whom native Calcutta supports a pretty large number, have formed themselves into a company, and opened a business house under a name which being translated into English, reads "The Hindu Match-making Office." It is finding business enough to keep itself alive.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Now that H. E. Sir Asman Jah has visited Aurangabad, it is time that his attention and that of the public be drawn to the immense traffic that runs on carts from Jalna to Aurangabad, and thence to Nandgaon and Ahmednugger. It is incessant; night and day are cotton and grain carts passing in gangs of 25 or 30 with hardly 100 yards between the gangs, quite sufficient to keep a broad-gauge railway in full work, should it be constructed between those places, thereby relieving the very large number of bullocks employed in carting for the cultivating of the country, which could be made into a succession of gardens by bunding up the different streams that run from the hills and now go to waste."

**Correspondence.**

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

**CONSUMPTION OF TAXED SALT IN INDIA.**

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Sir David Barbour, the Finance Minister for India, has calculated the consumption of salt by the people of India at 31,810,000 maunds, or say ten pounds for every soul.

Is this sufficient for health in a climate like that of India? Salt is required for the cattle.

In Bengal the consumption has fallen off owing to various circumstances.

1st. Government has increased the tax on salt.

2nd. Government has increased the rates of carriage of salt on its own railway, the East Indian.

3rd. English speculators have tried to form a monopoly of Cheshire salt.

All things appear to conspire to make the Bengal labourers unhealthy owing to their inability to buy enough salt.

The Bengal labourers, objecting to pay extra out of their poor wages, eat cheap stuff which the shopkeepers call salt, but which is a vile mixture which English cooks would reject.

Sir David Barbour has not alluded to the increased illicit manufacture of salt.

In Burma our ignorance of the habits of the people is conspicuous. We suddenly raise the tax from 3 to 16; and not only was the eating of salt checked, but the preparation of the favourite dish of the Burmans, salt fish, was rendered impossible for the poor; the rich manage to get salt fish from Penang, Singapore, and other Settlements in the Straits.

If Parliament does its duty, it will require returns of the prices of pure salt in every district of Bengal, and a full report of the incidence of salt taxation throughout our new Province of Upper Burma.

I beg to invite your attention to the Supplement to the *Allahabad Pioneer Mail* of the 26th ultimo.

Your obedient servant,

April 14th.

**MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.**

A NUMBER of maxim guns for use by British regiments will probably reach India during the current year.

THE Home authorities are said to regard favourably the proposal to apply the new musketry course which has been so successful in the Native Army to the British troops in this country.

GENERALS TREGEAR AND SYMONS will furnish full reports regarding the alleged deficiency of medical stores with their troops, and the issue of tinned provisions and stores said to be unfit for consumption.

In a recent *Madras Government Gazette* appears a strange notification, to the effect that a deserted private's war medal is lying unclaimed, and that the claimant should submit an application through the usual channel, &c. This certainly sounds very much like a joke.

GENERAL GORDON's tenure of the Burma command will extend to the 1st June next, as it is desired that he shall remain till the taking over of the Police Levies, and the garrisoning and supplying of the posts in the Chin Hills have been completed.

No direct appeal will be made to the Army in India on behalf of the proposed Napier Memorial. At the same time, while there is to be no pressure, it is expected that many admirers of Lord Napier in India will subscribe to the present fund.

THE Patiala Infantry are, we learn from the *Civil and Military Gazette*, well on their way to equal the excellence which has been attained by the Patiala Lancers. They are a very fine regiment, and the way they are learning their work is said to be really surprising.

THE *Bombay Gazette* learns that the Viceroy has written a letter to the Duke of Connaught thanking him for his services in India, and expressing a hope he will always lend his strong support to the Government in matters concerning the security and well-being of India.

It has been recently ruled, after much discussion, that an Indian Volunteer officer is eligible to enter for any of the examinations in foreign languages that are held for officers of the army. The case was raised by a Volunteer officer of the East Indian Railway Corps who wished to submit himself for examination in Russian.

THE Calcutta Naval Volunteers were inspected on Saturday evening, March 29, by General Auchinleck, who dined with



the corps afterwards on the steamer *Guida*. The corps mustered about 120 strong under Commander Petley, and went through the inspection, including gun-drill with the 9-pounders, the Hotchkiss quick-firer and Nordenfeldts, boat-drill, &c., very creditably.

WITH regard to the disbandment of the 10th, 12th and 33rd Madras Infantry, the 10th break up at Secunderabad on the arrival there of the 15th from Burma, the 12th will be immediately relieved by the 17th, and then disbanded at Madras, and the 33rd breaks up at Madras on arrival from Burma. These disbandments entail no reduction in the military strength, as the same number of fresh local regiments are being raised in Burma.

No. 7 Bengal Mounted Battery, one of the two batteries raised in the first instance for service in Upper Burma, is to be stationed at Dera Ismail Khan temporarily on arrival in India a few weeks hence. The battery will occupy the old British lines which are now vacant. It might be well if a mounted battery were stationed permanently at Dera Ismail now that the Gomal route is being opened, as its services would be at once available in case of disturbances beyond the Suleiman Range.

MAJOR DANIELL, Commandant of the Governor's Bodyguard, has read the Bombay Light Horse a homily on the duties of a cavalryman. He said horse and man partly trained were of little use. More attention should be given to drill, for the tendency of members was to begin at the top instead of the bottom. They wanted thorough acquaintance with scouting duties, and a certain number should be trained as signallers. Finally, he rated those half-hearted members to be found in every Volunteer corps who discredited their fellows by their inefficiency.

THE Bengal Circle of the Ordnance Department is to be divided into two circles from the 1st April. The Eastern, with headquarters at Calcutta, will comprise the arsenals at Fort William and Allahabad with the Ishapore, Dum-Dum, Cossipore, Cawnpore, and Fategarh factories. The Western Circle, with headquarters at Rawalpindi, will include the Ferozepore, Rawalpindi, and Quetta arsenals, an Inspector-General being appointed to take charge of it. There will thus be four Inspectors-General of Ordnance for all India on consolidated salaries of Rs. 2,000 per month.

ORDERS have just been issued regarding the scale of rank for civil officers employed with the army in the field. Chief and Superintending Engineers, Chief Superintendents of the Postal Department, and 1st grade Superintendents of the Telegraph Department will rank as lieutenant-colonels; officers of lower grades ranking as majors, captains, and lieutenants. Such rank will not give any disciplinary power over soldiers, but will carry with it such privileges as wound pensions, family pensions in case of death, grant of medals, and compensation for loss of baggage. Khaki uniform will be worn by these military civilians with badges of rank on shoulder and brass letters to denote the department to which they belong.

THE following regarding the inclusion of Bengalis in Volunteer corps appears in the *Indian Daily News*.—"Should the Government incur expenditure from public funds on a scale of this kind, merely to gratify an idle sentiment and enable Surendronath Babu's students to indulge their fancy 'for playing at soldiers?' We take it that the Government, as custodian of the public purse, is bound to satisfy itself, before sanctioning such an outlay, that there will be some tangible result in the shape of a body of trained men who could be relied on to yield the State good service in the event of their services being needed. Volunteers could be of no possible use who are not both of good physique and with something of the fighting instinct. Will the average Bengali, who has earned for himself the distinctive term 'timid,' ever make a reliable and useful soldier? The answer is at least doubtful, and the Government is in no position to waste money upon doubtful experiments. To preserve order and provide for the defence of the country against foreign aggression are the objects aimed at in maintaining both regular troops and Volunteers. Neither object is likely to be served by equipping and training bodies of men who would never command confidence in their leaders, nor respect in a mob or the troops of an enemy."

#### THE VICEROY ON VOLUNTEERING.

At the annual Prize Distribution of the Calcutta Presidency Volunteers on March 29, the Viceroy, after inspecting the Battalion, delivered the following address:—

Colonel Chatterton, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Calcutta Presidency Volunteers.—It gives me much pleasure, after the lapse of a year, to be once more called upon to inspect the Battalion, and it is my agreeable duty to congratulate you upon the appearance and bearing of the different corps of which it is composed, and which I have had several opportunities of seeing during the past winter.

The last twelve months have, I am happy to say, been in every way creditable to the Battalion. I have, in the first place, to refer to the important point of musketry. The first duty of a volunteer is to make himself a master of the weapon placed in his hands. I hope those who are listening to me made it their business to read the admirable address delivered in my presence by the Commander-in-Chief at Simla last year on the occasion of the annual rifle competition held at that place. It is, as his Excellency then pointed out, no use to place weapons of precision with every modern improvement in the hands of our soldiers unless they will use them properly, not only by learning to shoot straight in matches and competitions, but by acquiring that discipline and steadiness, without which no amount of practice at the butts will make a good soldier. The progress which has recently been made by the Indian army in this respect has been most remarkable, and I trust that volunteers will keep pace with their brother soldiers of the regular forces. In your case, I am afraid, shooting has been somewhat interfered with owing to the fact that the range has recently been closed for some time. I am glad to hear that it will shortly be again available for use. In spite, however, of this drawback, it is satisfactory to me to hear that some excellent shooting has been made by the Battalion. In the annual meeting Sergeant-Major Hawood won the Viceroy's Prize with a very fine score, beating by several points that made at Wimbledon for the Queen's Prize competed for under the same conditions.

In the volley-firing competition a good score was made by the winning team, F Company, showing an improvement upon the winning score of last year. I am also glad to hear that the medal given by the Government for the best shot in the Bengal Presidency was won by Lieutenant Spooner. Some excellent scoring was also made in the local matches of the Presidency Rifle Association. Amongst these, Volunteer Spiers was successful, making "a highest possible" at 900 yards.

Turning to the different corps included in the Battalion, I must, in the first place, express my deep regret that the Calcutta Light Horse, by the death of Captain Thomas, have lost a most efficient and popular Commanding Officer. In spite of this severe blow, the corps has worked hard and has held a successful Camp of Exercise. It is satisfactory to think that Captain Thomas has been replaced by the Hon. Sir Alexander Wilson, a gallant officer, who is equally at home in the Viceroy's Council, in the Chamber of Commerce, and in the Camp of Exercise.

The Cossipore Volunteer Artillery has, I am glad to hear, steadily increased in numbers and efficiency, the two batteries being now complete. It is to be regretted that they have lost Lieutenant-Colonel Wace's services as Commandant. I have no doubt that he will be worthily replaced by Major Stewart, who succeeds him.

I have heard with satisfaction that the Eastern Bengal State Railway Corps is about to be increased by a company from the north side of the river. This arrangement will bring the whole of the employes of the line into one corps of four companies.

It was my agreeable duty last year to congratulate the Cadet corps upon the fact that it had increased in strength by 200 during the previous twelve months. I hear that the cadets have worked hard, and have made great progress in shooting. I trust that they will persevere and show a further improvement next year.

I take this opportunity of expressing my pleasure at finding that the headquarters of the battalion, of which I laid the foundation-stone last year, are approaching completion. The building, which I hope to visit this afternoon, is apparently a commodious and suitable one. I venture to think that you are extremely fortunate in having obtained so good a site, and I doubt extremely whether a similar concession is likely to be made to any other applicants in future years.

Passing from these details, I think we may say that during the past year the Volunteers as a force have certainly gained ground and acquired a more definite and important place in the defensive system of the Empire. This has certainly been the case with regard to the Volunteer force in Great Britain. Every Volunteer in that force has now a place assigned to him, and, on an emergency occurring, will not need to inquire what he has to do, or where he has to go. In Calcutta you were called upon last month to take your turn at garrison duty in Fort William, while the regular troops were engaged in opposing the movements of an imaginary enemy upon the coast, and you received the thanks of the General Officer Commanding for the manner in which this duty was performed. Rehearsals of this kind will help you to understand what you have a right to expect, and what will be expected of you should an emergency ever arise in this country. I trust that both officers and men will realise the weight of the responsibility which belongs to them, and will endeavour, by their increased efficiency, to add every year to the military strength of the Indian Empire.

## THE BURMA RELIEFS.

The programme of sailings of Her Majesty's Indian Marine ships *Dalhousie*, *Canning*, *Clive* and *Mayo* for the withdrawal of troops from Burma and Chittagong to India during April and May are as follows:—

Per the *Dalhousie*.

Leave Chittagong 5th April, arrive Calcutta 7th April, 2-2nd Gurkhas (250) and details.

Leave Chittagong 13th April, arrive Calcutta 15th April, 80 mules and details.

Leave Chittagong 9th May, arrive Calcutta 11th May, 200 mules and followers.

Leave Chittagong 17th May, arrive Calcutta 19th May, Field Hospital, Sappers and Survey and mules.

Leave Chittagong 25th May, arrive Calcutta 27th May, 3rd Bengal Infantry (350) and Field Hospital.

Per the *Canning*.

Leave Rangoon 14th April, arrive Calcutta 18th April, 33rd Bengal Infantry.

Leave Rangoon 27th April, arrive Calcutta 1st May, 42nd Gurkhas.

Leave Rangoon 9th May, arrive Calcutta 13th May, 10th Bengal Infantry.

Leave Chittagong 19th May, arrive Calcutta 21st May, 350 mules and 275 followers.

Leave Chittagong 27th May, arrive Calcutta 29th May, 350 mules, section Field Hospital, and followers.

Two sections of No. 7 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, numbering about 150 men, to be sent with regiments if possible.

PER THE *Clyde*.

Leave Rangoon 22nd April, arrive Calcutta 26th April, 17th Bengal Infantry.

Leave Chittagong 7th May, arrive Calcutta 9th May; Chittagong 15th May, arrive Calcutta 17th May; Chittagong 23rd May, arrive Calcutta 25th May; 350 mules, &c., on each trip.

PER THE *Mayo*.

Leave Bombay 2nd April, arrive Chittagong 12th April.

Leave Chittagong 15th April, arrive Bombay 25th April, 28th Bombay Pioneers.

Some of these dates may have to be altered, as it is uncertain whether the 10th Bengal Infantry and 42nd Gurkhas will arrive at Rangoon in time to embark on the 27th April and 9th May respectively.

DEPARTURE OF H.M.'S TROOPSHIP *CROCODILE*.

Her Majesty's troopship *Crocodile*, Commander R. Evans, sailed April 4 for England with 55 officers, 13 ladies, 14 officers' children, 883 European rank and file, 64 women, and 170 children. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—Major-General J. H. White and daughter, Bo. R.E.; Col. H. A. Bushman, Bengal; Col. and Mrs. A. D. Sapartas and two children, Manchester Regiment; Surgeon-Major and Mrs. A. Anderson and six children, Bengal Medical Staff; Surgeon-Major R. M. Craig, Bo. Med. Staff; Lieut.-Col. S. Acklom, Connaught Rangers; Major and Mrs. M. N. O'Connor and child, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Major C. Taylor, East Surrey; Major and Mrs. H. G. Kunhart, R.E.; Capt. Hon. P. Sidney, 3rd Rifle Brigade; Qr.-Mr. D. Shawe, 17th Lancers; Surgn. R. J. S. Simpson, Bengal Med. Staff; Surgn. V. E. Hunter, Bo. Med. Staff; Capt. and Mrs. H. W. Scott, Leicester; Capt. W. D. Lindley, Ms. R.E.; Surgn. F. A. Saw, Bengal M.S.; Capt. and Mrs. A. G. B. Stubbs, Bengal A.V.D.; Capt. G. M. Walter, Devonshire; Capt. H. F. Coleridge, N. Lancaster; Captain and Mrs. G. R. V. Hume and child, Bo. Seaforth Highrs.; Capt. W. S. Kays, K. R. Corps; Capt. G. R. Elliott, Seaforth Highrs.; Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Downing, Rl. Irish Regt.; Capt. G. W. Hume, Gloster Regt.; Lieut. Deline Radcliffe, Bo. Staff Corps; Lieut. C. M. Cartwright, Bo. Staff Corps; Lieut. R. H. P. Snow, Wiltshire; Lieuts. A. G. Davidson, G. W. Priestly, and Whiffin, Bo. Staff Corps; Vety.-Surgeon and Mrs. A. H. Waddell and two children, Ms. A.V.D.; Lieut. C. R. C. Ellis, Scottish Rifles; Lieut. R. W. B. Phillipson, 7th Dgn. Guards; Lieut. M. J. C. Dennis, Bo. R.A.; Lieut. R. Brocklehurst, Ms. Somerset; Lieut. G. O. R. Wynne, Beng. Rl. Irish Regt.; Lieut. J. E. L. Gibbs, Ms. Oxford; Qr.-Mr. G. Herbert and three children, Bo. Rl. Fusrs.; Lt. W. H. Persse, 2nd Dgn. Gds.; Lt. G. Calvert, Beng. R.A.; Lieut. W. C. Hall, Rl. W. Fusrs.; Lieut. A. Campersmith, Beng. R.A.; Lieut. C. H. Renwick, Ms. Norfolk; Lieut. J. G. R. Swanson, Ms. Worcester; Lieut. M. W. Kirk, Rl. Lancaster; 2nd Lieut. R. V. Vassar Smith, Beng. R.A.; 2nd Lieut. M. S. Williams, Beng. R.A.; 2nd Lieut. W. Martin Leake, Ms. Cheshire; 2nd Lieut. L. P. H. Bliss, Duke of Cornwall's; 2nd Lieut. E. E. Bernard, Devonshire; 2nd Lieut. P. Holland Prior, Beng. 3rd Dgn. Gds.; 2nd Lieut. W. D. M. Lee, Beng. Warwick; 2nd Lieut. W. F. F. Horwood, Ben. 5th Lancers. For Malta—Capt. G. D. Carleton, Bo. Leicester. For Aden—Capt. A. F. Montanaro, Ms. R.A.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 11, Rome (s.), Bombay; India (s.), Calcutta; 16. Capella (s.), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—April 11, Singapore (s.), Marseilles; 16, Douro (s.), Hull.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 11, Peninsular (s.), Bombay; City of Agra (s.), Bombay; City of Canterbury (s.), Calcutta; 12, Golconda (s.), Calcutta; Clan Buchanan (s.), Calcutta; 15, Strathesk (s.), Bombay.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, April 24; from Brindisi, May 5.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Morland, Miss Burns, Captain Bald, Mr. T. P. Coles, Mrs. Baker, Mr. T. O. Lloyd, Capt. Hicks-Beach.

For Brindisi: Mr. Escombe, Mr. Woodhouse.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. Applegate, Capt. W. E. Rowe.

For Bombay: H.E. Sir A. Havelock and suite, Lady and Miss Havelock and servants, Mr. G. E. Jones, Mr. Roger Smith, Rev. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. Cama, Mr. R. T. Smith, Capt. Hon. T. St. Aubyn, Major Hon. M. Curzon. From Brindisi: Col. G. E. Handcock, Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Gaikwad, Mr. R. C. Jones, Mr. Pritchard.

For Ismailia: From Brindisi: Mr. Butcher.

For Kurrachee: From Brindisi: Lieut. G. R. Crawford.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, May 2.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Rawnsley, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Shaw, Mr. T. H. Walker, Mr. T. W. Sykes, Mrs. Martin, Lieut.-Col. Bannister, Mrs. Bannister and child, Mr. and Mrs. McMurtie, Capt. W. H. Cummings.

For Malta: Lieut. T. C. Skinner, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Bramston, Major L. E. Coker.

For Calcutta: Mr. Paris, Capt. Gastrell, Mr. T. Geddes, Mr. A. Sharpe, Mrs. McCabe.

For Port Said: Two Messrs. Nicholl.

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London, May 2; from Brindisi, May 12.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Sprott, Mr. Liardly, Capt. G. M. Saunders, Mr. Chand, Mr. Nahil Chand, Major F. M. Reid. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burke, Mr. W. C. Rand.

For Colombo: Miss C. A. Jones.

For Alexandria: Surg. D. Stiell, Sergt. Woodhall.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, May 8; from Brindisi, May 19.

For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Hind, Sergt. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Watson.

For Bombay: Mr. E. Pears, Mrs. R. V. Lloyd, Mrs. J. Nugent, Mrs. Candy, Mr. and Mrs. W. Candy, Mr. A. A. Garstin. From Brindisi: Syud Hussein, Lieut. Robertson, Lieut. H. Clowes.

For Madras (via Bombay): Mrs. R. O. Lloyd.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, May 16.

For Gibraltar: Dr. A. Bruce Low, Mr. and Mrs. Wildbore, Gunner Pincock.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Ormerod and infant, Mrs. Hughes Garbett, Mrs. C. T. Gaddes.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, May 16; from Brindisi, May 26.

For Bombay: Mr. G. A. Ward, Lieut. G. Fullerton, Lieut. S. D. Ketchen. From Brindisi: Rev. J. Beck, Dr. Cooke, Mr. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Tisdall, Mr. Gerrard, Mr. G. R. Duncan, Hon. Mrs. Justice Parsons.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Pitfield.

For Alexandria: Miss Roper.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, May 22; from Brindisi, June 2.

For Bombay: Surgeon-Major Barker, Capt. E. Lawford.

For Gibraltar: Gunner Smith.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail April 24.

For Madras: Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. G. Glendenning, Mr. R. Potta, Mr. A. Crichton Mitchell, Mr. H. M. Mann.

For Colombo: Major J. W. Yerbury, R.A., Mrs. G. A. Dick, Miss Dick, Miss E. Dick, Mr. C. W. Gray.

For Port Said: Lieut. V. Henry, Mr. Thomas Chinn.

For Calcutta: Miss McLeod, Miss Sylvester.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail May 8.

For Aden: Capt. and Mrs. J. Mosse.

For Madras: Miss Pease.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Captain P. W. Case, at Bombay, March 31.

From London: Mr. J. B. Duncan, Mr. Parr, Lieut. W. Nelson, Mrs. A. Freeman, 2nd Lieut. J. H. Peck, Mr. I. Clark, Miss Smithwhite, Sister Harriet, Mr. A. R. Barrow, Mr. C. Briggs, Jun., Mr. G. Lenmane. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Cunningham, Major R. Lawrence, Lieut. Philpotts, Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Thomson and infant, Mr. F. F. Richards, Mr. J. A. Gibbon, Mr. J. A. H. Elliott, Mr. Hargreaves, Mr. S. Sobraj, Mr. R. Macdonald, Miss Pickering, Mr. and Mrs. Brooke, Mr. N. W. Fox, Captain Gilbert.

From Aden: Mr. Alfred Ditman, Mr. Vydina, Mrs. Hormusjee Nusservanji and three children, Mr. S. Orner, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dias, Mr. P. Francis.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. C. Fraser, from Bombay, April 4.

For London: Mr. E. C. Baker, Miss Baker, Miss Chavasse, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Herbert Wright, Mrs. and Miss Harwood and infant, Mrs. Ward, Mr. A. Priestley, Mrs. Rix and infant, Mrs. Laurie and child, Master and Miss Fentiman, Rev. and Mrs. D. Hutton, Miss Hutton, Mr. W. Bruce, Miss Bremer, Mrs. Tebbs, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Herbert Hayfield, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Miss Baron, Miss Drysdale, Mrs. Davis and two children, Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bedford, Mrs. Chard, child and infant, Miss M. Vane, Mr. E. Plomer, Mr. A. Jones, Mr. D. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wilson and child, Miss O'Flynn, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Bomford and two children, Mrs. Evans, three children and infant, Miss Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, three children and infant, Mr. Wingate, Mr. L. W. Hollis, Mr. J. J. Carver and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Aikin, Capt. E. E. Robertson, Mr. Ernest Lund, Col. H. M. Mallock, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lushington Taylor, child and infant, Mr. B. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, two children and three infants, Mrs. Ashdon, Mr. C. MacMillan, Mr. S. Seton Smith, Mr. Thos. Gahagan, Rev. and Mrs. Baumann and child, Miss Gregory, Mr. J. S. Bradstreet, Mr. T. Hind, Mr. G. H. Simmons, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Sadler and child, Mr. W. Chill, Mr. John Crompton, Col. H. Hammond, Mr. W. H. Property, Col. and Mrs. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. S. MacGregor, Mrs. Davies, Mr. J. E. Moultrie, Mr. R. H. Farquhar, Mr. G. Patten, Mr. P. G. Ashdown, Miss White, Dr. and Mrs. R. D. Murray and three children.

For Brindisi: Col. A. G. Begbie, Mr. F. Sessions, Miss Nainby, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White, Sir Charles and Lady Gough, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Major and Mrs. Bisset and infant, Mrs. Yate, Mr. Shah Najmuddin Ahmed, Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Mr. B. G. Geidt, Mr. and Mrs. Kersall, Mr. M. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Llewellyn, Miss Dyson, Mr. Jno. Hooper, Mr. Goldring, Dr. and Mrs. Famin and child, Mrs. Clarence Gibbert, Capt. E. C. Bethune, Mr. J. Crothwaite, Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, Major Burnaby, Mr. J. B. D. Adams, Mrs. Wallerstein, Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Mr. W. Seton Browne, Mr. Carnana, Mr. B. Finch, Col. and Mrs. Talbot-Coke, two Misses Talbot-Coke, Major Humfrey, Native Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland C. Alston, Mr. H. T. Ommanney, Mr. Tyrrell, Mr. C. H. Seely, Mr. K. M. Kothari, Mr. S. Hennessy, Mr. S. H. Berkley, Mr. A. J. Bridge, Mr. R. Telfer, Mr. Ahmed R. Sayani, Mr. Abdulla R. Sayani, Mr. John Boustead, Mr. O. Scott Skirving, Mr. E. Gallois, Mr. Wm. Watson.

For Port Said: Mr. Laroche, Mr. Larasin.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Whitworth.

For Ismailia: Mr. D. F. De Vitre.

For Aden: Capt. Mercer, R.A., General Nairne, Brig.-Gen. Sandford.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. P. W. Case, from Bombay, April 11.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Patch, Col. A. R. T. McRae, Mr. W. Goldring, Mr. H. F. Campbell, Mr. C. E. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. L. Fraser and child, Mr. A. V. Conybeare, M.P., Gen. R. C. Stuart, Mr. J. Denman, Mr. H. Barlow, Surg.-Major A. Cameron, Capt. Ross, Capt. Lawson.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. J. Hans, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. V. C. Kelker, Mr. G. Tulsee, Rev. M. Thomas, Capt. P. G. Huggins, Mrs. Huggins and infant.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. B. Norman, Mr. H. Hoey, Lieut. A. Mallaby, Rev. Johnson, Dr. Hamilton.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, from Bombay, April 12.

For London: Mr. A. Martindale, Mrs. Martindale and two infants, Miss Martindale, Mrs. J. Somerville and three children, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McNeill, Rev. W. and Mrs. Robb and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dunnett and two infants, Mrs. and Miss Middleton and two children, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Brock, three children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Poke and two children, Mr. R. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Petter, two children and infant, Miss Petter, Mrs. Anderson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Smythies and two children, Mr. A. Leatham, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. Berthon Preston, Surg.-Major Burnett, Mr. J. J. Alder, Mr. Pedler, Mr. Geo. Brown, Mr. Sherrock, Miss Harris, Col. FitzGerald, Mr. W. A. Talboys, Col. G. K. M. Walter, Baron Bentinck, Mr. G. R. Armstrong and two children, Mrs. Moore, Mr. J. La Reuss, Capt. A. Phayre.

For Marseilles: Mr. T. Herbert Wright, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. A. B. Hollis, Mr. and Mrs. Husband, Mrs. Bell, two children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Q. Hardy, Col. and Mrs. Prinsep, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Rooke, Mr. Noel Fenwick, Capt. and Mrs. Dunn, Mr. J. E. Baillie, Mrs. T. B. Fry, Mr. F. R. Tebbs, Dr. and Mrs. Charles, Rev. and Mrs. G. T. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Buyers, Lord and Lady Reay, Mrs. Burt and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Johnson and two children, Mr.

Sparonborg, Mrs. Tremenheere, Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Walker and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Tupper and three children, Mrs. Bagshawe, Mr. Edward Read, Mrs. Strong, Lieut. D. Haig, Lieut. G. O. L. Carew, Col. J. A. Hennessey, Mr. G. McCorkel, Major G. Hildebrand, Capt. Kirk, Mr. J. White, Mr. O. L. Harvey, Miss Calhoun, Mr. A. McNab, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Miss Duxbury, Mr. Henry, Mrs. Dowden, and child, Mr. Humphries, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cooper, Surg.-Major Gardner, Mr. Iskander, Brig.-Surg. A. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Arundel, Col. and Mrs. A. Godfrey, Lord C. FitzMaurice, Lady Evelyn FitzMaurice, Hon. E. and Mrs. White, Mrs. and Miss Empson, Lord William Beresford, Miss Richardson, Mr. Macintosh, Rev. G. L. and Mrs. Wharton and child, General Sir H. Prendergast, Lady Prendergast and infant, Miss Prendergast, Miss Ella Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Tebbs, Mr. O. Clarke, Mrs. Band.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, from London, April 17; from Naples, April 26.

For Calcutta: Mr. Stormouth, Mr. A. L. Ogden, Mr. J. Simpson, Mr. T. O. Morley, Mr. R. Ambler, Mr. J. Mellodew, Mr. Cary.

For Colombo: Mr. Vizard, Mr. C. Fraser. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Oswald.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Savill, Miss Draper, Mr. and Mrs. T. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, Mr. Maynard, Mr. H. A. Clarke, Mr. G. H. Bent, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Bailey, Miss Farmer, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Adlington, Miss A. B. Clarke, Mr. H. B. Wildon, Mr. Corbett, M.P., Mr. Lamarque, Mr. C. L. Cazalit.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, Mrs. Martin and child, Mr. Kleinwort, Mr. Brown.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, Capt. E. Ashdown, from London, April 18; from Brindisi, April 28.

For Colombo: From Brindisi: Mr. A. M. Ashmore, Lieut. F. Bruce.

For Bombay: Mrs. H. D. Douglas and infant, Mrs. David, Mr. S. B. Fairless, Mr. H. S. Watson, Mr. Jai Bhai, Sergt. Watkins, Mr. J. Hadna. From Brindisi: Mr. A. Frere, Capt. E. J. Medley, Mr. Wetherill, Mr. E. C. Johnson, Miss Lawford, Mr. H. S. Lemon, Mr. C. W. Vreede.

For Malta: Mr. W. Gault, Mr. and Mrs. Emberton and family, Mr. Rundle Carpenter, Lieut. K. C. Wright.

For Kurrachee: Mr. R. B. Yates. From Brindisi: Mr. T. H. Smith.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Brierley, Miss Woods, Mrs. Dooral, Mr. W. Lawson, Mrs. Kerr and two infants. From Venice: Rev. J. E. Lawson.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Ford.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, sailed April 12.

For Colombo: Mr. G. Brereton, Mrs. A. Murray, Mr. W. B. D. Beatty, Mr. C. W. Gray, Mrs. and Mr. Bredin, Lieut. G. P. Campbell, R.E., Miss Champey, Mr. L. P. White, Mr. E. Bruce, Colour Sergt.-Major A. T. Peck.

For Calcutta: Mr. Dickson, Mrs. Scott, Mr. F. Morgan, Mr. Skinner, Mr. G. A. and Miss Richardson.

For Madras: Mrs. Hobday, Mr. W. Trevend, Miss Dewing, Mr. W. C. A. Pritt, Mrs. W. M. Gerrard, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. Bates.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, sailed April 19.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Forsyth and four children, Mr. H. Lennard, Miss Archer, Lieut. C. Griffiths, Col. and Mrs. G. Young, Capt. H. F. Macartney, Miss Sharpley, Mr. R. Clutterbuck, Mr. A. Redwood, Lieut. L. E. Cooper, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. A. Crocker.

## PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889-90.

## HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsmouth.
Crocodile .....	—	—	—	15 Apr.	24 Apr.
Serapis .....	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	25 Apr.	29 Apr.	8 May

A BAD OUTLOOK FOR INDIA.—China seems at length to be awakening from her peculiar apathy and conservatism in more directions than that of railways. She is now threatening the millowners of Bombay and Bengal, and has taken into serious consideration a memorial to the throne which has been prepared by Chang Chih-Tung, the acting governor, advocating the establishment in Canton of cotton mills under Government supervision and the purchase of machinery for reeling yarn and weaving cloth "with a view to the improvement of trade and the prevention of the outflow of money." If the experiment prove successful, Government mills will also be erected at other parts of the Empire. If it does prove a success, the outlook for this country is not a cheerful one.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—March 28.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 99½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	102½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	103	to	—
Gooria Spinning Bonds ...	104	to	—

## BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay ...	5 pr.ct.	917½
Bank of Bengal ...	5 pr.ct.	990
Bank of Madras ...	9 pr.ct.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	5 pr.ct.	185
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	17½ pr.ct.	19
National Bank of India ...	5 pr.ct.	183

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	—	18 pr.ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	142½
Breul's Cawnpore Press ...	—	—	—
Ca., Limited ...	200	16	90
Colaba ...	1,880	25	880
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	—
East India ...	1,000	180	1,800
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,200
French ...	all	50	—
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	40	425
Mercantile ...	125	7½	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	440
Munim M. ...	all	25	135
New Berar ...	500	45	540
New Indian ...	125	11	85
Prince of Wales ...	400	40	810
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,250
Sind ...	750	50	460
Volkart ...	all	60	615

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	100
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	415
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	20	200
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	57
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	—	—
Ld. (Bellary) ...	1,000	—	—
Bhowmuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25	625
Central India ...	500	45	830
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	40	435
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	50	850
Empress Co. ...	all	25	465
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	415
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	110
Hindustan ...	1,000	30	660
Hingurhat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	805
Imperial Cotton ...	500	35	850
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	850
James Greaves ...	500	25	480
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewras Baloo ...	1,000	45	780
Khandesh ...	1,000	50	540
Khatoo Mackunjee ...	1,000	40	520
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Madras United ...	1,000	100	1,825
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,060
Mazagon ...	250	5	90
Morarij Goculdass ...	1,000	75	1,475
Naigam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	525
Oriental ...	625	10	825
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	60
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,250
Sunderdas ...	1,000	80	950
Southern India ...	500	15	110
Southern Maharashtra ...	250	12½	265
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	350
Western India ...	1,000	25	400

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con. solidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	465

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	84
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	8,083
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	60
Kemp & Co. ...	175	362
Mechanics' Building Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,210
Thacker and Co. ...	25	115

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

## CALCUTTA.—March 31.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs 99 11 to 99 12
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	— 0 to —
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	100 12 to 101 0
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	100 12 to 101 0
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890) ...	102 0 to —
6 of 1873 (1891) ...	104 0 to —
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	102 0 to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	102 0 to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	102 4 to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	102 8 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	99 12 to —

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	115 to —
Allahabad ...	100	200 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	165 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	980 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	172½ to —
Himalaya ...	100	125 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	106 to —
National of India ...	£12½	165 to 170
Rohilkund Kumson ...	100	110 to 112
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	50 to —

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Alipore Coal ...	100	80 to 81
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	182 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	101 to 102
Bengal Coal ...	100	1,800 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	£17a.6d.	12 to 12½
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	2½ to —
Bengal Mills ...	£10	170 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	76 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	405 to —
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	65 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	98 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100	180 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	98 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	127 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	116 to —
Chiprora Hydraulic Press ...	100	87 to 81
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	135 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	67 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	175 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	81 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100	200 to 202
Gouropore ...	100	124 to 125
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	81 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	120 to 121
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	85 to 80
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	82 to 79
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	221 to 222
Murree Brewery ...	100	138 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	146 to 150
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	95 to 96
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100	188 to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	86 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	62 to 63
Riverside Press ...	100	68 to 69
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	250 to —
Seepore Jute Manufactory ...	100	98 to 99
Strand Bank Press ...	100	81 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	98 to —

## TEA COMPANIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100	62 to —
Acruttipore (Cachar) ...	100	45 to —
Assam ...	£280	600 to —
Balaun (Darjiling) ...	100	88 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	62 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	58 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	185 to —
Do. contributory ...	100	95 to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	81 to —
Central Cachar ...	200	95 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	23 to 22
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	32 to 33
Chota Nagpore ...	100	25 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	10 to —
Coochbeela (Cachar) ...	100	15 to —
Darjiling ...	100	122 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	80	47 to —
Dehra Dun ...	100	45 to —
Deesai and Farbut (Assam) ...	100	104 to —
Dhuniadi ...	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	50 to 51
Eastern Cachar ...	100	80 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	36 to —

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	130	55 to 65
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	180 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	80 to 82
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	52 to 53
Hoolmuree (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Hoolungrie (Assam) ...	100	74 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	12 to 13
Kangra Valley ...	100	— per
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	60	61 to 63
Kurchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	77 to 78
Do. contributory ...	200	57 to 58
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	270 to —
Lakatoora (Sylk) ...	100	50 to 51
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	47 to 48
Loohah ...	100	130 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	Liquidation.
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 12
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	120 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	110 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	Nominal.
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to —
Rattareah (Syhet) ...	100	38 to 40
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	58	22 to 23
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	88 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	67 to 68
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	43 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to 100
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	181 to 185
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to —

## LONDON.—April 21.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	PRICE.
8 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all p.c. ...	100 to 100½
8½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	108½ to 108½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	— to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	106 to 108
4 Do. 1888-90 ...	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 100

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	PAID.	PRICE.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	122 to 125
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	134 to 138
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	132 to 134

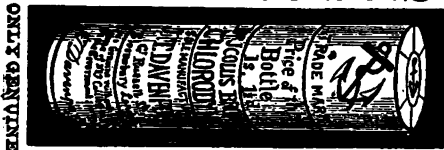
## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	98	to	100
Bengal Central, Lm., Sha. ...	5	5½	to	5½
B. B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	186	to	188
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	28½	to	24
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953. ...	—	24	to	25
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	27½	to	28½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p.c.	—	112	to	114
Great I. Peuin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	171	to	178
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	149	to	151
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	141	to	143
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	135	to	137
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	—	to	—
Rohilk. and Kumnon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	114	to	116
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 190	24½	to	24½	
Do. do. B. Ann. 1908	5	27½	to	28½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	128	to	132
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd. ...	20	116	to	118
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	120	to	122
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	112	to	114





# FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE



**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE** (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED A REMEDY to denote which he coined the word **CHLORODYNE**. Dr. Browne is the **SOLE INVENTOR**, and, as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false. This Caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was **UNDOUBTEDLY** the **INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE**, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13th, 1884.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is the **TRUE PALLIATIVE** in **NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.**

**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT** that it **ACTS** as a **CHARM**, one dose generally sufficient. **DR. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."**

From **SYMES & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Simla: Jan. 5, 1880.**

To **J. T. DAVENPORT, London.**

DEAR SIR.—We congratulate you upon the widespread reputation this justly-esteemed medicine has earned for itself all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but a transient one. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of **DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms

of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power.

We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescriber and patient alike.—We are, Sir, faithfully yours, **SYMES & CO., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is a liquid medicine, which assuages **PAIN OF EVERY KIND**, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, **WITHOUT HEADACHE, AND INVIGORATES** the nervous system when exhausted.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** rapidly cuts short all attacks of **EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.**

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—The **IMMENSE SALE** of this **REMEDY** has given rise to many **UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS**. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

**SOLE MANUFACTURER, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, St. Russell St. W.C.**

SENT CARRIAGE PAID AT OUR RISK.



**J. B. DENT & SONS,**  
**ENGLISH LEVER WATCH**  
**MANUFACTURERS,**

**IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS,**

AND

**189, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND,**

SUPPLY THEIR CELEBRATED

**CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER**  
**WATCH for £5.**

**Warranted for Five Years.**

This Watch deserves the name given it: **THE CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER OF THE WORLD**, highest finish, jewelled in every part, Chronometer balance, full capped movement, sterling Silver Cases, with unbreakable Crystal Glass face, last a lifetime. In 18-carat Gold Cases, £12.

Gentleman's strong, reliable Sterling Silver Lever Watches from £2 2s., sent carriage paid at our risk. Our Lady's Watches, in beautifully Chased Cases, at the same reduced price.

Send for J. B. Dent and Sons' Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewellery, Electro Plate, &c., &c., sent free by post.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to J. B. Dent and Sons, at the General Post Office, London, addressed to J. B. Dent and Sons, British Empire, London and Provincial Watch Manufactory, 189, Blackfriars Road, London, England.



**W. ENGLISH,**  
**ARMY & NAVY**  
**OUTFITTER,**

Nos. 3, 4, 10, & 11,

**ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, PALL MALL, S.W.**

Established 1860.

**SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.**

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for any Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.

Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

**67, HAYMARKET.**

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

**EPPS'S**

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**COCOA**

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

LONDON: Printed by **WOODFALL & KINDER**, 70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by **CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON**, 13, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.—April 21, 1890.

## **EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,** **PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.**

**NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,**  
**AND FINE DRY COLOURS**

*SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.*

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

**MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.**

**155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
**STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.**

*NOW READY.*

Demy 8vo., with Oblong 8vo. Atlas. Price, the Two Vols., cloth, 30s.

THE

**CULTIVATED ORANGES AND LEMONS**  
OF  
**INDIA AND CEYLON.**

*With Researches into their Origin, and the Derivation of their Names, and other Useful Information.*

WITH AN

**Atlas of 259 Plates and Descriptive Letterpress.**

BY

**E. BONAVIA, M.D.,**  
**Brigade Surgeon, Indian Medical Service.**

*CONTENTS:*

CHAPTER.

- I. The Seville Group.
- II. The Khatta Group.
- III. The Portugal and Malta Group.
- IV. The Amilbed and Pummelo Group.
- V. The Suntara Group.
- VI. The Mandarin and Keonly Group.
- VII. The Thambiri Group.
- VIII. The Citron Proper.
- IX. The Lemon Group.

CHAPTER.

- X. The Lima and Lime Proper.
- XI. The Cultivation of the Orange, Lemon, &c.
- XII. The Uses and Commercial Products of the Citrus.
- XIII. The Orange and Lemon Trade of India.
- XIV. The Morphology of the Citrus.
- XV. Discussion of the Origin of the Citrus in India and the Derivation of its Vernacular Names.

*APPENDIX.*

Containing a translation of the Chapters on the Citrus in the "*Flora of Amboyna*," by Rumphius, besides information which may be useful to Planters and Commercial People in India, and to Future Investigators of the Natural History of the Citrus.

**LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE,**  
**PALL MALL, S.W.; and**  
**CALCUTTA, 7, WELLESLEY PLACE.**

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

## AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.  
No. 1,955.]

LONDON, APRIL 28, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.

### CONTENTS.

—0—

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	387
NOTES OF THE WEEK ... ..	388
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ... ..	389
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
Indian Officers on Leave in England ... ..	390
A Happy Valley... ..	390
The Simla Evodus ... ..	390
Municipal Taxation in Calcutta ... ..	391
How We Govern the Empire ... ..	392
Anglo-Indian Celebrities at Home. II.—The Rev. Luke Rivington at Talbot-road, Bays- water ... ..	392
Engineering Colleges ... ..	393
Bengal, &c. ... ..	394
NOTICES OF BOOKS ... ..	395
The Industrial Arts of India ... ..	395
LEADING ARTICLES:—	
The English Soldier in India... ..	396
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	397
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	398
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	399
INDIA OFFICE ... ..	399
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	400
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	400
Elective Principle for India ... ..	402
A Russian View of the Congress ... ..	402
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ... ..	403
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ... ..	404
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	406
ADVERTISEMENTS ... ..	407

### OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—

Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE-WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET  
BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.  
separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI,  
EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY,  
every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS,  
and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND,  
and TASMANIA, and ALEXANDRIA,  
every alternate week.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices,  
122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur  
Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

#### LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

City of Bombay ... R. McNeill ... Friday, May 2

#### LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

City of Edinburgh ... W. H. Barham ... Thursday, May 1  
Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE AND WORKMAN, 36, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS AND CO., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVI- GATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.	Kurrachee and Bombay.
*Manora ... .. May 8	Kerbela ... .. May 10
*Gookha ... .. May 22	Kangra ... .. May 31
*Dorunda ... .. June 5	Honzada ... .. July 5
*Rewa ... .. June 19	Huzara ... .. Aug. 2

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.  
\*Africa ... .. May 12 \*Ethiopia ... .. July 7  
\*Madura ... .. June 9

\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or lock-outs.

Apply to GRAY, HAWES AND CO., 13, Austin Friars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEV, SEWELL AND CO., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO and RUBATTINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is requested.

s.s. PO, 3,200 tons May 1.  
s.s. DOMENICO BALDUINO, 5,500 tons, May 20.  
s.s. SINGAPORE, 5,000 tons, June 10.

Passengers should embark the previous day. Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 88, Fenchurch Street, London

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

### BOMBAY via TRIESTE and BRINDISI.—NOTICE to PASSENGERS.—

onthly Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

May 3 ... ..	Imperator ... ..	4,070 tons.
June 3 ... ..	Amphitrite ... ..	4,000 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,

127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.

Clan Macintosh ... ..	May 3
Clan Matheson ... ..	May 17

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, via Suez Canal.

Clan Graham ... ..	May 15
Clan Macgregor ... ..	May 24

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FENLAY, MUTR and Co.; or to CAYZER, IRVINE and Co., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street, Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., 23, Regent Street, S.W.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn), of London and Liverpool.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, AND GENERAL SHIPPING INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENCY AND GLOBE FOREIGN EXPRESS.

### PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND MERCHANDISE FORWARDED. PASSAGES ENGAGED. Baggage Collected and Shipped, and Insurances effected to all parts of the world.

Full information may be obtained on application at 10, Queen Street, Cheapside; and 23, Regent Street, London; and 10, North John Street, Liverpool.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK COR- PORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Authorised, £2,000,000 Subscribed and Paid up, £567,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.  
WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Bushire, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Kobe (Yokohama), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tabreez, Tarnatave, Teheran, Vladivostok, Yokohama,

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 183

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary with London Banks.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches.

INDIA...	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon
IN CEYLON	Colombo, Kandy, Galle.

**GARDEN & SON,**

200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**MILITARY & HUNTING  
SADDLERY,****HARNESS, ACCOUTREMENTS, &c.**

Patentees of "Safety Saddle Bar," strong,  
simple, and secure, and the "Grip-fast,"  
a secure Stop for Riding and  
Driving Reins.

**ROBT. S. GARDEN,  
GUN & SWORD  
MAKER,**

200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

**REVOLVERS OF ALL  
DESCRIPTIONS.**

Swords made to order, the blades thoroughly  
tested by machine on the Premises.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES CAREFULLY LOADED  
AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

Every Description of Sporting Apparatus.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

**BIRKBECK BANK, SOUTHAMPTON**

BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.

THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS,  
repayable on demand.  
TWO per CENT. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS  
calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not  
drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge,  
the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and  
Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends,  
and Coupons, and the purchase and sale of Stocks,  
Shares, and Annuities.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
post free, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual  
Receipts exceed Five Millions.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS  
PER MONTH, with immediate possession, and no  
Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK  
BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings,  
Chancery Lane.

HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE  
SHILLINGS PER MONTH, with immediate posses-  
sion, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply  
at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND  
SOCIETY, as above.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
on application

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**SMITH, KAY & CO.,**

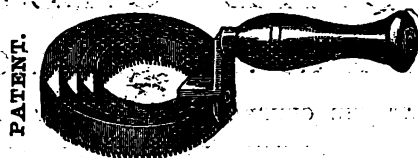
Late JEREMIAH SMITH &amp; CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS)

**MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT  
STATIONERS.****PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND  
LITHOGRAPHERS.**

ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR  
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.

**SPRATT'S PATENT  
SPRING  
CURRY COMB.**

Combines the Strength of Metal with the  
Elasticity of a Brush.

Japanned Black, 1/- each.  
Nickel Plated, 1/6 each.

**PATENT  
SALT ROLLER  
FOR  
HORSES AND CATTLE.**

In Galvanised Iron, complete with Bracket, 1s.  
In Enamelled Iron, 2s. complete each.  
In Grey Enamel, 1s. 6d. complete each.  
Extra Rollers, 8d. each.

Of all Merchants and Sporting Goods Dealers.

SPRATT'S PATENT, LIMITED, LONDON, S.E.

**ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S  
CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.**

PER DOZEN:—  
Children's 1/3 | HEMSTITCHED:  
Ladies' 2/4 | Ladies' 2/11  
Gent's 3/6 | Gent's 4/11  
Samples & Price Lists post free.  
**IRISH LINEN COLLARS  
AND CUFFS.**

"Their Irish Linen Collars,  
Cuffs, Shirts, &c., have the  
merits of excellence and cheap-  
ness."—*Court Circular*.

**COLLARS:** Ladies' and Chil-  
dren's 3-fold, 3/6 per doz.;  
Gent's 4-fold, 4/11 to 5/11 per  
dozen.  
**CUFFS** for Ladies, Gentlemen,  
and Children, from 5/11 per  
dozen.

ROBINSON AND CLEAVER, BELFAST.

Samples post free. Please name this Paper.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE  
CORPORATION.**

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.)

For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Branch: 29, PAUL MALL.

Accumulated Funds nearly £4,000,000.

The Total Claims paid by this Corporation have  
exceeded THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

**FIRE.**

Policies issued free of expense.  
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be  
paid whether the property be set on fire or not.  
An abatement equal to one year's charge is allowed on  
Policies issued for seven years.

**LIFE.**MODERN AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF  
ASSURANCE.

Unimpeachable Security. Large Bonuses. Liberal  
Conditions of Assurance.  
Guaranteed minimum Surrender Values.  
Policies protected against accidental forfeiture.  
Immediate Settlement of Claims.  
No fines or fees charged.

A Prospectus, Annual Report, and Balance Sheet will  
be forwarded on application.

E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary.

**COCKLE'S** FREE FROM  
MERCURY.**ANTIBILIOUS**

FOR  
BILE, LIVER,  
INDIGESTION, **PILLS.**  
&c.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGRE-  
DIENTS.

THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.  
THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.  
IN USE EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

4, GREAT ORMOND STREET,  
LONDON.

**N. THIERRY,**

MILITARY BOOT MAKER  
BEST QUALITY HAND SEWN  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
EASY & ELEGANT  
30 PER CENT LESS THAN WEST END PRICES

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER  
IN A FEW DAYS.

LONDON: 70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W.  
and 48, GRESHAM ST., E.C.

**SPECIALITY—**

The K and CHAMPION SHOOTING BOOTS, WATER  
PROOF THROUGHOUT, 27s. NETT

Illustrated Price Lists Post Free

An old boot is sufficient guide for size to ensure a good  
fit. 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT to Members of the  
Army and Navy C. S. S. A. and C. S. C. S. Stores.

**CERTAIN AND RAPID CURE.**

**RHEUMATISM,  
LUMBAGO,  
GOUT,**  
&c., &c.

**REYNOLDS'S  
SPECIFIC.**

Sold  
in Bottles,  
2/9 each.

By all the Principal  
Chemists throughout the  
World

**IMMEDIATE RELIEF.****ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—  
PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.**

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full par-  
ticulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either  
personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's  
Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical  
treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases  
excepted.

**A CURE FOR ALL!!****HOLLOWAYS OINTMENT**

This invaluable REMEDY if well rubbed into  
the system, will reach any internal complaint.  
It cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT,  
STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. For  
BAD LEGS, OLD WOUNDS, Sores, GOUT, RHEU-  
MATISM, and all Skin Diseases, it is unequalled



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 11th April; from Allahabad and Madras to the 9th April; and from Calcutta to the 8th April.

THE Viceregal party have commenced their tour in the Dun. On Saturday, April 5th, a beat for tiger took place a few miles from Dehra, but without any being found. The Viceroy then left Dehra for a few days' fishing in the Dun, and afterwards started for Mussoorie and Chakrata.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, having finished his inspection of the Bareilly garrison, has gone to Naini Tal. Lady Roberts has had a mild attack of influenza.

THE new Biluchistan Regulations were to come into force on the 19th inst.

THE HON. MR. F. B. PEACOCK, who shortly vacates his seat on the Bengal Board of Revenue preparatory to retirement from the service, was to be entertained at a farewell dinner in the Calcutta Town Hall on April 17th.

THE post of British Resident at Travancore and Cochin will shortly fall vacant on the retirement of Mr. J. C. Hannington, of the Madras Civil Service, who has held the appointment during the last eight years. Mr. H. B. Grigg, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, will fill the vacancy.

THE death from blood-poisoning, on April 4th, is announced of Colonel Lawrie, commanding the Royal Artillery at Mian Mir.

CAPTAIN PAKENHAM, A.D.C. to the Viceroy, is rather seriously indisposed at Simla. Captain Brasier-Creagh, A.D.C., who was about to proceed home on leave, has been obliged to postpone his departure in consequence.

THE Mahomedans of Upper India intend to present a memorial to the House of Commons, when a sufficient number of signatures have been obtained. It embodies a strong protest against the introduction of the principle of election into the constitution of the Indian Councils. A similar memorial is also being sent from Bengal, signed by the leading Mahomedans of that province.

THE withdrawal of the troops engaged in the Chin-Lushai operations is steadily proceeding. The whole of the Northern Column, detached from General Tregear's force to act against Lienpunga and his allies, have passed Changsil on their way to Cachar, the Frontier Police remaining to garrison the Than-ruma stockade, or Fort Aijal, as it is henceforth to be called.

THE Divisional Judge of Lahore has rejected the appeal of the Native journalist recently convicted of libelling the Raja of Faridkot. He has, at the same time, refused the application made on behalf of the Raja that the case should be sent up to the Chief Court with a view to the enhancement of the punishment. The original sentence of a fine of Rs. 1,000 therefore stands good.

THE Khojak is now almost pierced, but the engineers have found the last 300 feet the most difficult part of the whole job. The English miners, who have such previous experience as the Severn tunnel works, declare that they never knew ground so bad. However, the few feet left

cannot resist long; but the work is by no means ended when the perforation is achieved. The widening out and arching, above and below, for the tunnel is built up throughout with a complete barrel section, is the most laborious part of the undertaking.

THE selections from the records of the Indian Foreign Office dealing with the Hastings' period, will be published this month. Professor Forrest has embodied them in three volumes, and they are likely to prove very interesting.

LORD HARRIS, Governor-Elect of Bombay, arrived in the Indian Marine steamer *Tenasserim* on April 10th, and was accorded an enthusiastic reception. The Bombay Municipality presented an address of welcome.

H.E. LORD REAY left Bombay for England in the P. and O. s.s. *Oriental*. During the week his Excellency received farewell addresses from the Bombay Medical Union, the Chiefs of Kattiawar, the Surat Municipality and other institutions.

LORD REAY presided for the last time at Bombay Legislative Council on April 9th, when the Bombay Police Act was passed. On April 8th he opened the Allbless Obstetric Hospital.

LADY REAY received an address of farewell from the ladies of Bombay and the Purdah ladies.

MR. GRATTAN GEARY, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, filed a criminal information in the Police Court for a false and malicious libel uttered by a Mr. N. S. Symons, imputing that he had expressed open sympathy with the Fenians, and was, therefore, not a fit chairman for the Albert Victor Reception Committee. The Court fined Symons Rs. 300, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment.

THE ladies of Bombay are collecting subscriptions for a bust or statue of Lady Reay.

A NEW hospital at Sholapur is to be named after Lady Reay, as a tribute to her ladyship's labours on behalf of female medical relief.

AT a public meeting held in the Town Hall, Bombay, it was agreed to erect a statue to Lord Reay. Rs. 33,700 was reported to have been already subscribed.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY LANSDOWNE AND SUITE will arrive in Mussoorie about the middle of this month, *en route* to Simla, *via* Chakrata and through the hills.

A REPRESENTATION was handed in to Government on Wednesday by the Duke of Connaught Memorial Committee in favour of the project for establishing a military college as a memorial to his Royal Highness.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears on very good authority that it has been decided that Sir F. Roberts will not have another year's extension of office, but it is quite possible he may remain out over the cold weather to meet the convenience of his successor, who will probably not arrive in India till the end of next March.

THE Chinese Amban is now at Darjeeling, *en route* for Lhasa. The ratification of the treaty is expected in about two months.

MUCH anxiety is felt as to the probable scarcity of water at Simla during the coming season.

INFLUENZA is spreading rapidly through Simla. Business in Calcutta is also variously affected by the epidemic.

THE investigations that are being made by the Geological Survey Department of India into the existence of coal in the Darjiling district are to be continued for some time longer.

IT is proposed to construct a loop line of railway to connect the towns of Narnoul and Kanand, in Patiala territory, with the Rewari-Ferozepore and Rajputana Malwal railways.

## NOTES.

THERE is little to comment upon in the news received from India to-day either by wire or Overland Mail. The Congress Committee at Calcutta, who have organised that a number of meetings shall be held, at which motions will be proposed declaring that Lord Cross' Bill is viewed with apprehension and alarm, and that if passed it will create deep and widespread discontent, are only "letting off steam." By this time they will have learnt how Babu Surendro Nath Banerjee has affected Clerkenwell and the British nation.

ACCORDING to the telegram from the correspondent of the *Daily News* despatched from Calcutta on Sunday night, two large meetings have been held in Calcutta. The speakers all belonged to the middle class of Hindoos, some speaking in English, others in Bengali. The streets in the neighbourhood of the meetings were decorated, and banners were displayed bearing the words, "No nomination," "No taxation without representation," "Justice to India," and "Bradlaugh for ever." Meetings have also been held in a number of Bengal Mofussil towns, at which similar motions have been passed, and a petition to Parliament decided on. The Mohammedans are everywhere holding opposition meetings.

THERE is no cause for alarm in all this. All Babudom may shout "Bradlaugh for ever!" but there the matter will end. He has yet not been so honoured even by that class as Prince Albert Victor has, to whom a Hindu temple is to be inscribed at Multa. Some Bengalis in that city of Hindu pilgrimage have built a temple for the location of the Goddess Kali. The inscription to be put on the entrance of the temple will be worded as follows:—"God Save His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. Landed in India, November, 1889."

THE Bombay papers are filled with the accounts of the ceremonial farewells, &c., on the occasion of Lord Reay's taking leave of the presidency over which he has governed neither wisely nor well. The Natives, to whom he played the sympathising friend have, of course, been profuse in their adulations, and their praise has been smeared on him as though it were ghee. They are going to give him a statue, "so as to add him to their Valhalla of Anglo-Indian heroes."

BUT this is what the leading paper of the Presidency, the *Times of India*, says:—"It would be idle to attempt to discuss the fact that his Lordship's departure is heralded with pleasure by every branch of the services, Covenanted and Uncovenanted. It is difficult to say whether the members of the Civil Service, the Public Works Department, the Medical Service, the Educational Department, or the Forest Department take the most satisfaction in thinking that the disheartening experiences of the last few years are over. The feeling in the services is very strong, and this we must remember is the opinion entertained of Lord Reay by the men who have had the best opportunities of knowing what he really is, and what he has actually done. His appointment, now that we can look back upon it, was a blunder from the first, and we hope the mistake will never be repeated of sending a foreigner to rule over a dependency where it is essential that the prestige of the English name should be kept up, where the first qualification necessary in a ruler is a determination to do nothing to weaken that, and where, above all else, an Englishman's word should be his bond."

REGARDING the proposed factory legislation for India the *Pioneer* says that the general opinion there is that the measure goes too far in imposing restrictions upon Native workers in mills:—"The sensational stories about the 'slavery' of women and children have been concocted, of course, for home consumption. They have no real basis of truth, and the operatives themselves would be the first to deny them. In Bombay, Calcutta and elsewhere the

most prosperous families among the working classes are those whose members are employed in local mills, and ample evidence is forthcoming that they are contented with their lot. Mr. Holt Hallett may urge in the English Press that the regulations adopted at the Berlin Conference for limiting the labour of women and children should be made the basis of the Indian Factory Act, but his opinion on such a matter will carry no weight in this country. His object is to win the approval of Lancashire manufacturers, with a view to gaining their support for his railway schemes in Siam and the Southern Shan States, the impracticability of which we have frequently noticed. Against his opinion we may place that of the Calcutta Trades Association, who have just addressed the Bengal Government on the subject. They deprecate any further action on the part of the legislature which might tend to injure and depress manufacturing industries, and consider that the amended Bill now under consideration is both unnecessary and objectionable. The Secretary of State should take careful note of the views expressed in India before allowing himself to be coerced by English millowners, whose sole object is to check the out-turn of Bombay factories."

SEVERAL newspapers in India, commenting on the recent fatal accidents at polo, have advocated the military authorities discountenancing the game altogether; and one paper has even gone as far as to state that Sir Frederick Roberts is about to issue an order to the army prohibiting polo tournaments. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says that if the military authorities meditate taking any action in this direction, it will be a complete reversal of their present policy. An order now exists to the effect that, when an officer applies to enter the Cavalry branch of the Indian service, his commanding officer is to report, among other things, whether the applicant is fond of pig-sticking and polo."

THE following ought to interest Mr. Goschen. Under the heading "Disclosure of Budget Secrets" the *Rangoon Gazette* says:—"It is curious that the Jews are the only people in Rangoon who received, in time to profit by it, intelligence of the raising of the rate of duty on spirits to Rs. 6 per gallon, which took place last week. On Friday we were asked by more than one European firm if we had received a telegram on the subject. We had not; and we learn that even the Chief Collector of Customs did not receive intimation of the change until after business hours on Friday. In the meantime some of the Jewish firms here had got the information from their Calcutta friends, and were able to purchase large quantities of liquor from the European importers without the enhancement in the rate of duty being taken into consideration. The change was made suddenly and secretly; but it looks as if someone in Calcutta had made the intentions of Government known to some particular friends. The delay in apprising the Chief Collector of Customs at Rangoon of the change is remarkable, and someone should be 'wiggled' for the omission. The intentions of Government in such a matter should be made known simultaneously to all interested. Meantime, the Jews have scored in being enabled to purchase large quantities of liquor at two rupees below its market value. Of course, if the merchants have stipulated in their contracts that changes in the rate of duty are to affect the price of the liquor, they will be able to recover the extra rupee per gallon from the purchasers; but, we believe, few, if any, of them ever adopt this precaution."

THE *Times of India* says:—"There is a good prospect of an Indian team being formed to compete at home at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association in July next. As the competition will take place at the new and untried ranges at Brookwood, colonial and home competitors will, as regards the peculiarities of the ranges, stand on an almost equal footing this year. Endeavours are being made to obtain concessions so as to reduce the rates of travelling expenses, not only by the sea route, but also by the overland route, so that members of the team who

can only obtain short leave may have the opportunity of accustoming themselves to the great variations of light, atmosphere, &c., prevailing in England as compared with India. It is to be hoped the scheme of forming a representative Indian team will not fall through, but in any case the Indian Volunteers are pretty sure to be represented this year at the great English shooting tournament."

SOME modifications have been made in the terms under which grants of land are officers and men in Upper Burma belonging to the military police on conclusion of their service under Government. The area to be granted is not to exceed 200 acres for a commissioned officer, half that space for the non-commissioned ranks, and 50 acres for privates. The provisions regarding free tenure and future assessment are liberally framed, and Government offer loans on easy terms to those who may need them. The districts in which land can be taken up in large areas are Katha and Shwebo, through which the new Mu Valley Railway and its extensions will pass. In Shwebo there are 40,000 acres available, and it is stated that hardly any expenditure will be necessary for clearing the ground and providing a water-supply.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA APRIL 27.

The National Congress wirepullers are now busily engaged in getting up an agitation against Lord Cross's Councils Bill. Their organs publish daily a series of telegrams from various parts of Bengal giving accounts of meetings which are invariably described as crowded and enthusiastic. These telegrams, as a rule, come from more or less obscure provincial towns, while the lists of the speakers at the meetings seldom contain any well-known or influential names. Two meetings with the same object were held in Calcutta yesterday, but here, too, there seems to have been a scanty attendance of the upper classes of Hindoo society, and the speakers for the most part were men who are best known as leaders in the Congress movement. Resolutions were passed to the effect that the meetings viewed Lord Cross's Bill with alarm, and thought the time had come when elective institutions might be introduced, also that reform and expansion of the Councils as embodied in Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill had become essential in the interests of England and India.

Attempts will, of course, be made to represent these meetings as indicating the opinion of the entire Hindoo population, whereas in fact they have the support of only a small but noisy section. Several leading Native newspapers condemn them strongly; thus *Reis and Rayet* says the whole thing is suspicious in the extreme, and has all the elements of a discreditable hole-and-corner movement. *Hope*, another Native newspaper, points out that the British Government has promptly met the first demand on the part of educated India to be admitted to a share in the management of the country's affairs, and India should receive the privileges now about to be conferred with a spirit of conciliation and not with condemnation.

Meanwhile, the Mahomedans are not relaxing their efforts to make their wishes known to Parliament. The petition of their patriotic association in favour of Lord Cross's Bill has received over 23,000 signatures, while the petition to the same effect, prepared by the National Mahomedan Society of Calcutta, has been adopted by 57 branch societies in all parts of India, and will probably receive not fewer than 100,000 signatures.

The commercial community of Calcutta have been somewhat alarmed by what appears to be a hasty and ill-considered step on the part of the income-tax authorities. A requisition was issued lately, calling upon the merchants to submit a return showing the names of the persons who consign goods to them for sale, and the profits made by the consignors on the sale of their consignments. Some little time ago the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce raised the question whether the income-tax should be levied on the profits on consignments made by persons not residing in British India. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce took the matter up and represented it to the Government, which replied that the subject had been referred to the local authorities for consideration. It is understood that all the local administrations except Madras expressed the opinion that such profits should be exempted,

and the Chamber is now pressing the Supreme Government to issue orders, accordingly, as it believes that delay in doing so will have a damaging effect on trade.

In the course of the debate on the Budget in the Legislative Council a month ago, Sir Alexander Wilson, speaking on behalf of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, expressed the entire concurrence of that body with the Finance Minister's policy of refusing to make the cash balance at the Government treasuries available to the public for the furtherance of trade. The Upper India Chamber of Commerce Association, which is chiefly concerned with the cotton, grain, and seed trades, has now published a letter taking a directly opposite view. The members argue that, since the custom has been discontinued of making district balances available for short-date advances to the banks, money has become much dearer, and the natural development of agriculture and trade has been seriously restricted. They add that, if the rule be not modified, both agriculture and trade will be crippled.

The 33rd Madras Infantry, one of the regiments which has been abolished in connection with the scheme for a new local levy for Burma, was formerly disbanded at Madras on Monday, and its arms were lodged in the arsenal. The Native officers, the majority of the non-commissioned officers, and a portion of the rank and file will be pensioned, while the remainder will be drafted to other regiments. The Madras Press protested strongly against the disbandment, and it is understood that the local Commander-in-Chief also tried to prevent it.

A murderous assault was made on the Dewan of Cambay some days ago. A man entered the room where he was lying in bed and attempted to cut his throat. The assailant was interrupted and rushed out and managed to effect his escape, but subsequently he was arrested. There seems to have been two men implicated, one of whom kept watch outside while the other scaled the wall of the house, although it was guarded by five sepoy. The prisoners have made a full confession. The Dewan's wounds are slight, and he is progressing favourably.

The influenza epidemic now appears to be dying out in Calcutta and the plains, after having attacked a large proportion of the population and for a time seriously interfered with business. It is, however, still prevalent at the hill stations, where it has assumed a severer form. Several deaths have occurred at Simla, the victims being for the most part Bengalee clerks in the public offices.

The official *Gazette* announces that the Government have approved of a reconnoissance for a line of railway from Jubbulpore to Nagpore. The survey will be commenced shortly.

A Lahore paper states that the quarrel between Umra Khan of Jandol and his neighbours of Bajaur and Swat is growing to dimensions which may necessitate the interference of the Indian Government. An emissary from the chiefs of the two little frontier States has passed Peshawur on his way to entreat the Ameer's assistance against Umra Khan. He goes first to the Shinwari country to interview Gholam Haider Charhi, the Ameer's Commander-in-Chief. Failing success there he will go on to see the Ameer, who is still at Masar-i-Sherif.

## THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

RANGOON, APRIL 26.

Brigadier-General Symons is still at Haka superintending the arrangements for the garrison. The expedition will cease to be on a field service footing on the 30th inst. Brigadier-General Symons is expected to arrive at Rangoon about May 20.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

The Lushai chief Vantura, who was detained at Fort Tregear, escaped on the 17th inst. It is believed that he has gone to join Lienpunga, who is still at large.

The road to Haka has now been completed, after very arduous work.

## BURMA.

RANGOON, APRIL 26.

Sir C. Crosthwaite is going to Sandoway, on the Arracan coast. This locality was recently the scene of a somewhat serious fire, when a large portion of the town was burned. This is the Chief Commissioner's first visit to Arracan during his tenure of office.

The prevalence of leprosy in Upper Burma is attracting some attention.

The influenza epidemic has reached Mandalay.

A police-station in Upper Burma has been burned by dacoits.

The cadastral survey of the Kyanksai district, one of the most fertile and best irrigated in Upper Burma, is nearly finished. According to the percentage rate on the area found in cultivation the revenue should be ten lakhs, instead of five

lakhs, which the district now pays. The rate will probably be reduced, but there will be a substantial increase in the revenue.

## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

### INDIAN OFFICERS ON LEAVE IN ENGLAND.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

We have already notified that the authorities at the War and India Offices have decided that it will be expedient for the Commander-in-Chief in India to notify to officers of the Indian Army, by means of a general order, that such officers, when in England, and subject to military law, are placed for disciplinary purposes under the command of the Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Horse Guards. The necessity for this order, however, does not arise from a want of legal means of enforcing authority over officers of the Indian service on leave in England. It is true the India Office have had some doubt as to whether the Secretary of State for India has legal power to order the arrest of an officer in England, or to enforce his return to this country; but there has never been any doubt whatever that the military authorities at home have the legal power to enforce authority over Indian Officers. It has always been the opinion, and is now the opinion of the highest military legal authority, that the Commander-in-Chief in India, or the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency in which an officer would be serving if not on leave, is the superior officer of the latter while he is on leave in England or elsewhere for the purposes of section 9, Army Act, 1881; and that the disobedience of a lawful command emanating from either such superior officer would subject the offender to the penal consequences of that section; and also that the same consequences are attached to the disobedience of a lawful command given to such officer through the Adjutant-General of the Forces, Horse Guards. It was, however, considered undesirable that the Commander-in-Chief at home or the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards, should personally exercise this authority, and it became necessary to determine in what way it could be legally delegated to an Indian Military officer holding office in England. It was at first proposed to delegate this authority to the Military Secretary at the India Office, but this fell through owing to the fact that this appointment can be, and now is, held by an officer who, being on the retired list, cannot exercise military command. The Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Horse Guards was then selected, and it is this officer who will now have the legal power to personally exercise authority over Indian officers in England, as soon as the necessary notification is made in the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India. It is probable that the notification would have been issued by the India Office had it not been considered preferable, by the Judge Advocate-General, London, that this delegation should be from the military representative of the Crown, rather than from a Secretary of State. In future, the procedure in this matter will be, practically, somewhat as follows:—Should any officer of the Indian Army, while in England, and subject to military law, disobey the order of the Secretary of State to return to India, or should it be thought necessary to place such officer under arrest, the Secretary of State for India will instruct the Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Horse Guards to place him under arrest, and, if necessary, to order him to proceed under arrest to embark on board a troopship. If this order were disobeyed or evaded, it would then be legal to send a military escort to apprehend him, and convey him under military custody to the port of embarkation. The officer commanding the troops on board the vessel would then take charge of him, and hand him over, under arrest, on arrival in India, to the military authorities in this country. To sum up briefly, all this means that the legal power of personally exercising authority over Indian officers in England which up to date has been vested in the Commander-in-Chief at home or the Adjutant-General to the Forces only, is now delegated to the Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Horse Guards—or an officer of the Indian army on the active list. It is presumed that the interests of the officers concerned will not suffer by the delegation.

### A HAPPY VALLEY.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

The existence in a state of real independence of a group of small republics lying along both banks of the Indus, from Bunji to our district of Hazara on the left bank, and Swat on the right, is interesting, and points doubtless to the conclusion that Muhammadanism is of recent introduction in this practically unknown tract lying just beyond our frontier. The name Shinaki, by which the tract of country is known, means

the country of the Shins, and is that used by the people themselves and by their neighbours when speaking of this portion of the Indus valley. Dardistan was a name coined by Dr. Leitner and applied to it, but it is quite unrecognised along the Indus; only one small section of one of the scattered tribes is known, and that not generally, by the name of Dard. On the right bank of the Indus, commencing from Bunji, come the small states of Gor, Darel and Tangir, in the order named. Besides these there are a few yet smaller colonies, in some cases speaking distinct dialects, in various narrow valleys running into the Indus. To the north of these States, divided from them by a range of mountains forming the northern Indus watershed, lie from east to west the valleys of Gilgit, Punjab, and the territories of the Mehtar of Chitral. On the left bank of the river, again starting from Bunji, are the Bhilas and some smaller valleys bordering on Hazara.

The origin of the races inhabiting these valleys is lost in the mists of ages. Questions of great ethnological interest still remain to be settled, and when the country is safe for Europeans to travel in, a fine field for research will be thrown open. The valleys are by their configuration much isolated, roads practically do not exist, and the people are consequently in a state of civilisation not far removed from that of their progenitors, who may have wandered into their mountain fastnesses from the borders of the Punjab. Traces of Hinduism, of Buddhism, of customs which seem to point to a connection with the Kafirs, still exist. In some of the States, Chilas for instance, the extreme bigotry of modern conversion is rampant; in others the faith seems to have but slight hold; divination is practised, and quaint ceremonies, connected with tree worship, it would seem, are still performed, in which boughs of a tree practically still considered sacred are burnt; the name of the tribal god is still remembered, possibly revered, and everything points to a very recent adhesion to the tenets of the Prophet. Practically independent as these States are, they are almost all yet nominally tributary to some powerful neighbour. Tangir, in return for certain grazing rights in Yasin, pays tribute to the Mehtar of Chitral, and at the same time is ever ready to harbour his enemies belonging to the exiled family of the former rulers of Yasin. Darel owes nominal allegiance to Gilgit and its princes, and has now transferred that allegiance to Kashmir since the day when the valley was entered by the Kashmir troops from Gilgit. Gor, which formerly had some share in the ground on the left bank of the Indus about Bunji and Chilas, are also tributary to the Maharaja of Kashmir, who is in the unique position of being suzerain over these independent Muhammadan republics. The system of Government in all these States is purely democratic. Certain men are selected as village representatives who meet to discuss any subject of importance, but their decisions seem practically to be subject to the approval of the people. Although there are of course influential and rich men amongst them as compared to the mass of the people, yet there are none answering in position to the Khans of the Pathan tribes lower down the Indus.

It will be many years, probably, before travellers will be able to penetrate into the valleys inhabited by these tribes, who value the liberty which their isolation gives them too highly, lightly to run the risk of exciting the lust of conquest in their neighbours by throwing open their country. No Kashmir official has, we believe, ever penetrated into the valleys tributary to the Maharaja, except on the occasions of the invasions of Chitral and Darel, and it is unlikely that the tribes would be at all eager to welcome any Englishman. Blest in most cases with a good though hot climate, with soil which yields abundant crops, with forests of fine timber, and fruit trees innumerable, the lot of the inhabitants of these States is not an unhappy one; no tax gatherer calls upon them, and they are masters of their property in a way which the unhappy Kashmiri cultivator or the lower classes in Chitral and the neighbouring countries do not even dream of; and not unnaturally all they wish for is peace and isolation.

### THE SIMLA EXODUS.

(*Statesman.*)

The waste of public money and time involved in the annual migration of the Government of India to the hills, the periodical dislocation of public business twice in every year, and the loss of all touch with such public opinion as is to be found in the Presidency cities—serious as these considerations undoubtedly are—have ever in our own eyes been subordinate to the political mischief of which this wholesale exodus has been the prolific source. It is because the general character of the administration suffers so heavily by the annual retreat of the Supreme Executive to the remotest corner of the Empire, that we feel bound to repeat our protest against it again and again. That the practice has become full of grave evil, and that it is inconsistent with anything like "earnestness" in the administration of the Empire, has long been painfully clear to ourselves. It is with no cynical feelings of any kind that we refer



to this matter. We wish sincerely that the exile of every Indian official may be made as endurable and as pleasant as possible; but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that this immunity is being purchased at ruinous cost to the administration. It is not possible in the nature of things than an administration carried on in the *dilletante*, unwholesome spirit should be animated with any really high *morale* or true earnestness of purpose. So keenly was General Napier Campbell conscious of the fact, that during the progress of the Afghan War in 1878-79, he absolutely refused to administer the Ordnance Department from Simla, and, as is well known, incurred very great odium for his resolution. What little force public opinion exerts is spent in Calcutta itself almost as soon as it finds utterance in the Press or in the meetings of the various associations in our midst. Long before these utterances reach the hills, they have become a mere echo. The telegraph at once discounts and dissipates what little force the original utterances may have had, and the official mind reads with languid, if not cynical, indifference the expression of feelings and views that would have elicited action of some kind or other if presented fresh to the mind. We see this constantly, if we care to see it. And we hope to govern 250 millions of people successfully by an administration of this feeble and paralytic type. But the evil does not end here. It manifests itself in a more aggravated form in the unjust wars, military expeditions, and annexations of territory that are hatched in Simla. It may be affirmed with absolute certainty that we owed not only the first Afghan War, under Lord Auckland, but the second, under Lord Lytton, directly to this practice of going to Simla. There would have been no Afghan War in 1838 had Lord Auckland remained in Calcutta, nor any second war had Lord Lytton not been at Simla in 1878. The atmosphere of Simla, with its round of frivolities, is the very air in which a lot of military men, getting together with nothing but amusement for their object, find inaction unendurable, and readily persuade themselves that the game of war would be a very pleasant excitement as a mere change from lawn-tennis and billiards. Costly as this exodus of our officials has become of late years under the practice of dragging their establishments after them, to the great discomfort, loss, and even suffering of the latter, it is the palpable demoralisation that springs from it that has chiefly impressed our own mind for many years past. We owe both Afghan Wars and, with few exceptions, most of the intermediate and subsequent wars and annexations very distinctly to the Government being located at Simla, with nothing for its mass of military hangers-on to do but watch for the appearance of a Cossack boot within a thousand miles of their Himalayan retreat. The sense of sobriety gets lost in the excitement of a long and brilliant holiday, and the Empire takes care of itself until the time comes for a reluctant return to the plains. So strong was the conviction of the late Sir John Kaye—by no means a hostile witness—on this point that in his history of the first Afghan War he had no hesitation in describing Simla as “the cradle of more political insanity than any place within the limits of Hindoostan.” In confirmation of this view we shall cite one instance which will be in the memory of most of our readers. All through the years 1877 and 1878 we saw with painful clearness that Lord Lytton’s residence in Simla, and the presence there of a large body of military idlers impatient of inaction, meant potential war. We warned the country all through 1877 and 1878 of what was coming. It was in the air two years before it came upon Parliament as a surprise, and it was distinctly the frivolity of the atmosphere that engendered the crime. When the war was at last declared the state of unpreparedness in every department of the army was almost incredible. The history has been hushed up, and the Indian public does not know to this hour the shameful confusion in which the war began, and the reckless manner in which it was carried on. A more demoralised administration than that which ruled India at the break up of the Simla season of 1878 the country has never seen. The evil has now seized upon all departments. It is no longer simply the Viceroy and Council who cannot discharge their duty in the plains—it seems that none of the Imperial departments can. For Indian service to be endurable at all it must be a long holiday from one year’s end to another, the Imperial Government with the whole of the departments in its train migrating from Calcutta to Simla, and from Simla to Calcutta to escape the conditions of service upon which their whole scale of pay and allowance has been fixed. For every English officer who is thus permitted to evade the conditions of his service, twenty, thirty, forty Native subordinates are dragged into exile at his heels, and made to endure the sufferings of a severe winter at the top of a mountain range, 1,000 miles from their homes in Bengal, and on a scale of pay altogether inadequate to meet their necessities in such a climate. If the present practice is to be continued the pay of the superior officers should, in common fairness, be cut down to the scale of service in England, and the pay of the Native

subordinates so raised as to enable them to endure the privations and sufferings of an exile for years amidst the snows. We shall conclude with some extracts from a Minute recorded by the late Sir H. M. Durand, who, as Foreign Secretary, had nine years’ practical experience of the results of this Simla migration. Apart from the facts which he notices that “for two months in the year there is a *bond fide* paralysis of work,” and the consequent strain put upon the Government during the brief Calcutta season, which he declared to be “unfavourable to the satisfactory consideration and execution” of legislative business. Sir Henry Durand dwells with much force on the inaccessibility of Simla from the most important centres in the plains. “If time,” he says, “be of any moment in the affairs of this world and age, Simla would tie down the Government to the most unfavourable position that could well be selected with regard to postal and telegraphic communications. It is difficult to choose a point in the map of India that shall more successfully solve the problem of being as remote as possible from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kurrachee, and, of course, England. Three or four marches in the mountains, and on the left bank of the Sutlej, its position secures its being cut off from Lahore and the Punjab during the rains by the Sutlej and Beas, and secures a maximum of delay in communications with Lahore and Peshawar.” These and equally weighty considerations have repeatedly been pressed upon the attention of the Government, but in vain. No strength of remonstrance in India, we fear, will achieve any reform; and it is to the interference of Parliament only that we can look with any hope.

#### MUNICIPAL TAXATION IN CALCUTTA.

(Statesman.)

In stating a few days ago our objections to the mode of municipal assessment adopted in Calcutta we pointed out that the most indefensible feature of the present system is that, while laying the whole burden of taxation upon the landlords, it practically leaves untouched every other class of the community, who are quite as justly liable to contribute towards the cost of the vast works of local improvement that we all alike desire to see carried out, and that will equally benefit us all. In spite of the heavy injustice involved in the present system of taxation the revenue raised therefrom does not realise one-tenth part of the income that the requirements of the city necessitate, and we shall never see any real improvement until the Government recognises its own responsibility in the matter by revising and recasting its present methods of municipal taxation. We have frequently stated our conviction that, looking attentively at the circumstances of Calcutta, the municipal revenues ought to be raised by a schedule of taxes that would reach everybody in a light form. Thus the Government of India might contribute its annual share to the proper conservancy and the necessary improvement of the city as the capital by contributing a town due of Rs. 10 per chest upon opium, and a small proportion of the excise duties on salt and liquor consumed in the city. The two Governments together might well contribute between them ten lakhs a-year in this way. The merchants should contribute in the shape of a minute town due upon the number of packages of merchandise brought into Calcutta as the great fair or emporium of their commerce with India. The inward and outward trade of Calcutta, including the country trade, cannot fall very short of £100,000,000 sterling a year. One per cent. on that amount would be many times heavier than was necessary, and light town dues of an anna or two per bale would yield an income of 12 to 25 lakhs. The house-tax recast, made a real house-tax and levied upon the occupier instead of the owner, would yield not very much less than now; while the ground landlord should be separately charged with a firm and adequate rating. Not a single municipal bill should ever approach the dwellings of the poor. They should contribute their share to the wants of the place, which so vitally concerns themselves, by minute duties levied upon a few of the leading articles of consumption in the city—rice, firewood, *ghee*, sugar and oil. The water rate should of course be retained, and the night-soil fees. With very little trouble indeed might an income of 60 lakhs be raised, while five-sixths of the municipal bills might be got rid of, with their attendant extortions and distress-warrants. What is impossible is persevering with the present system. It is unjust, oppressive in the last degree, unendurable, and altogether insufficient for our wants. But then, it is objected, these town dues partake of the nature of transit duties, which it is the policy of the Government to abolish “in the interests of trade.” With that gross inconsistency which is so often to be met with in Indian administration, the Government, while it will not allow the Bombay municipality to levy Rs. 2 a chest on opium for municipal purposes, does not scruple itself to exact as much as Rs. 700 on the same chest simply for seeking a right of way through British territory from the Native States of Malwa down to the seaport of Bombay. And yet the Government seems

unconscious that it is levying a gigantic transit duty, black-mail of an order never before heard of in the world. The ceaseless struggles which our officials in the North-West have been carrying on with the municipalities there, to compel them to abandon octroi or town dues, perversely or through sheer stupidity denouncing them as transit dues, is of the same order as the refusal of the Government in 1868 to permit the Bombay municipality to levy minute town dues upon the piece-goods, metals, opium, &c., that come to the island as the great *entrepôt* of the trade. To speak of minute town dues as crippling trade is childish. It is to assume that trade cannot be profitably carried on unless the Government or the municipalities contribute something towards the cost of conducting it. You may of course pitch your town duty so high that it becomes blackmail, like our own imperial duty upon Malwa opium; but so long as the town duty is reasonable in amount, it is unreasonable that the trader should be exempt from paying it, interested as he is in the proper conservancy of the city and everything necessary to make it a well-ordered market. We have ever been at a loss to make out from what quarter the Civilian body of this country has got its political economy. Adam Smith declared it to be scarcely possible "to invent a more equitable way for maintaining the highways, bridges, and other works of a country than by imposing minute dues upon those who use them. Until this conflict between the Government and the people ceases, and the latter are encouraged to perfect their municipal arrangements by a well-considered system of town dues, they will never reach even decent management. For the direct rate system in this country is an impossibility, and if it is resolved that the people shall not raise their revenues in the only way in which it is possible to raise them, they must go without municipal improvements. The landlords of Calcutta are now engaged, we believe, in preparing a Memorial to the Government with a view to procuring an alteration in the law as touching the present inequitable mode of assessment. We have taken the opportunity, therefore, of urging once more these considerations—which will be recognised as the views of the late Mr. Knight—as to the form which municipal taxation should take. However great the injustice and hardship of which the landlords complain, the Government is not likely to abandon the sole existing source of municipal revenue until it can be assured of some other less objectionable form of obtaining the necessary sum of money to compensate the financial loss that the municipality would otherwise sustain. If, therefore, the landlords are able to indicate some other more acceptable method of taxation, they will greatly strengthen their own position thereby, besides earning the gratitude of the rate-payers in bringing about a much-needed reform.

#### HOW WE GOVERN THE EMPIRE.

(*Madras Times.*)

The very first requisite in the Government of the Empire ought to be indubitable strength. The people of India never appreciated and never will appreciate a weak ruler, be he Governor-General or Lieutenant-Governor. They will appreciate a reasonable man, a thoughtful man, a man who will weigh circumstances and facts before he ventures upon theory; but a weak man, a vacillating man in the seat of Government, they naturally abhor. Is it not reasonable that they should do so? There was a time in England's history when the land was overrun by robbers. Life and property were unsafe. A great king arose: a man of terrible strength. He put the law in force in a manner to which the people were not accustomed, and not many months elapsed before life and property became secure, and a proverb grew up and remained as a memento of the time, that one might have left a chain of gold on a tree by the road-side and no one would have dared to touch it. Again, at a much later period of English history there arose another stern ruler—not a king, but more than a king—who enforced the law with a like relentless severity. He passed away, and the English people, who always disliked severity, especially of the Puritan kind, fell into unheard-of license, and continued in that license for considerably more than one or two generations. Many old men remembered hearing from other old men of marked scoundrels like the "Mohawks" infesting the highways and byeways of London, committing depredations of the most atrocious kinds, and then moving in the society of ladies and gentlemen, the first in the land, proud of, and perhaps even boasting of, murders and worse. Happily, England had arrived at a stage when law came in to take the place of strong personal legal Government. A judge who meant right things was the representative of good government. The first principle of English progress was security to life and property. Without that nothing could be done. With that everything possible to man was possible to England.

India has had some strong rulers and some weak ones, but, as a rule, the English rulers in high authority have been strong. Perhaps it is owing to the peculiarities of the two races. The

restless impetuosity that brings a man out to this country when he might be comfortable at home, is a sort of guarantee that he is at least resolved to hold his own. The old East India Company had two aims in electing its Governors:—First, it required strength and capacity; secondly, it required docility, and a general view of men and things. The Directors hated one of the best men this country ever saw—Sir Charles Napier. He was the man to save an Empire, but he would brook no abuses. For, less politic than Clive, honourable and unselfish to the last degree, a Bayard in peace and war, he yet wanted those gifts which are absolutely necessary to accommodate an Eastern people to a Western rule. Clive took the country as he found it. He was strong in every sense of the term strength. He was truer than the rest of men with whom he came in contact. Unquestionably, he was a better Governor than if he had even a truer conscience and a less inexorable will; and though India has no interest in will without conscience, in will with conscience, in inexorable justice, in a determination that never quails, she has the strongest interest. We throw out these remarks as a hint to those whom they may concern. The things first of all indispensable in Indian rule are strong will and stern justice. A just man, for instance, would draw no more from the resources of the country than was absolutely necessary, and would not suffer any man, or body of men, to grow rich at the cost of the poverty of the people. But he who dares to do this must not only be just, but fearless. No other course possible would make so many powerful enemies, but no other course would lead to certain and enduring fame. Such a man must of necessity strike all round, at all shams, and doing this, he could scarcely fail to win the honour and gratitude of all honest men. Even if there were no gratitude, even if there were no honour, none the less would it be to the advantage of the individual Governor that he possessed an inexorable will. Otherwise he could have no security for peace and ordinary comfort. Once let it be known that a Governor-General, or a Lieutenant-Governor, is *ready to be guided by other minds*, even when opposed to his own, and his lot becomes far from enviable. Every time he yields to "influences," social or political, is the step to a fresh yielding and the occasion for fresh "influences" to be set at work. The true rulers of India, we say, have been men who thought for themselves, who acted for themselves, and who never suffered any influence to sway them when there was a great right on the one side, and a great wrong on the other. India wants more men of this stamp, and we who watch her dearest interests, devoutly pray that Heaven will send us more of them, if indeed the Empire is to be held, and the honour and prestige of the British nation is to survive in this country.

#### ANGLO-INDIAN CELEBRITIES AT HOME.—II.

THE REV. LUKE RIVINGTON AT TALBOT ROAD, BAYSWATER.

(*Times of India.*)

It is in one of the quiet Bayswater streets which the Anglo-Indian loves so well that the Rev. Luke Rivington has for the nonce pitched his tent. There is an air of somnolent repose about the thoroughfare, broken only by the cry of the milkman, the sound of the muffin bell, the noisy jingle of the hurdy-gurdy and other like sounds, from which even the remotest quarters of the great city are not exempt. Not, however, that the Talbot-road is in any sense an obscure locality. A short side street takes you from it into the bustle and life of Westbourne-grove, with its crowded pavements, its pretentious shops, its itinerant hawkers, its army of nurse-maids, and perambulators, and its general air of suburban activity. It is, in fact, well in touch of the busy world while away from its noise and glare, and for that reason is peculiarly adapted to one who unites the duties of an active priest with the labours of the theological student. A few minutes' walk takes Father Rivington—as we may still call him, though he himself has discarded the appellation—to the Church of St. Mary of the Angels hard by, where he is conducting a series of mission services, and electrifying crowded congregations with his fervent eloquence, while in his quiet sitting-room he has as much peace as is vouchsafed to the dweller within the limits of the four-mile radius. The position is, perhaps, not an ideal one for a man of his bent of mind, but it serves his present purpose, and until the call of duty summons him elsewhere he is quite content to accept it.

Father Rivington has not altered much since that, to him, eventful day in Bombay, when he said his last word in an Anglican pulpit, and bade farewell for ever to the doctrinal traditions in which he had been reared, and spent the half century of his existence. An additional line or two on the face, and an extra streak of grey in the hair, perhaps, might be detected; but that was all. The sturdy, well-knit figure, the shapely head, and, above all, the smooth smiling features, so suggestive of kindness of heart mingled with great intellectual power, were the same which have impressed them-

selves so vividly on his Bombay friends. But though to all outward seeming he might still be the popular Cowley Father of old days, it is impossible to be long with him without detecting a difference. Whether you intend it or not, the conversation inevitably turns on the great step of Father Rivington's life, and then you realise the great gulf that separates him from the Father Rivington of other days. The earnest and energetic defender of Anglican rites and doctrines of yore has given place to the humble seeker after divine grace under the shadow of the great dome of St. Peter. The enthusiastic controversialist, who a few short years ago was ready to break a lance with the acutest intellects of the then rival communion, to-day acknowledges that he has all his life lived in error and schism, and that the pages of the great book of Truth have only just been opened to him. He makes the confession in no spirit of false abnegation. His experience is to him like that of a man who, having wandered in a wilderness all his life, suddenly emerges into a magnificent country, whose delights are greater as he had hitherto been ignorant of them. Formerly he was happy in existing only; now he lives in all the enjoyment of a glorious life, and wonders that he could so long have remained contented with his former state. His friends, he tells you, think that he must be unhappy, but, so far from that, he never knew what happiness was until two years since. The causes which produced this great change in Father Rivington's views were not the work of a day. A man of his commanding intellect does not renounce the belief of a long and active life without many searchings of heart and much anxious study. It is now just five years since the present writer stood with him on the terrace of the noble Campo Santo at Messina. The magnificent panorama around, with its rich and olive-clad hills, with here and there the castle of some Sicilian grandee peeping out of the midst of the foliage and the snowy slopes and smouldering peak of restless Etna in the background, had been duly admired, and the elegant grace of the Corinthian *façade* of the Campo Santo itself had been noted, and attention was concentrated on the numerous chaste monuments of departed worthies which met the eye in every direction. As inscription after inscription was read, asking the prayers of passers-by for the souls of the departed, the conversation insensibly turned on the efficacy of such appeals. Father Rivington expressed his views in that quiet earnest way which is peculiarly his own. It is unnecessary to reproduce here his remarks in detail. Suffice it to say that the substance of his argument was that prayers for the dead were not only praiseworthy, but an essential of religious life, and that in this respect the Romish Church taught purer doctrine than its Anglican sister. Considering the section of the English Church to which he then belonged, it was not altogether surprising to hear such unqualified approval of a practise which is so unsparingly condemned by Evangelical thought. But when a little later, on one of the humbler officials of the cemetery making him a profound obeisance, evidently under the impression from his dress that he was a Roman Catholic priest, he went on to relate with undisguised satisfaction how, when on a visit to Rome a short time previously he had often been similarly mistaken, and even asked to perform the rites of the church, it was evident that his previous conversation had significance of its own. The idea was a mere suspicion at the time, but from what has since fallen from Father Rivington's lips it has become a certainty. When on that occasion he was returning to Europe, shattered in health by his sojourn in India, his mind was troubled with doubts, which in due time brought their inevitable fruit, and landed him in the bosom of the Romish Church. The turning point in his career was the correspondence, doubtless well remembered in Bombay, between the Roman Catholic Bishop Meurin, on the one hand, and the Anglican Bishop Mylne, on the other, as to the pastoral letter issued by the Calcutta Synod. This deliverance, it will be recollected, was criticised by Bishop Meurin, who took exception to the Apostolical credentials of the Anglican Bishops, and Bishop Mylne briefly replied, declining to enter into a controversy on the subject. Father Rivington felt that this was not a satisfactory way of meeting the arguments adduced. As he terms it, he thought that it did not look well for the members of the Anglican priesthood to "sit like dumb dogs" while the foundations of faith were undermined. He accordingly entered into the lists and crossed swords with Bishop Meurin on his own account. A long correspondence ensued, part of which was made public, part of which has never seen the light. To all outward appearances, the controversy ended, as most controversies of the kind do, just as it had begun, but in reality it had produced most important fruits. Several points brought forward by Bishop Meurin, and subsequently elaborated in a pamphlet issued by a young theological student named Joseph Da Vida, doubtless under the inspiration of the Jesuit Fathers of the local seminary, Father Rivington felt at the time were unanswerable. He pondered the matter over long and anxiously, and time only served to increase his doubts. Proceeding to

Europe shortly afterwards he availed himself of the opportunity of carefully going through the notes made during his fifteen years' work at All Saints, Margaret-street, of replies given to doubting inquirers on these very points. The examination only served to confirm him in his original belief. Bishop Meurin was right: the foundations of the Church of England were built upon sand; to Rome only had been given the Divine authority. Troubled in mind and struggling between a desire not to break with lifelong friends and an overwhelming sense of the necessity of following the course which his conscience dictated to him, he spent some time in a condition of painful uncertainty. Eventually, however, duty triumphed over personal feeling. Retracting his steps to Rome he made his submission to the Head of the Church, and was kindly and graciously received by the Holy Father, who did him the high honour of administering to him his first Communion on Easter morning, 1888, in his own private chapel, a mark of favour extended only to four others besides himself. The rest of the story is soon told. The period of probation necessary even in the case of the most learned converts Father Rivington spent at the St. Charles's College, South Kensington. The best part of two happy years were passed in retirement in this seminary, and then the distinguished novitiate assumed the functions of the Romish priesthood. His first mass, curiously enough, was performed in the ancient chapel of Towneley, in Lancashire, belonging to Lady O'Hagan, which is one of the few sacred edifices in the country which weathered the stress of the Reformation period, and can boast an unbroken record of the performance of Romish rites from the time of Henry VII. Singular, also, is the fact that on the same day he received into the Church one of the Sisters of All Saints, Margaret-street.

As a preacher Father Rivington has long had an almost unrivalled reputation. In his younger days at Oxford he studied elocution to some purpose under the instruction of one of the most famous actors of the day, and the lessons then learned have never been forgotten. Few who have ever heard him will soon forget the impressiveness of his delivery and the graceful character of his oratory. Well-turned sentences delivered with passionate earnestness flow easily and naturally from the speaker's lips, and, though there is abundance of gesture, it is always of the right kind, and never offends the eye. But it is not manner alone that has made Father Rivington's fame in the pulpit. There is a profundity of thought, a depth of conviction, and a wealth of illustration which make his sermons models of pulpit eloquence and ensure for them an attentive hearing. These qualities have served to recommend him to people of all classes and all races with whom he has cast his lot. At All Saints, Margaret-street, he drew all fashionable London to hear him; in the Riviera, to which he has been a frequent visitor, the gay *habitués* of the various resorts turned aside from their balls, their parties, and their theatricals to listen to grave discourses by him on the inspiration of the Scriptures or the tenets of Buddhism. While in India such was the depth of the impression he made on the Natives that he was on one memorable occasion at Aloartirunagar, in the Madras Presidency, granted the unprecedented concession of preaching in a Hindoo temple to a gathering of some thousands or more of the thrice-born. A preacher of such distinction cannot fail to make his mark still more decidedly in the future. The Roman Catholic Church is not so rich in young Englishmen of brilliant talents that one of Father Rivington's attainments cannot secure distinction. When those great leaders of thought, Cardinal Newman and Cardinal Manning, have passed away, there will be no one to adequately fill their place, and it will be for the younger men to show the world what they are capable of. In this friendly contest we may rest assured that Father Rivington will not prove the least worthy. He has abilities which fit him for the highest positions, and if he does not end his days as one of the great princes of the Church those who have followed his career closely are greatly mistaken.

#### ENGINEERING COLLEGES.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

We regret that we unwittingly did the Seebpore Engineering College some injustice the other day in contrasting it with the kindred institution at Madras to the advantage of the latter. Further inquiry has shown us that whereas there are some seventeen students in the "Engineering Department" of the Madras College, and ninety-two in the subordinate classes, the corresponding numbers at the Seebpore College are 87 and 177. The Engineer Class at Seebpore has greater attractions than that at Madras, inasmuch as the Bengal Government offers three appointments in the superior grades of the Public Works Department for competition in every two years to students of the local college, the Madras Government gives its College one only in each year. The course of study is similar in each case, being modelled on that of Cooper's Hill College. The number of students is not necessarily an

nfalible indication of the measure of success achieved by an educational institution, and we are pleased to find that in other respects the Seebpore College is making gratifying progress. Some time ago, it will be remembered, there was a talk of closing the workshop attached to the College, on the ground that the youth of Bengal were found to have a rooted objection to manual labour of the kind required in engineering processes. Any such objection is extremely foolish, and we are pleased to be assured that Native youth are taking much more kindly to the practical portion of the training at Seebpore than they did formerly. Not only those in the subordinate classes, but all the students of the college are obliged to go through a course of the shops. The attention which Native capitalists are now beginning to devote to industrial pursuits should result in gradually opening up a large sphere of employment for Native young men, who have had the advantage of such a course of study and training as is open to them in Engineering Colleges like those at Seebpore, Madras, and Poona. The scheme which the Bengal Provincial Railway Company is being constituted to carry out is but a small affair in itself—merely the construction and working of some twenty miles of railway; but it is important as a beginning, and if this small venture should prove a success, as it ought to do in the hands of the gentlemen who have taken up the management, we may expect soon to see a considerable development of this novel form of Native enterprise. Fairly cheap and at the same time skilled labour will be in demand, and the Engineering Colleges and training shops will come to be better appreciated than they have been hitherto.

## BENGAL.

(April 8.)

THE rate of Exchange in Calcutta at noon on Monday was 1s. 5½d.

HIS HIGHNESS RUN BAHADUR SINGH, Rajah of Tikari, who recently came to Calcutta for medical advice, died on Monday night. He was sixty years of age.

THE Native who passed himself off as a Subedar-Major of the Burma Police, and obtained Rs. 1,000 jewellery on inspection from Messrs. Hamilton and Company, Calcutta, last month, has been arrested at Lahore.

A CORRESPONDENT sends *Indian Engineering* a photograph of an old gun now lying in the jungle near the town of Bishenpur in Bengal. It is worthy of notice in so far that it is made of wrought iron in coils. Its history is not known. The outside diameter at muzzle is 19 inches; at touch-hole 29 inches; length 11 feet 9 inches; and bore 11½ inches. It is in perfect condition. Its weight would probably be considerably over six tons.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Calcutta contemporary says a neem tree was the scene of a curious superstitious gathering last Friday. It appears that the tree "has a number of white spots on its trunk and branches, as though the tree had got some disease. The people of the neighbourhood adorned the tree with red powder, and hung garlands of flowers upon it, and also offered fruits, spices, and even sacrificed goats, on the supposition that the goddess of small-pox had taken up her abode in the tree. The street was crowded with people, who came to make offerings, as they are greatly afraid of the supposed occupant of the tree." And this, remarks the *Morning Post*, in the capital of India near the close of the nineteenth century!

THE committee of the Calcutta Trades Association has addressed the Bengal Government on the Factories Act Amendment Bill, to the effect that they still hold the opinion which the Association held when the original Bill to regulate labour in factories was introduced in 1878; that legislation in this direction is not called for by circumstances connected with labour in Indian mills and workshops; but there is nothing within the knowledge of the Association to justify an Act of this description on this side of India; and that the committee strongly deprecate any further action on the part of the Legislature, which might tend to injure and depress the manufacturing industries of the country. Regarding the Bill as a whole, the committee consider it is both unnecessary and objectionable, and they trust that the Lieut.-Governor will recommend that it be withdrawn.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a contemporary:—"Quite a tragedy has been enacted at Saharanpur, the Native marker attached to the Volunteer Corps having run amuck and killed his wife and a policeman. It would appear that the man went to one of the Volunteers and said that his arms were required for inspection, as the Sergeant-Instructor was coming down from Bareilly to inspect all the arms, &c. Putting the belt on and shouldering the rifle he went straight to his house close by and shot his wife dead. When pursued he ran off and took shelter in a disused kunker quarry, and when the police came up he fired the second shot, killing a constable. It would

appear he had only two rounds of ammunition, so sitting down he fixed the bayonet on the rifle and held his own for a time. A Native, pluckier than the rest, stole round and suddenly pounced on the murderer from behind and secured him. It is not known how he managed to get possession of the ball ammunition. Though caught red-handed in the double murder the man denies his guilt.

## MADRAS.

(April 9.)

THE coveted post of British Resident at Travancore and Cochin will shortly fall vacant on the retirement of Mr. J. C. Hannyngton, Madras Civil Service, who has held the appointment during the last eight years. It is believed that Mr. H. B. Grigg, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, will fill the vacancy.

## BOMBAY.

(April 11.)

MR. R. W. PINHEY, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, has been allowed an extension of leave for six months.

MR. A. C. LOGAN has been appointed to act as Under-Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, Educational, and Legislative Departments, and Secretary to the Legislative Council.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce have elected Lord Reay an honorary member of that body, and his lordship has been pleased to accept the compliment.

COLONEL G. R. GOODFELLOW, C.I.E., has been allowed to take up his substantive appointment of Political Superintendent, Palanpur, and Colonel H. L. Nutt is appointed to act as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, during the absence of Colonel W. Scott.

INFLUENZA still urges on its wild career. Here is one of its latest consequences:—"Notice—The manager of the *Kattywar Times* regrets to inform the public that the whole of his establishment is laid up with influenza, and that, therefore, there will be no issue of the journal till such time as the men recover.—Civil Station, Rajkote, April 7, 1890." This is the third newspaper in Eastern latitudes that has been compelled to stop publication from the same cause.

The following is the summary of the Bombay Presidency season report for the past week:—Slight rain during week in parts of Kurrachee. Exotic cotton in two talukas of Dharwar blighted; jowari in Ahmednuggar middling, and late crops in Satara, except gram, below average. Standing crops otherwise good. Harvesting of late crops progressing generally, and cotton picking in Gujerat, Southern Mahratta Country, and Baroda. Probable outturn of opium and cotton in Baroda 12 and 16 annas respectively. Preparations for next season's crops progressing in Kurrachee, Shikarpore, Khandeish, Colaba, Poona, Sholapore, Bijapore, and Kattywar. Fodder scarce in two talukas of Khandeish, Poona, and Dharwar, and one of Nassik. Water scarce in two talukas of Nassik and one of Dharwar.

THE following appointments and promotions are made with effect from the date of Colonel Grant's departure on furlough, terminating his lien on his civil appointment:—Mr. E. Hosking to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Kurrachee, vice Colonel G. C. Grant; Mr. H. F. Aston to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna, vice Mr. Hosking, continuing to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad; Mr. T. S. Hamilton to be a Third Grade Judge, vice Colonel Grant; and to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, vice Mr. Aston; Mr. G. McCorkell to be Assistant Judge in the Surat District for the Broach Collectorate, vice Mr. Hamilton, continuing to act as Judge and Sessions Judge; Kanara; Mr. E. H. Moscardi to be a First Grade Assistant Judge, vice Mr. McCorkell; Mr. F. C. O. Beaman to be a Second Grade Assistant Judge, vice Mr. Moscardi; and Mr. A. S. Moriarty to be a Third Grade Assistant Judge, vice Mr. Beaman.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, AND PUNJAB.

(April 9.)

SURGEON-GENERAL W. A. THOMPSON proceeds immediately on three months' leave.

MR. R. BROOKE, Director-General of Telegraphs, has returned to Simla from leave.

DR. HOOPER, Civil Surgeon, Benares, goes to Lucknow on May 1st to officiate for six months as Deputy Surgeon-General.

THE Hon. Mr. Peacock, who shortly vacates his seat on the Bengal Board of Revenue, preparatory to his retirement from the service, was to be entertained at a farewell dinner in the Calcutta Town Hall on Thursday.

THE Government of India has requested the Punjab Government to grant a jagir of 350 acres of land on the banks of the river Nair to Sirdar Hurree Singh, of Sealkote, for his meritorious services in saving the lives of some British officers, children, &c., during the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.



## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## THE ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.\*

"Would India Gain by the Extinction of European Government?" is a question asked by Mr. R. N. Cust, which may be taken as a satisfactory answer to the futilities uttered by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji at Clerkenwell. Mr. Cust's personal knowledge of India dates from 1840, when he first arrived in the Punjab, where, and in the North-West Provinces, he served for a quarter of a century under the immediate supervision and friendly guidance of John Lawrence. His lengthened experience has taught him that India is not yet in a condition to govern herself, whatever may happen in the fulness of time. Were Home Rule, for instance, to be introduced it would not be for the benefit of the Bengalis, who would be trampled under foot by the more virile races of Upper India. The populations of Madras and Bombay have become equally feeble and unwarlike. The Mohammedans would be the first in the field, and would make short work of the Lower Provinces, Southern India, and possibly of Oudh, and the North-West Provinces. With the Rajputs, Maharrattas, and Sikhs, they would not wantonly interfere; but in all probability the hour and opportunity would produce a robber chieftain of the old Indian type—bold, cruel, and unscrupulous, who would reduce his immediate neighbours to subjection, and found a new dynasty of brief duration. But while these internal commotions were going on, trade, industry and commerce would come to an end. Roads and railways would fall out of repair, factories and plantations would perish through want of confidence and capital, European intelligence and adventure would be driven out of the land, and ports and harbours would be deserted by foreign shipping. What, then, would Home Rule avail? The National Congress men at least would have nothing out of the universal scramble, and would have to content themselves with the crusts thrown to them by their conquerors.

A more startling paper is that contributed by Colonel Mark Bell, V.C., A.D.C., who proves only too clearly that when the late Marquis Tseng boasted of the "awakening" of China he was simply indulging in unmitigated bounce. As a fact, for all aggressive purposes the "Middle Kingdom" has never been in a more contemptible condition than at present. It possesses no army worthy of the name. The majority of the troops are armed with old-fashioned weapons, such as bows and arrows, spears, swords, bucklers, and terrific banners. No idea of mobilisation exists anywhere, while the coast and frontier defences are utterly despicable. An invading enemy would find no more formidable obstructions than the great distances to be traversed and the irregular supply of provisions, especially in Mongolia and Manchuria. As an ally the Celestial Empire is worthless; as an enemy it is only to be laughed at.

For the sake of peace and conciliation, a writer, whose initials appear to be "E. G. B.," has taken in hand to remodel the map of the civilised world. To the United States he proposes to cede British Honduras in exchange for Alaska. To France he will give Gambia and Doménica in return for St. Pierre, Miquelon, New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands. Germany shall have Nevis, Waltech Bay and Heligoland if she will only give up her portion of New Guinea and her East African empire. Holland, again, is to be made happy with Demerara, or British Guiana, as an equivalent for Borneo and her territory in New Guinea. To get rid of the Portuguese on the Eastern Coast of Africa, meaning Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Transvaal Railway and the Zambesi, they are to be presented with the Gold Coast and Lagos, two promising possessions of far greater intrinsic value. Altogether this paper is a fine illustration of its heading, "Co ut Des."

Another contributor, who modestly remains anonymous, is good enough to advise British capitalists how to invest their money in India and other Asiatic countries. It is at least a thoughtful and well-written article, and it is generally safe to speculate with other people's resources. The two papers, however, which are most likely to interest the general reader, are Mr. Talboys Wheeler's *rechauffé* of "Tavernier's Travels in India" and Sir George Birdwood's learned and most readable paper on the "Lepers in India"—a painful subject, handled with admirable taste and ability.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"The Captain of the Polestar, and Other Tales." By A. Conan Doyle. (Longmans, Green and Co.) "Tales of the Sun; or, Folklore of Southern India." Collected by Mrs. Howard Kingscote and Pandit Natésá Sāstrī. (W. H. Allen and Co.) "The Heriots." By Sir Henry Stewart Cunningham, K.C.S.I. "Chronicles of Dustypore." "Wheat and Tares." "The Ceruleans." 3 vols. (Macmillan and Co.) "Toil Travel and Discovery in British New Guinea."

\* "The Asiatic Quarterly Review." Edited by Demetrius Boulger April, 1890. (Trübner and Co.)

By Theodore F. Bevan, F.R.G.S. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.) "The India Office List for 1890." Compiled from Official Records by direction of the Secretary of State for India. (Harrison and Sons.) "The Blue Mountains, and Other Stories for Children." By Lewis Armytage. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

## THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS OF INDIA.

A meeting of officers and gentlemen interested in the affairs of the British Empire in the East was held on Wednesday, April 23, under the auspices of the East India Association, at Westminster Town Hall—Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., in the chair—the subject for consideration being, "Is the Preservation of the old Industrial Arts of India possible?" introduced in an elaborate address by Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E. Mr. Clarke expressed the opinion that all that is truly Hindu in the ornamental arts of India will be preserved only so long as the Hindu religion endures, and therefore if we find rapid decay in any branch of the Indian art, it is either a sign of the weakening of the Hindu religion, or a proof that the art in question is alien and withering through severance from its parent stock. It is to this that the whole of the manifest decay we so greatly deplore can be attributed, as it is the sumptuary arts, which do not find a place in the village system of India, that are now passing away under our eyes. To the Moghul invaders we owe the bulk of the India art wares which have done so much to make India famous; and in the fulness of the Moghul power we find the best condition of affairs for such arts to flourish. The great period of Indian art began with the Emperor Akbar in the sixteenth century, when all over the world the encouragement of ornamental art seemed to be considered an essential part of a monarch's duty—an age which did more to fill the present art museums than the earlier great art periods of antiquity, or the attempted Renaissance. In the nineteenth century Arts have suffered and been replaced by the Sciences, and, seeing that the quality of the supply can never rise above that of the demand, Mr. Purdon Clarke concluded that it was useless to expect in an age which tolerates advertising hoardings and makes silk hats compulsory, the arts of a bygone time, when things were made beautiful, *ad majorem Dei gloriam*, by people who knew not vulgarity.

Sir George Birdwood, in a long and elaborate address, strongly contested Mr. Clarke's ascription of Hindoo art to the influence of the Moghuls. He showed by contemporary testimony that the arts of the Hindoos are of the highest antiquity, and he insisted that they still remain in all their essential characteristics that they have always been from the earliest records of 2,000 or 3,000 years ago. The Mahomedan conquest of India had its influence on the arts of the country, but it nowhere destroyed the distinctive Hindoo character, nor in the slightest degree affected them beyond the limits over which it extended. The arts of Western India have been very little modified by it, and those of Southern India not at all. The industrial arts of India, as described in the temples, and indicated by the monuments of Mesopotamia and Egypt, the Bible, Homer, the Code of Manu, the Ramayana, and the Mahabharata, remained absolutely unchanged until they were revolutionised by the introduction of steam weaving in England.

Dr. Leitner supported the Chairman's views as to the extreme antiquity and originality of the arts of India, and lamented that the introduction of occidental forms, ideals, and methods were exerting a degrading influence on the industrial arts in many branches.

A PETITION has been addressed to the Bombay Government against the enforced use of English in the preparation of manifests and shipping bills for country vessels engaged in the coasting trade within the limits of the Bombay Presidency. The petitioners say that there is really no necessity for making out the documents in question in English, when both the consignors and consignees of goods, and the custom officials with whom they have to deal, are all natives.

THE Bengal National Chamber of Commerce have memorialised the Bengal Government against a curtailment of the Doorga Poojah holidays. They say the curtailment of the allotted number of Poojah holidays now granted under the Act would not only be a source of serious dissatisfaction to Hindus in general, whether in Calcutta or the Mofussil, but would inflict great hardships upon a very large number of Hindu employes and their families and relatives; while the solution proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor, though it may satisfy the requirements of trade, would be regarded as a new departure from the principle of religious neutrality hitherto observed by Government in its relations with the subject races, and as such would give rise to serious heart-burning.

DR. SOULE'S  
**HOP BITTERS.**  
 THE GREAT APPETIZER  
 AND  
 BEST TONIC ON EARTH  
 FOR THE CURE OF  
 INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, & GENERAL DEBILITY  
 NOTHING EQUALS IT.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE  
 VENDORS

**HARMAN & CO.,**  
 Civil and Military Tailors,  
 INDIAN AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,  
 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.  
 BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

HARMAN & CO. make a speciality of Outfits for Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, as well as of the various Departments under the Government of India; also of Clothing and Underwear for Civilians; and from their long experience, of over Half-a-Century, of the requirements of Tropical Climates, they are prepared to supply suitable articles of the best quality at the lowest possible prices. ESTIMATES FOR OUTFITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON APPLICATION.

HARMAN & CO., 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.  
 ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1830.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs. Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE) :—

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year.. ..	0	18	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

**ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.**

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1890.

THE ENGLISH SOLDIER IN INDIA.

WHATEVER grievances as regards present position and future prospects may be felt amongst the commissioned ranks of the British army, there can be no doubt about the good which the changes of late years have wrought in the position and prospects of the common soldier. The military reformers have in many instances done only injury and injustice to the former class, but the evil they have wrought has not extended to the rank and file. Officers,

especially the senior ones, both on the retired and active list complain, the former, in many instances, of faith not having been kept with them in accordance with the contract under which they understood that they had accepted service under the Queen; and the latter of the uncertainty of their position as regards promotion and pension. For the decision of the Court in the case of Mitchell v. Regina, to the effect that no officer holding a commission in Her Majesty's army has any rights whatever, certainly startled the service, from subaltern to, we may say, Field-Marshal. And the consternation has not subsided yet. Brave, loyal, ready to do their duty under any condition of time, place and circumstance, the officers of to-day accept and hold by the honourable traditions of their predecessors; and although one of Her Majesty's judges has laid it down as a solemn dictum that that they have no rights, and can claim no breaches of contract, the astounding and sorrowful announcement will not prevent duty being as nobly and as conscientiously done as of yore. But this fact does not do away with another fact, viz., that throughout the commissioned ranks there is a feeling of anxiety amounting almost to distrust as regards the position in which all are placed by this decision. For if a Royal Warrant, on the faith of which men accept certain conditions affecting their present position and future arrangements, can be cancelled without notice or compensation to those who have so accepted its provisions, it needs no argument to show that "uncertainty" must be felt, and where "uncertainty" comes in "distrust" soon follows. Hence the grievances which are being written and talked about in the commissioned ranks. Lord Wolseley, at the Civil Service dinner the other evening, was complaisant enough to say that it was a good thing now and then to have a grievance. The misfortune, however, so far as the officers of the army, who are at the mercy of the civilian clerks of the War Office, are concerned, the grievance is not "now and then," but, apparently, continual. Fortunately the "uncertainty," "distrust," and, we might say, "discontent," is confined to officers and gentlemen who hold Her Majesty's commission, and has not permeated to the lower ranks of the army.

And, fortunately, there is no likelihood of its doing so, for the non-commissioned officer and private soldier of the English army to-day hold a position which is in bright and happy contrast to that which their predecessors held even five-and-twenty years ago. Everything which the authorities can do to make the individual soldier contented and cheerful with his voluntary servitude is being done, with the exception, perhaps, of carrying out Lord Wolseley's suggestion of adding sixpence a day to his pay. But that may be done, too, when the Radicals come into power and display their liberality. In India more especially the lot of the English soldier is one which shows to advantage—the efforts which have been made by the Government in the way of mental, moral and material improvement of the "military machine." But the soldier is no longer treated there as a mere machine. He is allowed to think and act greatly for himself. Besides the liberty and indulgences which he now enjoys in camp or cantonments there, the authorities have wisely permitted the grant of furlough to England to a certain number of well-behaved men. This is a marvellous innovation upon the "custom" of olden days, and is a revolution against the spirit of red-tapeism terrible enough to make some of the bygone generals of old turn in their honoured graves and swear. But it was a good movement.

on the part of the authorities, and was calculated to do much not only in the direction of making Indian service popular with the ranks, but of keeping in those ranks good and experienced non-commissioned officers. It is, therefore, with regret that we learn that a change has come over the liberal spirit of the authorities lately, and that this grant of furlough to England is in future to be rigidly restricted to very special and unexceptional cases. It is said that the Secretary of State has recently commented on the increase in the number of non-commissioned officers allowed to proceed to England last year, whereby some extra expenditure was incurred on account of passages. The rule was to give free passages home and back in the troopships, but it so happened that the last ship of the season from Bombay had no room for a few time-expired men, and these were sent home by a private vessel. For this terrible addition to the country's burdens the favour of furlough is to be "rigidly restricted." We can hardly believe that the India Office can be capable of such foolish, because false, economy. For we agree with the *Civil and Military Gazette* that "it is beyond doubt that the grant of a furlough to England with a free passage in a troopship both ways is the most powerful inducement that can be offered to soldiers of good character and lengthened Indian experience to re-engage." These are the very kind of soldiers we want in India. We hope that the reported "rigorous restriction" of furlough has been ordered by "mistake" somewhere.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 5.)

SELLS, Mr. A., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from May 10.

The following promotions and appointments are made in the Berar Commission:—

KING, Mr. S. H., extra assistant commissioner of the 5th class, to be an extra assistant commissioner of the 4th class, but to remain seconded during his employment as treasury officer at Quetta.

PURDON, Captain D. W., Madras Staff Corps, wing officer 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to be an assistant commissioner of the third class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from the date of assuming charge, vice Captain C. J. B. H. Dressner, resigned.

BOILEAU—The services of Colonel F. W. Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps, commandant of the Deoli Irregular Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from April 11.

BIGNELL, Major E. D. F., Bengal Staff Corps, attached to the Malwa Bhil Corps, to be wing commander and 2nd in command, and 2nd assistant to the Resident in Meywar, sub pro tem., vice Captain E. R. Penrose.

MUIR, Major A. M., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 1st class, and 2nd assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, and assistant secretary for Berar, is granted privilege leave for three months, from April 15.

KENNEDY, Mr. R. G., executive engineer, having reported his return from furlough on March 7, was attached to the office of the superintending engineer, Beluchistan command, Military Works, until the 21st idem, on which date he took over charge of the Pishin Irrigation division from Mr. A. E. Rose, acting executive engineer.

PENTON, Major H. E., Bombay Staff Corps, received temporary charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Mhow, on March 1.

BAXLY, Captain A. W. L., district staff officer, Mhow, received temporary charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, March 7.

SLANE, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is granted leave, on medical certificate, for nine months and nineteen days, from Jan. 3.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, March 31.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

DYCE, Major G. H. C., district staff officer, 2nd class, Oudh District, to officiate as district staff officer, 1st class, Meerut District, dated Feb. 20.

DAVISON, Captain K. S., 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as district staff officer, 2nd class, Allahabad District, dated Feb. 17.

MACMULLEN, 2nd Lieut. F. C. K., officiating wing officer, on probation, 3rd Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 10th Bengal Lancers, on probation.

STAPYLTON, 2nd Lieut. J., officiating wing officer, on probation, 31st Madras Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 2nd Punjab Cavalry, on probation.

RATTRAY, 2nd Lieut. C., Devonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, on probation, dated Feb. 27.

STROCKLAND, 2nd Lieut. E. P., Norfolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 14th Sikhs, on probation, dated Feb. 24.

GEORGES, Lieut. E. H., Manchester Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 16th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Feb. 25.

FIELD, Lieut. C. W., wing officer 26th Punjab Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Hancock, vacated on promotion to captain, dated Jan. 22.

BRAKSPEAR, Second-Lieut. W. R., officiating wing officer, on probation, 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas.

DUGDALE, Colonel H. C. H., 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, will be placed on half pay on completing six years' service as lieutenant-colonel on April 12, and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

MENZIES, Captain H., Wiltshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

NANTON—On return from leave Lieut. H. C. Nanton, R.E., Military Works Department, is posted to the Madras Command.

#### FURLONGS.

CLEEVE, Captain W. F., Adjutant R.A., Presidency District, for nine months, on private affairs.

BATES, Lieut. C. L., 1st Dragoon Guards, for six months, on private affairs.

LANGWORTHY, Lieut. G., 7th Dragoon Guards, for six months, on private affairs.

LEE, Second Lieut. W. M. L., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

HUBBARD, Lieut. A. E., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

WALTER, Captain J. MacN., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

STEPHEN, Lieut. A. J., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, for nine months, on private affairs.

TOWSEY, Lieut. F. W., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

COKE, Colonel J. T., 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, for six months, on private affairs.

CARPENTER, Major F., 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

CREE, Surgeon G., for six months, on medical certificate.

SEDDON, Lieut. T. Y., Worcestershire Regiment (wing officer, on probation, 34th Pioneers), to Rawal Pindi and Murree, to study the native languages, from Feb. 5 to Aug. 4.

HILL, Lieut. J., 2nd Bengal Infantry, to Calcutta, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 2.)

JARBO, Mr. J. T., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Palamow, Lohardugga, is transferred temporarily to the Sudder Station of that district, from March 5.

BABONAU, Mr. J. T., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Bhagulpore, is transferred to Lohardugga, and is appointed to have charge of the Palamow sub-division of that district.

O'BRIEN, Mr. P. H., assistant magistrate and collector, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Lohardugga, and is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.

FORSTHE, Dr. W., civil medical officer, Beerbhoom, is appointed to act as civil medical officer of Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major R. D. Murray.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 3.)

FAGAN, Mr. P. J., officiating district judge, Hissar, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Gurgaon, from March 27, vice Mr. J. H. Macdonachie, proceeding on furlough.

WALKER, Mr. T. G., commissioner of excise, inspector-general of registration and superintendent of stamps, Punjab, is granted furlough to Europe from nineteen months, from April 1.

HALLIFAX, Mr. C. J., magistrate of the 1st class, is placed in charge of the Basauli Sub-Division of the Simla District.

EVATT, Lieutenant F. W., 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas, is to be a

magistrate of the 3rd class within the limits of the Abbotabad Cantonment.

HENDLEY, Surgeon H., officiating civil surgeon, is transferred from Gurdaspur to Sealkot, relieving Surgeon R. J. Macnamara.

MACNAMARA, Surgeon R. J., officiating civil surgeon, is transferred from Sealkot to Gujarat.

MITCHELL, Captain W., 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for six months, from April 1.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, April 5.)

CLARKE, Mr. H. S. S., district superintendent of police, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India extension of leave for six months on m.c.

PRATT, Mr. C. H., assistant district superintendent of police, Karwi, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Banda, from such date as he relieves Mr. W. J. Prince.

DYSON, Mr. J., additional judicial commissioner, Oudh, to officiate as judicial commissioner, Oudh, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. Young.

BURKITT, Mr. W. R., district and sessions judge, Gorakhpur, to officiate as additional judicial judge commissioner, Oudh, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. Dyson.

HARRISON, Mr. J. H., joint magistrate, Agra, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Etha, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. Holmes.

EVANS, Mr. H. F., district and sessions judge, Moradabad, to hold charge of the office of additional civil judge, Moradabad, and sessions judge, Bijnor-Budaun Division, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. A. McMillan.

MELVILLE, Surgeon C. H., of the Medical Staff, to the civil medical charge of Muttra, in addition to his military duties, from March 6. FAYRE, Surgeon J., M.B., of the Medical Staff, to the civil medical duties of Muttra, in addition to his military duties, from March 12, vice Surgeon C. H. Melville.

PUNNETT, Mr. H. B., deputy superintendent of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, to officiate as district and sessions judge, Saharanpur, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. Benson.

WATKINS, Rev. O. D., on return from furlough, to be chaplain of the Allahabad cantonments, from March 22.

TWEEDY, Mr. G. A., joint magistrate, on return from furlough, to officiate as district and sessions judge, Cawnpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. J. Nicholls.

BENETT—The services of the Hon. W. C. Bennett, secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, on special duty, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, on the conclusion of that duty.

ATHIN, Mr. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Betwa Canal.

HENSLOWE, Mr. F. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is granted two years' furlough, from May 31.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, April 5.)

ISMAY, Mr. S., C.S., deputy commissioner of Jubbulpore, to officiate as inspector-general of police and jails, vice Colonel Hammond, proceeding on leave, during the absence on furlough of Colonel Bowie.

SAUNDERS, Mr. A. L., C.S., under-secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to officiate as a deputy commissioner, and is posted to Jubbulpore.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Mr. H. V., C.S., assistant commissioner, Saugor, to officiate as under-secretary, vice Mr. Saunders.

HANKIN, Mr. A. C., personal assistant to the inspector-general of police, Central Provinces, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Jubbulpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. Hamilton.

MCGUIRE, Mr. J. D., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, B Division, is attached temporarily to the office of the inspector-general of police, Central Provinces, on special duty.

BAGLEY, Mr. W., extra assistant commissioner, Bhandara, is transferred to Khandwa.

LAURIE, Mr. H. M., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the Bandhara district.

CRADDOCK, Mr. R. H., C.S., assistant to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, to officiate as a deputy commissioner, and is posted to the Warha district. The appointment of Mr. Hennessy to officiate as deputy commissioner of Warha is cancelled.

KIERNANDER, Mr. E. M., to be an extra assistant commissioner of the 1st grade, on probation, and is posted to the Wardha district.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(Burma Gazette, March 29.)

BRIDGES, Mr. J. E., C.S., to officiate as chief secretary to Chief Commissioner, from March 28.

EYRE, Major G. S., deputy commissioner, is appointed forest settlement officer in the Pyinmana district, on return from leave.

BROWN, Mr. G. E. R. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Pegu to the headquarters of the Thayetmyo District.

TIGHE, Lieut. M. J., D.S.O., 27th Bombay Light Infantry, to be an assistant commandant of military police in Upper Burma, and is posted to the Meiktila Battalion to the Chin Levy as a temporary measure.

PARKIN, Captain H., assistant inspector-general of police for supply and clothing, to officiate as deputy inspector-general of police for

supply and clothing, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain S. C. F. Peile.

DESVOUX, Lieut. H., to be an assistant commandant of military police in Upper Burma, and is posted to the Ruby Mines Battalion.

BURTON, Lieut. H. G., to be an assistant commandant of military police in Upper Burma, and is posted to the Mogaung Levy.

CUMMING, Lieut.-Colonel W. G., R.E., chief engineer and secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the P.W. Department, Burma, is granted privilege leave for three months, from April 15.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

##### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 1.)

FORBES, Mr. A. T., assistant collector of Vizagapatam, is granted furlough for nine months, on medical certificate.

VAUGHAN, Mr. E. L., assistant to the collector and magistrate, Bellary District, is appointed to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

WILSON, Mr. F. J., executive engineer, fourth grade, temporary rank, to the charge of the Tinnevely Division.

SMYTH, Mr. T. W. S., assistant engineer, first grade, sub pro tem, to the charge of the Madura Division during the absence of Mr. W. Hughes, B.A., on privilege leave.

WOOD, Mr. C. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the II. Circle, Kistna Eastern Division, to the VI. Circle Tinnevely Division, for duty as a sub-divisional officer, to join fully equipped on the expiration of his leave.

##### MILITARY.

ATKINSON, Colonel S. E., Staff Corps, 5th Madras Infantry, to be district staff officer, 1st class, vice Colonel J. G. R. D. MacNeill, C.B., dated March 10.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

HURLEY, Lieut. M. R., Royal Marine Light Infantry, wing officer 8th Madras Infantry, from Dec. 27, 1888.

BARNETT, 2nd Lieutenant C., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, wing officer 3rd Light Infantry, Feb. 28; 2nd-Lieutenant Barnett will rank as lieutenant in the Madras Staff Corps, from Feb. 28, 1889, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officers, having completed 18 months' probationary service, are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

WINTOUR, 2nd-Lieutenant E., Gloucestershire Regiment, squadron officer 3rd Light Cavalry, Feb. 23, 1888.

KEAYS, 2nd Lieutenant R. W. C., Somersetshire Light Infantry, wing officer 17th Madras Infantry, Aug. 31, 1888.

2nd Lieutenants Wintour and Keays will rank as lieutenants in the Madras Staff Corps, from Feb. 23 and Aug. 31, 1888, respectively, subject to H.M.'s approval.

##### FURLOUGHS.

GRACE, Colonel C. H., Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, 1st class, Central Provinces (m.c.), for one year.

HATCHELL, Colonel D. T., Staff Corps, commandant 21st Madras Infantry, for one year; pension service, thirty-second year, commenced Sept. 16, 1889.

MALLINS, Surgeon C., M.D., Indian Medical Department, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year; pension service, twelfth year, commenced Dec. 31, 1889.

WOOD, Lieut. L. L., 2nd Battalion Border Regiment, wing officer 2nd Madras Infantry; pension service, fourth year, commenced Feb. 5.

MORRIS, 2nd Lieut. G. M., 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer 2nd Madras Infantry; pension service, third year, commenced Sept. 14, 1889.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, March 28.)

STACK, Lieut. L. O. Fitz, Border Regiment, is directed to proceed from Mandalay to Chakrata, to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been transferred.

RODWELL, Captain R. M., 50th Field Battery, R.A., at present doing duty with the 79th Field Battery, is directed to proceed from Tirumalgherry to Campbellpore to join the former Battery.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SANDFORD, Second Lieut. H. C., R.A., who has been appointed a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 10th Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation), dated March 17.

CURRIE, Second Lieut. R. H. M., West Riding Regiment, who has been appointed a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 18th Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation), dated March 15.

JOHNSON, Lieut. H. W. B., Liverpool Regiment, who has been appointed a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 19th Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation), dated Feb. 17.



COWEN, Surgeon W. D. A., Medical Staff, on arrival from England, to do duty, Madras district.

KARNEY, Surgeon W. H., Indian Medical Service, doing duty Secunderabad district, to do duty, Madras district.

#### FURLONGHS.

GIBBS, Lieut. J. E. L., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to England, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

MARTIN-LEAKE, 2nd Lieut. W., 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, to England, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

BEADON, 2nd Lieut. W., 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, to England, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

BLISS, 2nd Lieut. L. P. H., 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to England, for 9 months, on private affairs.

LETHEBRIDGE, Lieut. E. A. F., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to England, for 1 year, on private affairs.

WHITE, Hon. Capt. L. O., paymaster, 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, to England, for 9 months, on private affairs.

#### (April 4.)

The undermentioned officers have returned from furlough out of India :—

WOLSELEY, Brig.-Gen. G. B., C.B., A.D.C., h.p., General Officer, commanding Mandalay district.

SIMPSON, Lieut.-Col. G., Staff Corps.

#### FURLONGHS.

HAYTER, Col. C., C.B., Staff Corps, for 6 months, in extension, on m.c.

FITZGERALD, Col. C. J. O., C.B., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India from April 1.

HAMMOND, Col. H. A., Staff Corps, officiating inspector-general of police, Central Provinces (m.c.) for 1 year.

KERRICH, Captain G. S., Staff Corps, 1st Madras Lancers, leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year.

BIDIE, Surgeon-General G., M.B., C.I.E., Indian Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, on a pension of £700, plus £250 additional pension per annum, from April 11.

TULLOCH, 2nd Lieut. T. G., R.A., 19th Field Battery, from April 4 to Sept. 30, on urgent private affairs.

LASCELLES, Lieut. A. E., 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

SWAYNE, Captain H. G. C., Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, for 92 days, from March 14, or date of departure.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 10.)

FARRAN, Mr. C. F., B.A., barrister-at-law, to act as judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.

SCANNELL, Mr. H., to act as inspector-general of police, vice Mr. Ommanney.

COX, Mr. E. C., to act as superintendent of police, G.I.P. Railway, vice Mr. Scannell.

COTGRAVE, Mr. G. W., district superintendent of police, Thana, has leave on medical certificate for one year, from April 11.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

ALCOCK, Mr. J. B., on being relieved by Mr. J. L. Johnston, to act as judge and sessions judge of Khandeshi.

FITZMAURICE, Mr. J. D. S., to act as judge and sessions judge of Nasik during the absence of Mr. M. B. Baker, on privilege leave.

DIXON, Assistant Surgeon G. M., to act as civil surgeon, Karwar, from March 19.

#### FURLONGHS.

CUMINE, Mr. A., C.S., special assistant collector and Khoti Settlement officer, Rutnagiri, is granted furlough for one year four months and fifteen days, from May 22.

PORTER, Mr. W., C.S., collector of Thana, is allowed special leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from May 16.

#### MILITARY.

EBDEN, Lieut.-Colonel F. T., Staff Corps, commandant 10th Bombay Light Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for one year, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India; pension service, twenty ninth year, commenced May 13, 1889.

NEWPORT, Colonel C. P., Staff Corps, commandant 24th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for one year, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India; pension service, thirty-third year, commenced April 6, 1889.

CRAUFORD, Lieut. J. A. H., Staff Corps, for six months, on medical certificate.

PRALL, Surgeon S. E., Indian Medical Service, for four months, in extension, on medical certificate.

JOFF, Colonel K. A., R.E., officiating consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice Lieut.-Colonel F. Firebrace, R.E.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, April 3.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

VINCENT, Lieut. F. L., squadron officer 7th Bombay Cavalry (Belooch Horse), to be adjutant (provisionally) from March 1.

THOTTER, 2nd Lieut. F. W. D., 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, on probation.

PARKER—WALLER—Lieut. J. Parker and 2nd Lieut. W. A. McC. Waller, officiating wing officers, on probation, 25th Regiment (3rd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, are attached for duty to 4th Regiment (1st Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry.

POOLE, 2nd Lieut. C. E. H., 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 5th Bombay Light Infantry, on probation, dated March 26.

VIDAL, Captain L. H., wing officer 29th Bombay Infantry (2nd Belooch Battalion), to be wing commander 13th Bombay Infantry (provisionally).

NURSE, Lieutenant C. G., wing officer and officiating quartermaster 47th Bombay Infantry, to be quartermaster, from Feb. 20.

MACNAMARA—BURRARD—Lieutenants W. C. F. Macnamara, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, and C. Burrard, R.A., who have been appointed probationers for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officers 27th Bombay Light Infantry (1st Belooch Battalion) on probation, dated March 26.

RANDOLPH, Captain C. F., Lancashire Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, to which he has recently been posted.

WELSH, Captain H. M., Leicestershire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England, en route to Bermuda, to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

GLYNN, Lieut. R. M. O., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty with their regimental depôts.

NICHOLSON, Surgeon R. W. E. H., of the Bombay Medical Staff, has been struck off the strength of the Bombay command from March 9.

#### FURLONGHS.

GROGHEGAN, Second Lieut. F. E., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, to England, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

BISSET, Lieut.-Colonel W. S. S., B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to England, for 260 days, on private affairs.

## INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 24.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Captain W. Giles, S.C.; Colonel H. G. Saunders, Lieut. H. W. A. Marson, S.C.; Lieut. H. Hamilton, S.C.; Major T. H. Goldney, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Money, S.C.; Lieut. A. H. Bingley, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Young, S.C.; Colonel C. H. Bridges, S.C.; Colonel W. Hopkinson, Inf.; Lieut. A. A. E. Campbell, S.C.; Colonel H. A. Mallock, S.C.; Captain M. C. Barton, R.E.; Lieut.-Colonel A. G. Begbie, R.E.; Captain E. A. Waller, R.E.; Lieut. L. Herbert, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Captain R. H. C. Tufnell, S.C.; Captain J. H. Ensor, 12th Lancers.

*Bombay Estab.*—Colonel G. H. F. Codrington, S.C.; Surgeon-Major P. Murphy, M.D.; Surgeon C. H. L. Meyer.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—W. Slane, A. A. Wace (Cov.), S. J. Stone, A. Meredith (Cov.), W. F. Handcock, K. Carstairs (Cov.), F. L. Brown, F. N. Guttersloh.

*Bombay Estab.*—J. B. D. Adams.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Captain R. B. Adams, S.C., six months; Lieut. C. Herbert, S.C., five months; Surgeon-Major T. Maloney, M.D., till Jan. 14, 1891.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. C. V. Mainwaring, S.C., fourteen days; Surgeon-Major M. Robinson, five months; Lieut. R. H. D. Thring, S.C., five months; Lieut.-Colonel H. T. H. Baber, Inf., three months; Lieut. E. L. Holloway, S.C., five months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major H. Hay, S.C., five months.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Captain W. E. Gordon, M.S.C., six months' m.c.; H. S. Olphert, three months' furlough; A. C. Duff (Cov.), six months' m.c.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Captain A. H. Dobbs, S.C.; Lieut. C. V. Mainwaring, S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surgeon P. D. Pank, H. W. Smith.

*Madras Estab.*—H. A. Sim (Cov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—Surgeon-Major D. N. Parakh.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## HOME.

## BIRTHS.

ANDREWS—April 20, at Aldershot, the wife of Major Andrews, The Devonshire Regiment, of a son.

CHOWNE—April 15, at Blackbrook Lodge, Fareham, Hants, the wife of Commander Henry S. T. Chowne, R.N., of a son.

HAYNES—April 17, at 4, Kingswood-villas, New Brompton, Kent, the wife of Captain A. E. Haynes, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MORRIS—April 19, at Enniskillen, the wife of Captain E. C. Morris, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, of a daughter.

PASKE—April 18, at 7, Prince's-buildings, Clifton, Bristol, the wife of Captain Gordon H. Paske, Royal Engineers, of a son.

WAHAB—April 18, at 7, Church-hill, Edinburgh, the wife of Major-General C. W. Wahab, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

BURKE—TROUTON—April 17, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Little Birch, Herefordshire, William H. Burke, R.A., M.B., Surgeon H.M.'s Indian Medical Service, to Edith Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Trouton, Esq., of Clonskeagh, county Dublin.

DUCKWORTH-KING—GORE—April 13, at St. John's Church, Ryde, I.W., Major Dudley Duckworth-King, the Welsh Regiment, only son of Admiral Sir George Duckworth-King, Bart., K.C.B., to Eva Mary, only daughter of the late Major-General Ralph Gore.

QUENNELL—POWELL—April 15, at Christ Church, Streatham-hill, Robert William Quennell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., eldest son of John C. Quennell, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of Brentwood, Essex, to Bessie G. Powell, youngest daughter of Eyre R. Powell, C.S.I., of Streatham-hill.

RYVES—POOLE—April 16, at St. John the Evangelist's, Upper Norwood, William Henry Robert Ryves (Civil Service), youngest son of the late W. H. Ryves, Esq., of Ryves Castle, county Limerick, to Emma Catherine, only daughter of Surgeon-Major George Kenneth Poole, M.D., of late of H.M.'s Indian Army, and of Montrose, Upper Norwood.

## DEATHS.

COLQUHOUN—April 25, at 11, St. Bernard's-crescent, Edinburgh, Archibald Colquhoun, late Surgeon 3rd Bengal Cavalry, H.E.I.C.S., aged 85.

COOMBS—April 12, suddenly, on his arrival in London, Henry Augustus Coombs, District Superintendent Bengal Police, aged 56.

CRAWFORD—April 16, at Villa Rosemont, Territet, Switzerland, Colonel James Crawford, Madras Retired.

DAY—April 21, at 10, Maddox-street, W., Major John Godfrey Day, late 28th Regiment, aged 55.

DIXON—April 23, at Chesham Lodge, Lower Norwood, Edward Dixon, Deputy Surgeon-General Madras Army, aged 73.

EVANS—April 12, at Eastbourne, General Evans, Royal Artillery, second son of the late General Evans, C.B., Colonel of the 81st Regiment.

KERNAN—April 16, James Kernan, Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon of Cannanore, Madras Presidency, aged 33. (By telegraph.)

REID—March 22, at Assuncion, Paraguay, suddenly, of typhoid fever, James Morton, eldest son of Major-General James Reid, Retired, Bengal Staff Corps.

SHIPLEY—April 12, at Allassio, Italy, Amy Lea, the wife of General R. Y. Shipley, C.B.

WOODFULL—April 17, at 34, Sussex-villas, Kensington, of pneumonia, Surgeon-Major S. Pratt Woodfull, late Royal Artillery.

## INDIAN.

## BIRTHS.

BAZELY—March 25, at Madras, the wife of Mr. W. E. Bazely, Civil Medical Department, Ongole, Nellore District, of a son.

BEAUCHAMP—April 5, at Madras, the wife of W. G. Beauchamp, H.M.'s Indian Marine, of a son.

BUSH—April 2, at Barrackpore the wife of Lieut. G. H. Bush, 8th Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

BYRNE—April 2, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Mr. L. C. Byrne, Postal Department, of a daughter (stillborn).

COLLETT—March 22, at Dilkusha, Oudh, the wife of George S. Collett, B.M.S., of a son.

CROSLY—April 26, at Okayti Tea Estate, Darjeeling, Bengal, the wife of Herbert Charles Crosley, of a son. (By telegram.)

DOBIE—April 7, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Captain W. H. E. Dobie, R.A., of a daughter.

GAISFORD—March 30, at Quetta, the wife of Major G. Gaisford, B.S.C., Political Agent, of a son.

HAMMICK—April 7, at Surat, the wife of Stephen Hammick, C.S., of a son.

LYCHLANDER—April 4, at Vizagapatam, Waltair, the wife of Assistant Surgeon James Lychlander, of a daughter.

McBAIN—April 15, at Shanghai, the wife of George McBain, of a son. (By telegram.)

SEALY—April 5, at the Parsonage, Arrah, the wife of the Rev. H. A. Sealy, M.A. (A.C.S.), of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

BURLTON—PARKER—March 31, at Hazaribagh, Calcutta, William Eric Ferdinand Burlton, Lieut., B.S.C., eldest son of Colonel H. M. Burlton, B.S.C., Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa, to Minnie Edith, youngest daughter of W. H. Parker, Esq., Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

COSBY—BIDIE—March 29, at St. George's Cathedral, Mr. William T. A. Cosby, Barrister and Judge at Quilon, to Annie, widow of Surgeon J. Leonard, I.M.D., and daughter of Surgeon-General G. Bidie, M.B., and C.I.E.

DIVER—MARSHALL—March 25, at the Cathedral, Lahore, Thos. Diver, Lieut., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, eldest son of the late T. Diver, Esq., M.D., of 2, Onslow-place, S.W., to Katherine Helen Maud, eldest daughter of Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, B.S.C.

LEONARD—HENTLEY—March 26, at St. Thomas Church, Calcutta, Hugh Gaskell Leonard, Captain, 1st L. N. Lancashire (47th) Regiment, to Ada Susanne Hentley, second daughter of the late J. D. Hentley, Walthamstow.

THIMM—MILLARD—March 28, at Christ Church, Cantonments, Rangoon, Franz Karl Thimm, R.N.R. (Commander Irrawaddy Flotilla Company), eldest son of the late Franz Thimm, Esq., of Stanhoe Lodge, Fortis-green, to Elizabeth, fifth daughter of the late Captain J. Millard, of Rangoon.

## DEATHS.

CARBERRY—March 31, at Allahabad, R. B. Carbery, late Head Assistant to the Commissioner of Benares, aged 53.

CARR—March 29, at Rawal Pindi, Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Carr, 5th Punjab Cavalry, aged 44.

CEARNS—April 2, at Unao, Oudh, John Alton Edwin Cearn, late of the Oudh Commission, aged 53.

DAINTETH—March 26, at Char Bagh, Lucknow, of pneumonia, Mr. Ed. Dainteth, Sub-Engineer, Military Works, aged 44.

GANTZER—April 8, at 5, Papamow-road, Allahabad, David Alfonso, Deputy Examiner, P.W.D. (late Presidency Paymaster, 4th Calcutta Division), the husband of Ellen Mary Gantzer, aged 62.

JOHNSON—April 5, at Amritsar, Amelia Sarah, the wife of Conductor W. Johnson, late of the Commissariat Department, Retired List, aged 49.

LEE—April 6, at Simla, George Henry Lee, Telegraph Department, aged 29.

LEAHY—April 9, at Bombay, John Leahy, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Retired Medical Service, aged 60.

McALLISTER—April 1, at Senang, R. H. McAllister, Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, aged 32.

NATION—March 3, at Melbourne, Victoria, Jane Catherine, widow of Colonel H. M. Nation, Bengal Army, and eldest daughter of the late T. B. Swinhoe, Esq., of Garden Reach, Calcutta.

SEYERS—April 1, at Ratamati, District Betul, C.P., Agnes Lucy, the wife of C. W. F. Seyers (Survey of India), aged 35.

TWIGG—April 2, of premature childbirth, Eliza Mary, the wife of Sergeant-Major W. Twigg, Naini Tal Depot, aged 41.

WILSON—April 2, at Palampore, Kangra Valley, Major-General H. M. Wilson, aged 67.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday showed strength. Mysore and Nundydroog advanced 1-16. Mysore Shares were last quoted 6½ to 6¾, Nundydroog 2 1-16 to 2 3-16, Indian Consolidated 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., Balaghat-Mysore (New) 9s. 9d. to 10s. 3d., Ooregum Ordinary 2 3-16 to 2½, ditto Preference 2 to 2½, Devala-Moyar 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d., Nine Reefs New (11s. paid) 6s. 3d. to 6s. 9d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 11s. to 11s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., South-east Mysore 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., Indian Glenrock 1s. to 1s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d., New South-east Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d.

THE charges brought against the Indian Commissariat Department of having supplied bad stores to the Chin Field Force must be supported by very strong evidence before they can be accepted as true. A correspondent, who seems for two months to have had exceptional opportunities of practically testing the quality of the tinned meat and biscuits served out to the troops, states that these stores were excellent, and that there could be no just grounds of complaint. There were bad tins of beef and mutton, as there must always be when large quantities are issued, but these were always willingly changed by the Commissariat. "There was never," he writes, "any difficulty about getting fresh rations in exchange for any found inferior." The statement published in a Rangoon paper that some of the stores issued were purchased so far back as 1877, judging by the marks on the tins, is certainly a remarkable one, but investigation will probably show that a mistake of ten years has been made in the date.

THE *Indian Planters' Gazette* reports that one of the most successful pig-sticks Tirhoot has seen for many a day took place on the 25th March at Mr. G. Richardson's factory at Bhicanpore, near Muzufferpore. Messrs. R. Hudson, F. Barclay, H. Collingridge and Captain Carandini, accompanied by four ladies and some other gentlemen, were out, the ladies riding all day, "and enjoying the sport immensely." The beat commenced at eight o'clock, and by 10 A.M., eight fine boars had fallen victims, and two had got away badly wounded. In the afternoon six more were accounted for and one escaped, all fully up to the average height, and one or two very large specimens.

## ARRIVAL OF LORD HARRIS AT BOMBAY.

The new Governor, the Right Honourable Lord Harris, has arrived. Exactly at a quarter to six o'clock last evening, (April 10) the hour appointed for the landing, he stepped ashore at the Apollo Bunder. The arrangements made for his arrival and reception were perfect, and could not have been better carried out. It was expected that H.M.L.M.S. *Tenasserim*, bringing his lordship from Aden, would arrive in harbour some time in the afternoon, and so the vessel did. Indeed, the *Tenasserim* came within sight of land early in the morning, and reached the entrance to the harbour about 7 A.M., but there she lay till the afternoon, when she steamed into port, and cast anchor opposite the Apollo Bunder, the news reaching Bombay early in the day that the *Tenasserim* had been signalled, and was lying outside. All day groups of Natives assembled on the Bunder waiting for the vessel to put in an appearance, and eagerly scanning the horizon through glasses for the approaching vessel. Then about three o'clock, when the *Tenasserim* was sighted entering the harbour, the news seemed to fly through the air like wildfire, for soon large crowds flocked down to the Bunder head to welcome the new Governor to Bombay. The harbour at this time presented a gay appearance, all the ships riding at anchor being dressed, from stem to stern, in brightly coloured flags, while on shore Mr. Murzban seemed to have put forth a special effort to make the shamiana for the accommodation of officials and their friends look attractive with white and maroon drapings inside and flags without. Shortly after three the firing of two guns from the land battery gave warning that the *Tenasserim* was nearing her anchorage, and at half-past three the vessel passed the *Boadicea*, from whose sides burst forth a welcome of seventeen guns. About five o'clock the shamiana began to fill, and at the Bunder head there assembled a large number of gentlemen representing the heads of all Civil, Naval, and Military Departments, the consular representatives of foreign Governments, and others.

At twenty minutes past five a deputation, consisting of Mr. J. Nugent, Chief Secretary to Government, Colonel Lyttleton, Military Secretary to H.E. the Governor, Captain Forbes and Captain Jervise to aide-de-camps the Governor, and Captain Hext, left the Bunder in the Government steam launch *Bee*, and proceeded to the *Tenasserim* to give welcome to the Governor-elect, and bring him ashore. They did not remain long on board, for about twenty minutes to six the launch was observed to leave the side of the large vessel, whereupon the flag-ship *Boadicea* fired a salute of seventeen guns. The little vessel steamed rapidly towards the shore, and as she drew near the steps a loud cheer was raised by the crowd lining the Bunder walls, which enthusiastic welcome Lord Harris acknowledged by rising to his feet and doffing his hat. As he stepped ashore another salute of seventeen guns was fired from the land battery. Mr. Nugent introduced to his lordship Sir Raymond West, the Hon. Mr. J. G. Moore, and other members of Council, Chief Justice Sir Charles Sargent, General Budgen, commanding Bombay District, and the other gentlemen assembled at the Bunder head to welcome his lordship to Bombay. With them Lord Harris cordially shook hands, after which he was conducted to that portion of the shamiana where were assembled members of the Municipal Corporation.

There Mr. Grattan Geary, the president, read an address of welcome, to which his Lordship gave a genial reply.

Lord Harris and suite arrived at Government House at 6.50 P.M. His Excellency was received by Lord and Lady Reay on the steps, and after greeting each other cordially Lord Harris, accompanied by Colonel Lyttleton and Colonel Ranks, inspected the Guard of Honour, which was composed of 100 rank and file of H.M.'s 21st Regiment N.I., under the command of a Native officer. The Guard of Honour was then dismissed and His Excellency Lord Harris retired into Government House.

## GENERAL PARROTT.

(Pioneer.)

Certainly no graver blow has been borne by the Indian Turf of late years than the one which we have now, to our great sorrow, to announce. General Parrott has thrown up the sponge in disgust, and sold his stud to Government, so that no more of the magnificent B. P. youngsters, who have shown such excellent sport during the last ten years, will be available to the racing public. The chief reason for the grand old General's finally resolving to close his stud was the formation of the Government rearing dépôt close up to his stables, an action which naturally hampered and handicapped private enterprise terribly, for not only were risks of sickness rendered much greater than formerly, but prices, for both grain and labour being almost doubled, turned what was at first a pleasurable and comparatively inexpensive hobby into

a positively losing speculation. While we sincerely hope that the Government action, which has closed General Parrott's Kurnal stud, may be attributed to necessity, yet we trust that the General's successful career as a breeder will have taught the present stud officers a certain amount of useful knowledge. Wherever one goes now in India among the handsomest hacks, chargers and race horses, General Parrott's youngsters not only show out prominently, but are easily sought after. If at any time any have remained on the breeder's hands it has been solely because he has been far too sensitive himself to dispose of them, if they had ever so slight a blemish. Instance after instance has come to our knowledge where General Parrott has deliberately refused to accept the selection of a would-be purchaser, choosing from the advertised lists merely because he thought the youngster marked down would be less likely to turn out a flyer than others in the paddock. From the day that General Parrott started the Kurnal Stud not a single man in India lives who can say that he has ever been deceived, or has brought a bad B. P. This is something to be proud of. The writer can speak with a very large amount of authority, for over thirty of the Kurnal B. P. stock have been at different times part and parcel of the Jaintpore stable, and, with not a single exception, they have all been flyers, which in bone, size, and looks were infinitely superior to any Australian priced at the figure they were purchased at, viz., Rs. 1,000 each; moreover, thirty-six winners on the Indian Turf have been born of the now fashionable B. P. brand. We fear much that the destruction of his pet idea will lose to India an officer whose career has been, though in every way laudable and creditable to him, in reality disappointing and thankless, purely because, being honest enough to have the courage of his convictions, he refused to acquiesce in one of the gravest errors ever perpetrated by our Government—the closing of the old Government studs. Should General Parrott leave India, a country to which he is thoroughly wedded, we shall hold it to be little less than a public calamity. His life out here, from start to finish, has indeed been that of a Bayard *sans peur et sans reproche*. As an active soldier in his younger days he was noted for everything that made an officer popular and loved. Brave as a lion and gentle as a woman, his men would have followed him anywhere; and afterwards, when his love for the noblest animal God ever created, the horse, led him to accept a stud appointment, he was as much revered by those he was brought in contact with, as he had been by the men who in former days would have followed him up to the cannon's mouth. We have frequently been witness of the kind and genial hospitality shown by him when camping out at the many Central India horse fairs. No respecter of persons was dear old Ben Parrott. At his well supplied mess-table the swellest officials found themselves rubbing shoulders with the hard-working and half-starved German missionary; as long as he was an honest man no European in camp ever wanted a meal while Ben Parrott was there. A true Christian, fair alike in his dealing with Native and European, a perfect husband, father, and friend. India, in saying adieu to General Parrott, will have lost one of the very best of the Queen's good bargains. But we yet hope that the Government will not be so blind as to let the most experienced officer in horse-breeding operations leave India without endeavouring to induce him to remain.

In his recent shooting expedition, the biggest tiger bagged by the Maharajah of Cuch Behar and party measured 10ft. 2½ inches, and the biggest tigress 9 feet 2½ inches. They almost beat the record. It was a shot from the Maharajah that brought the tigress down.

NON-REPRESENTATION BETTER THAN MIS-REPRESENTATION. —Rajah Sir T. Madhava Row writes:—"This capital principle should not be overlooked in reconstituting the Indian Councils. One example will suffice to make the principle plain. The great majority of the people who retain their religious beliefs and social usages would decidedly prefer their non-representation, to their mis-representation by those who have given up those beliefs and those usages. *Observe, think and judge.*"

THE Mansion House Committee of the fund for providing a memorial in London of the late Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala have commissioned Sir Edgar Boehm, R.A., to erect a replica in bronze (but without the hat) of the Calcutta equestrian statue of that distinguished soldier. The committee are also in communication with the Office of Woods and Forests as to obtaining a site for the statue in Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, between the Guards' Statue and the Duke of York's Column.

A MOHAMEDAN mission to convert the Americans is rather a startling project. But this is what Moulvi Hassan Ali is proposing to large crowds at Haidarabad, and the Faithful are actually responding with subscriptions to defray the Moulvi's expenses. No doubt it is Mormonism that has turned the attention of the Moslems to the Far West.

## ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE FOR INDIA.

The following is a copy of a Memorial which is being sent for signature throughout England against granting the Elective Principle to India, as prayed for by the Congress. The Memorial has been submitted to eminent Counsel and approved, and has the promised support of several M.P.'s and others who have a practical knowledge of the Indian peoples and their interests:—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Memorial of the Undersigned Inhabitants of Showeth,—

That your memorialists are persons who are greatly interested in the prosperity and welfare of Her Imperial Majesty's Indian dominions, and the inhabitants thereof generally.

2. That they desire to bring to the notice of this Honourable House that a certain section of the Inhabitants of India, led first by one and now by two retired Anglo-Indian Covenanted officials, have established a so-called Indian National Congress, and have propounded views regarding the future administration of India, which, in the opinion of your Memorialists, if given effect to in the present state of India, will unsettle the peaceful Government and established order of things, and cause great injury to your memorialists.

3. That the agitation set on foot by these persons, hitherto confined to India, is now, owing to the support afforded them by certain Radical Members of Parliament, being extended to this country.

4. That the most dangerous part of this agitation in your memorialists' opinion is that which aims at introducing into India without proper safeguards the elective principle of representation.

5. Your memorialists desire to point out that the numerical superiority of Hindoos as a whole would, if the elective principle were to be recognised in India, most certainly lead to such an assertion of their ascendancy as the more warlike races in India would not peacefully submit to.

6. That the so-called Indian National Congress, as a mere annual debating club in India, might well be looked upon as harmless in India, where the more substantial and thoughtful of the people are acquainted with its origin, its members, and its mode of action; but since the agitation is being extended to this country, and the present peaceful form of administration denounced before audiences composed of those who are for the most part uneducated, and possess but slight, if any, knowledge of India and its diverse population, there is reason to fear that the error and misrepresentation needful to keep alive such agitation will lead to the most disastrous consequences.

7. That as the first outcome of this agitation there is at the present moment a Bill before your Honourable House to amend the Indian Councils, and constituting them on a partially elective basis.

8. Your memorialists desire to bring more particularly to your Honourable House's notice some of the more important of the objections they have to the so-called Indian National Congress, at whose instance it is asserted the said Bill has been presented to Parliament, which are as follows:—

- (1.) The so-called Indian National Congress is in no sense national, and cannot be truthfully termed Indian, inasmuch as a majority of the inhabitants of India, more especially Mohamedans, who form one-third of the population of Bengal, the Sikhs, the Mahrattas, the Parsees and Anglo-Indians are strongly opposed to it.
- (2.) That it has been conceived by a body of men without substantial means, who are clamouring for notoriety at the expense of the uneducated masses.
- (3.) That the election of the so-called delegates of such Congress can be only correctly characterised as a pure farce, the practice being in most cities and districts to issue at a few hours' notice a circular in English calling a public meeting, pass resolutions already prepared, and, as delegates, elect anyone who desires to be such, large numbers of the inhabitants having no knowledge of, and refusing to take part in, such meetings.
- (4.) That many of the doctrines laid down in the resolutions of the said so-called Congress are subversive of peaceful government in India.
- (5.) That the aristocracy of India, including the representatives of wealth and high education, hold aloof from it.
- (6.) That the system of election proposed in the said Bill will virtually ignore the large and important interests of every community in India other than the Hindoos, and to give the Hindoos representatives in proportion to their numbers would result in the gravest mischief.
- (7.) That so long as the Indian people are divergent in their religion, customs, and character, that a satisfactory electorate would be unobtainable, so long in your

memorialists' opinion must it be the duty of the governing authority to withhold its sanction to any scheme of representation founded on election.

9. Your memorialists are desirous that Her Majesty's Indian subjects, in terms of Her Gracious Proclamation of November, 1858, should have, "as far as may be," all the rights and benefits of British subjects, and they are strongly of opinion that the great landowners, the men of high birth, and the natural leaders of the people should be the first upon whom the franchise should be conferred, and that the differences of religion, nationality, and character, which prevail among this portion of the Indian community, are such that the momentous change in the administration which is implied in the right of electing representatives in the Indian Supreme and Provincial Councils should not be made.

Your memorialists therefore humbly pray that this Honourable House will, until further advised, refuse its assent to the Bill, commonly called Mr. Bradlaugh's Indian Councils Bill, as also any measure having for its object the extension to the inhabitants of India in any form of the principle of elective representation.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

## A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE CONGRESS.

Probably no one but Sir E. Watkin believes that the Indian National Congress is propped with Russian gold; indeed, Mr. Hume's description of the finances is proof positive to the contrary. Nevertheless it is interesting to know what Russian opinion thinks of the agitation, and the subjoined article, translated from the *Russki Invalid*, is, we believe, the first criticism in the Russian Press that has appeared on the subject:—

"The British Government in the midst of the numerous internal questions with which it is faced cannot but be desirous of the speediest removal of all external difficulties (the dispute with Portugal regarding the Zambesi country, the constant soreness of feeling evinced by France with respect to Egypt, &c., &c.). Apart from the Separatist movement which is spreading from Ireland to Wales and Scotland, the Queen's Government is, we know, occupied with the question of the federation of the Australian Colonies, and it has of late been obliged to give increased attention to the affairs of India and to the meetings of the Native Congress in Calcutta and other centres. And certainly this Congress and the resolutions at which it has arrived are not devoid of meriting serious attention. Founded but five years ago this Native Congress has for its object the recognition of the political interests of the Native population at large, and the bringing of those interests to the notice of the British Government. The members of the Congress comprise Hindus, Parsees and Native Christians, and representatives of one or other of these classes have been entrusted by the mass of their co-religionists with the duty of making their rulers acquainted with needs of the lower classes of the population of India. This movement in favour of getting up a Native representative form of Government began, as we know, in that Liberal epoch in which Lord Ripon was the Viceroy of India. That nobleman encouraged the agitation in so far as it extended Native rights, and was directed to the opening of judicial appointments to Natives and English alike.

"As regards, however, the Mahomedan population of India, not only has it failed to evince any sympathy with the movement, but certain of its representatives, for example, those living in the Bombay Presidency, have even declared their hostility to this new idea. On the other hand certain English politicians, who do not recognise distinctions of race, have lent their aid in the development of the movement. Accordingly we find that at a late session the Native Congress voted a whole series of resolutions in which the wish was expressed that the Natives should have the right of selecting their own representatives, who should have a voice in the Imperial Council as well as in those provincial assemblies of which the members are at present nominated by the Supreme Government. Demands of this description have up till now been couched in very moderate language and in an amicable spirit, but in England it has already come to be recognised that the time is not remote when such demands will be put forward in a more decided and a sharper tone. The following circumstance will serve as an indication that this will be the case. During the session of the Congress there was present in the character of a tourist the famous member for Northampton, Mr. Bradlaugh. This gentleman was specially invited to attend the meetings of the Congress, and he was intrusted with the task of introducing into the English Parliament a Bill which will comprehend all the demands of the Native population of India."

THE publication of official documents in the vernacular is to be discontinued. The local Governments have asked to be relieved of an expense which has proved useless.



## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS NAIRNE and SANFORD have left Bombay for Aden to inspect the fortifications, and more particularly to examine the new guns which have recently been placed in position for the defence of the harbour.

LIEUT. MERRIMAN, of the Marine Battalion, has died from dysentery in the European General Hospital, Calcutta. The deceased was formerly in the 4th King's Own. He was only recently married, and returned from two years' furlough in Europe last February.

COLONEL CARR, of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, died at Rawalpindi on the morning of the 29th ult. His war services were:—Afghan War, 1878-79-80. Capture of Piewar Kotai. Actions of Matoon and Charasiah. Operations at and around Kabul, Dec., 1879. Despatches (twice).—Medal with three clasps. Brevet of Major. Zhob Valley Expedition, 1884.

MAJOR GORDON-CUMMING, who was mortally wounded near Fort White on the 23rd, was buried there the next day with military honours, 200 Cheshires, deceased's regiment, forming the firing party. The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"The name of Major Gordon-Cumming of the Cheshire Regiment will not require to be omitted from next year's *Indian Army List Index*, because it is one of several omissions which we have noticed in this year's list. If this had occurred in the list of the sister Service it would have given a new lease of life to the superstition which, many years ago, caused a number of Blue Jackets to try to desert rather than sail under the command of an officer whose name had accidentally been left out of the year's *Navy List*. Jack Tar could not be induced to believe that the accident had no sinister significance."

THE *Madras Mail*, alluding to the Madras Army, says:—"The martial spirit in the South is in no sense dead; and he who shall revive it by proper attention to the descendants of the peoples who established the British Empire in India will do his country enormous service. At the present time, it must be admitted, such an idea appears unfashionable. It is all the craze to recruit almost exclusively from amongst the tribes upon the north and north-western frontiers, and to condemn the entire loyal populations of the remainder of the Peninsula to military inefficiency. This appears to be foolish policy; and it is earnestly to be hoped that the day may never come when the 'military spirit of the southern races' shall indeed have been finally crushed, and the Indian Army have none, throughout the breadth of the land which has rung with its victories, to enthusiastically join its ranks."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STEWART, in a farewell order to Colonel Fitzgerald, C.B., who has just vacated the command of the 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry, notices that his services with the Contingent extended uninterruptedly from 1862, and that he had commanded the 3rd Cavalry since 1883. General Stewart goes on to say:—"During his period of command Colonel Fitzgerald has ever displayed untiring zeal and energy, and has done his utmost to promote the interest and advancement of the officers and men of his regiment. The services of the 3rd Cavalry in Burma are well-known, and their present high state of efficiency is an example of what care and consideration will do in a Silladar regiment; it is proof of Colonel Fitzgerald's capacity as a commanding officer, and it worthily earns for him the entire satisfaction of the Brigadier-General, as well as the complimentary notice of the officers of superior authority who have inspected his regiment."

ARRIVAL OF H.M.'s TROOPSHIP *EUPHRATES*.

Her Majesty's troopship *Euphrates*, Commander John R. E. Pattison, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, April 5th, bringing drafts of various regiments, also a crew for Her Majesty's Ship *Sphinx*. She left Portsmouth on the 9th ult., Malta on the 18th, Port Said on the 22nd, and Suez on the 24th. She brings 68 officers, 18 ladies, 2 children, 675 men, 44 women, and 27 children. During the voyage on the 1st instant she passed Her Majesty's troopship *Crocodile*, homeward bound, and passed on Saturday last the mail steamer *Massilia*, homeward bound. The *Euphrates* experienced fine weather throughout. She landed a draft of the Royal Irish Rifles at Suez for Cairo. The following is the list of the names of saloon passengers:—

Major and Mrs. C. R. Townley, 1st Suffolk; Bde.-Surg. and Mrs. R. P. Ferguson, Med. Staff; Major H. H. Thurlow, 2nd Som. L.I.; Surg.-Major W. Donovan, Med. Staff; Major P. L. Clowes, 8th Suffolk; Major and Mrs. J. W. H. Potts, R.A.; Major C. A. Ryan, R.A.; Major and Mrs. P. E. Hughes, 2nd Border; Surg. J. Harran, Med. Staff; Surg. and Mrs. T. F. W. Foggarty, Med. Staff; Surg. L. W. Swabey, Med. Staff; Surg. C. R. Bartrlett, Med. Staff; Surg. C. S. Robinson, Med. Staff; Surg. and Mrs. R. H. Clement, Med. Staff, Captain F. E. Cuthbertson, R.H.A.; Captain and

Mrs. E. W. Mills, 2nd York; Capt. G. Wright, R.A.; Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Gallenga, 2nd Bl. Dub. Fus.; Capt. the Hon. R. Tyrwhitt, R.A.; Captain W. R. W. James, R.A.; Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Kerrick, R.A.; Capt. R. Morris, R.A.; Captain H. E. Stanton, R.A.; Surgeon and Mrs. E. L. C. Smith, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service; Surgeon and Mrs. W. Vickers, Indian Medical Service; Surgeon J. C. Vaughan, Indian Medical Service; Surgeon and Mrs. A. W. Elphick, Indian Medical Service; Lieut. C. P. Scudamore, 2nd Royal Scots Fus.; Lieut. B. R. Ward, D.S.O., R.E.; Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Campbell and child, R.H.A.; Lieut. H. Rouse, R.H.A.; Lieut. W. R. Marshall, 2nd Derby; Lieut. C. C. D. Morice, R.E.; Lieut. F. Bullock, R.E.; Lieut. H. A. D. Fraser and sister, R.E.; Lieut. H. F. G. Clayton, R.E.; Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Kemp, R.E.; Lieut. E. B. C. Bodham, 2nd West India Regt.; Lieut. R. F. Lush, 2nd West York; Lieut. A. R. Winsloe, 2nd West York; Lieut. T. C. Watson, 2nd West York; Lieut. R. E. Greer, 2nd West York; 2nd Lieut. W. C. Smyth, R.E.; 2nd Lieut. H. J. Hare, R.E.; 2nd Lieut. F. F. N. Rees, R.E.; 2nd Lieut. E. D. Swinton, R.E.; 3rd Lieut. F. G. Fuller, R.E.; 2nd Lieut. B. A. G. Shelley, R.E.; 2nd Lieut. F. W. Watling, R.E.; 2nd Lieut. W. G. Cooper, 1st Leicester; 2nd Lieut. A. H. D. Raich, R.E.; 2nd Lieut. L. H. Close, R.E.; 2nd Lieut. T. Green, 2nd Derby; 2nd Lieut. R. Cashel, 2nd York L.I.; 2nd Lieut. E. Vaughan, 2nd Manchester; 2nd Lieut. L. S. Maxwell, 2nd Lanc. Fus.; 2nd Lieut. R. W. Burton, 2nd Lanc. Fus.; 2nd Lieut. C. E. G. Blunt, 1st Leinster; 2nd Lieut. W. P. Bannerman, 2nd Gloster; 2nd Lieut. G. R. Cassels, 1st Worcester; 2nd Lieut. C. H. M. Coughty, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers; 2nd Lieut. d'A. C. Brownlow, 1st Leinster; 2nd Lieut. and Mrs. C. B. Thornhill, R.A.; 2nd Lieut. W. Parry, 2nd Wiltshire; 2nd Lieut. J. F. Finnis, 2nd Manchester; 2nd Lieut. W. H. Harrison, 1st Border; 2nd Lieut. R. W. Smyth, 21st Hussars; Rev. Ed. St. John, Chaplain's Dept.; wife of Captain Woolcombe, 1st K.O.S. Borderers; wife of Lieut De Butts, R.A.

The *Enphrates* leave on the 15th inst. for England.

## EXTRACTS FROM AN UNPUBLISHED BLUE-BOOK.

(*Pioneer*.)

Within a thousand miles of P— was a store in which a large quantity of military clothing was kept pending emergencies, and to keep down the rats there was a cat for which a small subsistence allowance was drawn monthly. Retrenchment, however, was the order of the day, and the officer in charge was directed to indent for "traps, rats, wire, iron, galvanised, mark I." in the proportion of one to every 100 suits of clothing. In the next "Changes in War Materials" an elaborate picture and description of the above trap appeared, and the cat was declared to be obsolete, and was ordered to be handed over to the Commissariat Department to be sold.

The number of traps according to the above proportion was found to be 19'3, and accordingly twenty traps were demanded. The indent came back with one trap disallowed, but by way of consolation it was stated that "fractions of a trap exceeding '5 would be considered as a whole trap." Thereupon the officer in charge of the clothing store pointed out "that the odd 33 suits of clothing would be left at the mercy of the rats," but without avail. The nineteen traps duly arrived, and a return, Army Form X1063, was ordered to be submitted monthly.

The return in question was arranged in birdcage form and was a masterpiece of its kind, showing at a glance the amount of clothing in store, the cubic measurement of each room, the number of traps on charge, the number of rats caught each day. The rats were to be further classified as regards colour and size, and arranged in parallel columns. Mice were to be entered under the heading "Remarks." The percentage of rats caught to suits of clothing, and of rats to traps were to be marginally noted. Mice were to be included in the latter, but not in the former.

The officer in charge of the store acknowledged the receipt of the traps, and requested instructions as to how they were to be set. The reply came "that the matter had been under consideration, and instructions would shortly be published." The first monthly return showed several suits of clothing destroyed by rats. The authorities gave evidence of the energy they have always displayed, on an emergency and a very complete pamphlet was issued within a month.

The second return was like the first. "Were the instructions regarding setting of traps strictly adhered to?" "Yes. The clothing destroyed doubtless was part of that for which traps were disallowed," was the triumphant retort.

Another trap was allowed, but "it was in contemplation to make a corresponding increase to the clothing in store of 67 suits."

Third return showed rats caught *nil*, and more clothing destroyed. A mark II. trap was introduced, which differed from mark I. in that the wire was not galvanised, and the iron

was obtained in Germany. No rats were caught, and the destruction of clothing continued.

"None but men of superior intelligence were to be permitted to touch the traps, and a warrant officer was to be struck off duty and detailed to instruct them, and a return was to be submitted monthly showing the number of men instructed."

The worthy who was selected for this important post elaborated a drill in accordance with the "spirit" of the "instructions," which, after various extension motions to develop the trap-setting muscles, commenced with "Take up traps," and ended with "Ease springs."

Badges in gold and in worsted of crossed rats' tails were authorised for men who attained a certain stage of proficiency. Still no rats were caught, and the destruction of clothing continued.

The return showing the number of men instructed was to be submitted in duplicate once a week.

No improvement.

The authorities were compelled to admit that the traps had not answered their expectations, and that there appeared to be no fault either in the traps themselves or the setting, and inquired incidentally what bait was used.

The officer in charge of the clothing store pointed out that no allowance was made for bait in the regulations, and that he could not be expected to provide it out of his own pocket.

The rats are still enjoying themselves on the clothing.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 21, Eden Hall (s.), Bombay; 23, Bengal (s.), Calcutta; 24, Manora (s.), Bombay.  
BOMBAY.—April 22, Clan Macbean (s.), Galle.  
MADRAS.—April 24, Clan Sinclair (s.), Liverpool.

### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 21, Clan Mackenzie (s.), Calcutta; 22, City of Venice (s.), Calcutta.  
MADRAS.—April 23, Clan Iram (s.), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London, May 2; from Brindisi, May 12.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Sprott, Mr. Liardly, Capt. G. M. Saunders, Mr. Chand, Major F. M. Reid, Mrs. Reid, Mr. J. A. Milne, Capt. Jervis, Mr. F. T. Howes. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burke, Mr. W. C. Rand, Mr. T. Merrill.

For Colombo: Miss C. A. Jones.

For Alexandria: Surg. D. Stiell, Sergt. Woodhall.

For Kurrachee: Mr. Nahil Chand. From Brindisi: Mr. W. Chevis.

For Madras (via Bombay): Capt. E. C. Bethune.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, May 2.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Rawnsley, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Shaw, Mr. T. H. Walker, Mr. T. W. Sykes, Mrs. Martin, Lieut.-Col. Bannister, Mrs. Bannister and child, Mr. and Mrs. McMurtie, Capt. W. H. Cummings, Major E. Gunner, Miss Fletcher, Miss Gill.

For Malta: Lieut. T. C. Skinner, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Barmston, Major L. E. Coker, Lieut. L. C. Jones, Lieut. A. G. Kembard, Lieut. J. A. Strick.

For Calcutta: Mr. Paris, Capt. Gastrell, Mr. T. Geddes, Mr. A. Sharpe, Mrs. McCabe, Mr. and Mrs. Moss.

For Port Said: Two Messrs. Nicholl.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, May 8; from Brindisi, May 19.

For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Hind, Sergt. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Watson, Mrs. E. L. Mocatta, Mrs. H. Woolger.

For Bombay: Mr. E. Pears, Mrs. R. V. Lloyd, Mrs. J. Nugent, Mrs. Candy, Mr. and Mrs. W. Candy, Mr. A. A. Garstin, Mr. and Mrs. Asquith and two infants. From Brindisi: Syud Hussein, Lieut. Robertson, Lieut. H. Clowes.

For Madras (via Bombay): Mrs. R. O. Lloyd, Col. Pearson.

For Malta: Gen. Meyrick.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, May 16; from Brindisi, May 26.

For Bombay: Mr. G. A. Ward, Lieut. G. Fullerton, Lieut. S. D. Ketchen, Mr. E. S. Dun, Mr. W. B. Stuart, Lieut. H. M. MacTier, Lieut. A. H. Browne. From Brindisi: Rev. J. Beck, Dr. Cooke, Mr. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Tisdall, Mr. Gerrard, Mr. G. R. Duncan, Hon. Justice Parsons, Hon. Mrs. Justice Parsons.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Pitfield.

For Alexandria: Miss Roper.

For Madras (via Bombay): Dr. E. Chester.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, May 16.

For Gibraltar: Dr. A. Bruce Low, Mr. and Mrs. Wildbore, Gunner Pinnock.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Ormerod and infant, Mrs. Hughes Garbett, Mrs. C. T. Gaddes.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, May 22; from Brindisi, June 2.

For Bombay: Surgeon-Major Barker, Capt. E. Lawford, Mr. Finigan, Mr. W. H. Barden.

For Gibraltar: Gunner Smith.

For Madras (via Bombay).—From Brindisi: Mr. W. Goodrich.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, June 5; from Brindisi, June 16.

For Bombay: Col. F. W. Joseph. From Brindisi: Mr. E. S. Llewellyn, Mr. and Mrs. White, Capt. F. H. Hancock, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Crothwaite, Mr. A. J. Hogg.

For Aden.—From Brindisi: Mrs. Jopp, Miss Mennie.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail May 8

For Aden: Capt. and Mrs. J. Mosse.

For Madras: Miss Pease.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Africa*, to sail May 12.

For Mombassa: Rev. E. A. Fitch, Miss Fitch.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail May 22.

For Colombo: Major Yerbury, R.A.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail May 10.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. C. Kelly.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail May 3.

Major and Mrs. L. F. Heath.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. Stewart, at Bombay, April 6.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. T. Bolton and child, Capt. Waldron, Mr. A. C. Elliott, Mrs. Rose, Miss Read, Capt. Nicholls, Mrs. Adamson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton and infant, Rev. E. T. Batty, Mr. H. F. Joyce, Commander Groome, Mr. H. D. Lyall, Lieut. Greatorex, Mr. W. A. Ellis, Mr. E. J. Eton, Mr. G. Welsh, Mr. J. Stacey, Mrs. S. L. Thomson and two infants, Dr. Barry, Mr. Thos. Bruce, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Rawcliffe, Major Mainwaring, Mrs. Bouchier, Mr. T. Putmain.

From Brindisi: Mrs. O. R. Jones and infant, Col. E. J. O. Chambers, Mr. J. C. Sturrock, Mrs. Woodburn, Miss Woodburn, Miss Partridge, Miss B. Ferrar, Mr. Wordsworth, Mr. D. Morris, Miss Ritchie, Mr. A. H. W. Lowndes, Mr. Filkin, Mr. E. E. Petrocochino, Rev. A. Gadney, Mr. A. Sutherland, Mr. S. P. Scott, Mr. W. H. Oakes, Mr. Landon, Mr. J. J. Sneyd.

From Naples: Mr. New.

From Ismailia: Mr. Armitage.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. C. Fraser, at Brindisi, April 18.

From Bombay: Mr. Carnana, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Whitworth, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alston, Gen. Sir C. and Lady Gough, Mr. J. B. Adams, Mr. R. J. Crothwaite, Col. H. Mollock, Mr. J. Hooper, two Messrs. Sayani, Mr. Kothari, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hooper, Mr. P. C. Roy, Mr. Guffoni, Capt. E. C. Bethune, Hon. Mr. Justice Parson, Surg.-Major and Mrs. H. N. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Llewellyn, Mr. H. T. Ommanney, Mr. H. Mackenzie, Col. A. G. Begbie, Mr. B. Lynch, Mr. W. Seton Browne, Shah Ahmed, Mr. Scott Skirving, Mr. R. F. Telfer, Mr. Sessions, Miss Namby, Mr. W. Watson, Mr. A. J. Bridge, Mr. E. Gallois, Mr. J. Boustead, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kelsall, Mr. C. H. Seely, Miss Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Bannan and child, Mr. Clarence Gilbert, Mr. Tyrrell, Mr. B. G. Guide, Mr. M. B. Baker, Miss Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White, Mr. G. H. Simmons, Mr. S. H. Berkley, Mr. A. J. Hogg, Mr. Moultrie. For London: Mr. Yaurie and child, Major and Mrs. Bisset and infant, Mr. W. H. Propert, Col. and Mrs. Talbot Coke, two Misses Coke, Mr. S. Hennessy, Mrs. H. Sykes and infant, Capt. E. Robertson, Mrs. Chard and family, Miss A. R. White, Mrs. Murray and family, Col. Hammond, Mr. Dangerfield, Mrs. Davies and family, Mr. D. de Vitre, Col. and Mrs. F. Bayley, Miss Baker, Miss Chevasse, Mrs. C. C. Baker, Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wilson and child, Rev. and Mrs. Bomford and two children, Mr. Hind, Mr. D. Macphail, Mrs. Sadler and two children, Mr. John Crompton, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor and two children, Mr. D. Paterson, Master and Miss Ferdinand, Rev. Mrs. and Miss Hutton, Dr. and Mrs. Fanning and child, Mr. L. W. Hollis, Miss May Vane, Miss Dawson, Mr. Seton Smith, Miss D. Thynn, Mrs. MacGregor and infant, Miss Baron, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Aiken, Mrs. Ashdown and infant, Mr. and Mrs. B. Johnson and family, Mrs. W. Hall and two children, Mrs. Porter, Mr. W. Bruce, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. W. Hayfield, Mr. E. Plomer, Mrs. Wingate, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood and infant, Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Bedford, Mrs. Yate, Miss Drysdale, Mr. G. Patten, Mr. P. G. Ashdown, Dr. Murray, Mr. E. Lund, Mrs. Rix and infant, Mrs. C. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor, Mrs. Wallenstein, Mr. J. H. Wright, Mr. Priestley, Miss Bremer, Mr. A. Jones, Mr. T. Gahagan, Mr. R. H. Farquhar, Mr. W. Chill, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carver and family, Mr. Douglas.

From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. J. Courtis, Mr. Consul Moore, Miss Moore, two Messrs. Moore. For London: Mr. J. S. Crook.

From Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Kennesley, Mrs. Kennesley, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Thuburn, Mr. and Miss Addie. For London: Mrs. Dundas, Mr. Wallenstein, Mr. Perks, Mr. Greig, Archdeacon and Miss Richardson, Mr. Hitchin, Mrs. Saywell.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Cambridge*, at Gravesend, April 25.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Spalding and child, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Jackson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Crabbe, Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. Apear, Mrs. Warburton and two children, Mrs. Wood and child, Mr. H. B. Dalglish, Mr. E. A. Woodhouse, Miss Smalley, Major and Mrs. Rewes, Capt. Cleeve, Mr. Vincent Jones, Lieut. C. S. Perceval, Mr. M. H. Alston, Miss Crabbe, two Misses Papple, Master Papple, Mrs. Beale.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. P. W. Case, from Bombay, April 11.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. J. Hans, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. V. C. Kelker, Mr. G. Tulsee, Rev. M. Thomas, Capt. P. G. Huggins, Mrs. Huggins and infant, Mr. T. M. Contino, Mr. R. Dracup, Mr. G. Sparke, Mr. A. R. Shaw, Mr. H. A. Howman, Mrs. Vivian, Rev. Graham Sandberg, Mr. Windbank.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Patch, Mr. W. Goldring, Mr. H. F. Campbell, Mr. C. E. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. L. Fraser and child, Mr. C. A. V. Conybeare, M.P., Mr. J. Denman, Mr. H. Barlow, Surg.-Major A. Cameron, Capt. Ross, Capt. Lawson, Mr. G. L. Kemp, Rev. W. J. Burdett, Count Potocki, Mr. Harrop.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. B. Norman, Mr. H. Hoey, Lieut. A. Mallaby, Rev. Johnson, Dr. Hamilton, Surg.-Maj. E. Burroughes, Mr. Justice Beverley.

For Malta: Mr. E. Ault, Mr. Edwards.

For Suez: Mr. Justice Scott.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, from Bombay, April 12.

For London: Mr. A. Martindale, Mrs. Martindale and two infants, Miss Martindale, Mrs. J. Somerville and three children, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McNeill, Mrs. and Miss Middleton and two children, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Brock and three children, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Pike and two children, Mr. R. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Petter, two children and infant, Miss Petter, Mrs. Anderson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Smythies and two children, Mr. A. Leatham, Mr. Berthon Preston, Surg.-Major Burnett, Mr. J. J. Alder, Mr. Pedler, Mr. Geo. Brown, Col. Fitz-Gerald, Mr. W. A. Talboys, Col. G. K. M. Walter, Baron Rentinck, Mrs. Moore, Mr. J. La Reuss, Capt. A. Phayre, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Buyers, Mr. Angus, Mr. G. A. Cullingford, Mrs. Bell, two children and infant.

For Marseilles: Mr. T. Herbert Wright, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. A. B. Holli, Mr. and Mrs. Husband, Mr. and Mrs. R. Q. Hardy, Col. and Mrs. Prinsep, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Rooke, Capt. and Mrs. Dunn, Mr. J. E. Baillie, Mrs. T. B. Fry, Rev. and Mrs. G. T. Dennis, Mrs. Burt and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Johnson and two children, Mr. Sparonborg, Mrs. Tremenehere, Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Walker and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Tupper and three children, Mrs. Bagshawe, Mr. Edward Read, Mrs. Strong, Lieut. D. Haig, Lieut. G. O. L. Carew, Col. G. A. Hennessey, Mr. G. McCorkel, Major G. Hildebrand, Capt. Kirk, Mr. M. J. White, Miss Calhoun, Mr. A. McNab, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Miss Duxbury, Mrs. Dowden and child, Mr. Humphries, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cooper, Surg.-Major Gardner, Mr. Iskander, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Arundel, Col. and Mrs. G. Godfrey, Lord C. Fitzmaurice, Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, Hon. E. and Mrs. White, Mrs. and Miss Empson, Lord William Beresford, Miss Richardson, Rev. G. L. and Mrs. Wharton and child, General Sir H. Prendergast, Lady Prendergast and infant, Miss Prendergast, Miss Ella Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Tebbis, Mr. O. Clarke, Mrs. Band, Rev. W. and Mrs. Robb and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dunnett and two infants, Lord and Lady Reay, Mr. Sherrock, Mr. A. W. Ridal, Mr. J. Short, Mr. E. Tennant, Miss Baillie, Capt. G. A. P. Evans, Mr. J. S. Elmore, Mr. A. Lennox, Mr. Geo. Eyars, Mr. Geo. Foster, Mr. W. C. Lewis, Major Humphrey, General Galbraith, Gen. R. C. Stewart.

For Brindisi: Colonel Wahab.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. P. Harris, from Bombay, April 18.

For Brindisi: Col. F. Oldham, R.E., Mr. A. Ewbank, Dr. O. Codrington, Surg.-Gen. and Mrs. W. A. Thomson, Mr. F. S. Hamilton, C.S., Lieut.-Col. J. A. Little, Mr. C. W. Odling, Mr. D. B. Horn, Mr. W. N. Boutflower, Mr. F. Benson, Mr. R. L. Ker, Mr. L. N. Broome, Mr. Slater, Major A. E. Duthy, Mr. W. J. Green, Mr. R. G. C. Westbrook, Col. J. Cook, Mr. W. J. Montressor, Col. and Mrs. G. Hatchell, Miss Hatchell, Mr. and Mrs. James Jardine, Major Burnbury.

For London: Mrs. Iredell, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Heenan, Mrs. Steward, Capt. and Mrs. Ozzard and two children, Mr. D. Pringle, Mr. John Stansfield, Mrs. Higgins and five children, Mr. W. J. Evans, two daughters and infant, Miss Lily Johnson, Mrs. A. A. Davidson, three children and infant, Miss Chinnery, Rev. Worthington Jukes, Mrs. Dobbs, Mr. and Miss James, Col. H. Dugdale, Mrs. M. G. Gerard, Mr. Wills, Rev. J., Mrs. and Miss Parsons, Mrs. Bellasis and infant, Mrs. H. S. Symons, Hon. F. Peacock, Miss Ringer, Mrs. Ashby, Col. F. E. M. Bryce.

For Suez: Mr. G. Langworthy, Col. H. M. Buller.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, April 25.

For Brindisi: Mr. Branson, Mr. Lewis Moore, Major Dawson, Mr. R. N. Mudholkar.

For Marseilles: Mr. Geo. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. W. Richardson and infant, Mr. C. G. Blathwayt, Mrs. Branson.

For London: Mr. A. Newall Tuck, Mr. W. Pennington.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Captain J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R., from London, April 24; from Brindisi, May 5.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Morland, Miss Burns, Captain Bald,

Messrs. F. P. and W. T. Coles, Mrs. Baker, Mr. T. O. Lloyd, Capt. Hicks-Beach, Mr. A. MacLean, Miss Morten, Mr. F. S. Butcher, Mr. and Mrs. Craven, Mr. and Miss Sturdy, Mr. and Mrs. Miklereid, Capt. Hon. C. Wiun, Mr. E. H. Lushington, Miss Stuart, Miss Holland, Dr. Lyell, Mr. S. H. Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. Tempest.

For Brindisi: Mr. Escombe, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. and Miss Brassington.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. Applegate, Capt. W. E. Rowe.

For Bombay: Rev. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. Cama, Mr. R. T. Smith, Capt. Hon. T. St. Aubyn, Major Hon. M. Ourzon, Surg. W. J. and Mrs. Trotter, Mr. Bracegirdle, Mr. H. S. Watson. From Brindisi: Col. G. E. Hancock, Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. Gaikwad, Mr. R. C. Jones, Mr. Pritchard.

For Kurrachee: Mr. G. E. Jones, Lieut. G. R. Crawford, Mr. G. H. Kothari.

For Colombo (via Bombay): Sir A. E. Havelock, K.C.M.G., Lady and Miss Havelock and servants, Capt. V. Pirie.

For Aden.—From Brindisi: Col. Jopp.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Grant*, from Calcutta, March 26.

For London: Mrs. Thomson, Master Thomson, Mr. Auldjo, Mrs. Lennox and three children, Mr. W. Parker, Mrs. Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. James, Mr. T. Wallace and family and servant, Mr. H. T. Pryce, Mr. Jas. and Mrs. Watson, Master Waterhunt, Mr. D. Deb and friend, two Misses Cox, Mr. N. F. and Mrs. Forbes.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Graham*, from Bombay, April 5.

For London: Mrs. Bryson, two children and ayah, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Maconochie and boy, Mrs. Lawson, three Misses Lawson and two children, Mrs. Scott, Mr. Wheeler, Mrs. Travis and Miss Clara Travis, Mr. Stanley and Miss Ethel Travis, Mr. Thounds Travis, two infants, and ayah, Col. Mrs. and Miss Newport, Mr. and Mrs. Dickenson and child, Mrs. Duce and child, Mr. Hansen.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, from Madras, April 14.

For London: Mrs. Bain and two children, Rev. A. and Mrs. Taylor and two children and nurse, Mrs. Clark and two children and nurse, Surgeon-Major Bischmain's child and nurse, Mrs. Harris and two children, Rev. W. H. Hobat and child and ayah, Major-Gen. Bixie and family, Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Hare.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, from Liverpool, April 19.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Forsyth and four children, Mr. H. Lennard, Miss Archer, Lieut. C. Griffiths, Col. and Mrs. G. Young, Capt. H. F. Macartney, Miss Sharpley, Mr. R. Clutterbuck, Mr. A. Redwood, Lieut. L. E. Cooper, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. A. Crocker.

Per s.s. *City of Venice*, from Liverpool, April 22.

For Calcutta: Mr. Aubrey Gregory, Mr. Trevor, Miss Howard.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, from London, April 25.

For Madras: Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. G. Glendenning, Mr. R. Potts, Mr. A. Crichton Mitchell, Mr. H. M. Mann, Mr. Talbot Cox. For Colombo: Mrs. G. A. Dick, Miss Dick, Miss E. Dick, Mr. C. W. Gray, Mr. M. G. Barton, Mr. A. J. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Morey. For Port Said: Lieut. V. Henry, Mr. Thomas Chinn. For Calcutta: Miss McLeod, Miss Sylvester, Miss Dawkins, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. W. Johnson, Mr. W. M. Thompson.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Mirzapore*, Captain R. Harvey, May 2.

For London: Mrs. Lock and child, Mrs. Campbell, child and infant, Mr. H. C. B. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. Lamarque, Miss Little, Mr. and Mrs. T. Walsh, two children and infant, Major and Mrs. E. A. Fraser, Mrs. Broadhurst and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. Blyth, Miss Anderson, Mr. W. Siddons, Col. and Mrs. W. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ross and four Sisters of Mercy and child.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. S. Talbot, Mr. C. Weidmann, Mr. H. A. Pittman, Major and Mrs. F. S. Mackintosh.

For Venice: Mr. Antoni Janzone, Mr. and Mrs. W. Colvin, Mrs. Sunderland.

Per s.s. *Peninsular*, Captain W. J. Webber, May 13.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Jones and child, Major Babington Peel, Mrs. Henry and four children, Master M. Henry, Mrs. Bedford, child and infant, Rev. J. P. Graham.

For Marseilles: Mr. E. Gibson, C.S., Mrs. Conlan and child, Mr. H. S. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. T. Yorke Smith, Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. Edgell, Major-General C. A. Goodfellow, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Mr. A. L. Harvey, Mrs. Lonsdale.

Per s.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Captain G. W. Atkinson, May 16.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Oliver, Mrs. Machonachie.

For Brindisi: Lieut.-Col. W. Cooke, Mr. J. Davidson.

Per s.s. *Coromandel*, Captain J. Reeves, May 23.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. H. B. Allen, Mr. V. A. Reddie.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—March 28.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 99 1/2	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	102 1/2	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	100	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100 1/2	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	100 1/2	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96 1/2	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	108	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	104	to	—
Gooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	91 1/2
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct.	990
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr. ct.	135
Hong Kong & Shanghai ...	all	17 1/2 pr. ct.	13
Banking Corporation ...	all	5 pr. ct.	183
National Bank of India ...	£12 1/2	5 pr. ct.	—

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	230
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	142 1/2
Brent's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	93
Colaba ...	1,850	25	330
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	13	—
East India ...	1,000	130	1,300
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,200
French ...	all	50	530
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	40	425
Mercantile ...	125	7 1/2	—
Motussil Co. ...	400	50	440
Mummar M. ...	all	25	135
New Herar ...	500	45	540
New Indian ...	125	11	85
Prince of Wales ...	400	40	310
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,250
Sind ...	750	50	460
Volkart ...	all	60	620

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Abmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	100
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	415
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	20	200
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	57
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	—	—
Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhowmuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25	625
Central India ...	500	45	830
Coorli Mills ...	1,000	40	435
U. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhruv Mills ...	1,000	50	850
Empress Co. ...	all	25	405
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	415
Golan Baha ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	110
Hindustan ...	1,000	30	660
Hingmhat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	805
Imperial Cotton ...	500	35	350
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	850
James Greaves ...	500	25	480
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewras Baloo ...	1,000	45	780
Khandelsh ...	1,000	50	540
Khattoo Mackunjee ...	1,000	40	620
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Madras United ...	1,000	100	1,825
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,060
Mazgon ...	250	5	90
Mozarji Goudlass ...	1,000	75	1,475
Naigam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	525
Oriental ...	625	10	325
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	60
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,501
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,250
Soomderdas ...	1,000	80	350
Southern India ...	500	15	110
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12 1/2	265
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	350
Western India ...	1,000	25	400

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con. ...	1,080-15	5 pr. ct.	2,375
Do New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. E. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £10 Shares ...	190-5-6	—	465

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	84
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,600	3,235
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	800	60
Kemp & Co. ...	175	362
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Teacher and Co. ...	all	1,210
Thacker and Co. ...	25	115

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12 1/2	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazgon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

## CALCUTTA.—April 7.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs	10 to	99 12
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	—	—	—
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	—	—	—
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	100 12	to	101 0
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	100 12	to	101 0
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	to	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1880) ...	102 0	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	104 0	to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	102 0	to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	102 0	to	—
6 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	102 4	to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	102 8	to	—
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	90 12	to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	115 to
Allahabad ...	100	200 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	165 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	990 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	172 1/2 to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	106 to
National of India ...	£12 1/2	165 to 170
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	110 to 112
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	63 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Allpore Coal ...	100	80 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	132 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	102 to 103
Bengal Coal ...	150	1,800 to
B. Barnagunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	£17s. 6d.	12 to
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	2 1/2 to
Bengal Mills ...	£10	170 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	76 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	405 to
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100	63 to 64
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	99 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100	180 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	98 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	127 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	116 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	83 to 81
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	135 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	63 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	175 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	81 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100	200 to 202
Gouropore ...	100	124 to 125
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	81 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	100 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	121 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	85 to 80
Kamrhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	82 to
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	221 to
Murrey Brewery ...	100	138 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	146 to 148
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	95 to 96
New Beerbohm Coal ...	100	188 to
Ramkistpore Press ...	100	36 to
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	62 to 63
Riverside Press ...	100	63 to 69
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	260 to
Seobpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	98 to 90
Strand Bank Press ...	100	81 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	98 to

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amuckie ...	100
Auruttipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balaun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkha (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dahing (Assam) ...	90
Dehra Dun ...	100
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhunsiri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Glelle (Darjiling) ...	130	57 to 65
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	130	180 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	80 to 82
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	62 to 63
Hoolmuree (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	74 to
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	to
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to
Kalacharra (Cachar) ...	100	12 to 13
Kangra Valley ...	100	per
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	61 to 63
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	to
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	77 to 78
Do. contributory ...	200	57 to 58
Kursong and Terai ...	—	to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	220 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to 51
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	47 to 48
Loobah ...	100	130 to
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	Liquidation.
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 13
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	115 to
Do. contributory ...	90	16 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	to
Do. contributory ...	125	to
New Fallooli (Darjiling) ...	—	to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	Nominal.
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	52 to 53
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	88 to 40
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	to
Sapakati ...	100	103 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	58	22 to 23
Seemah ...	—	to
Singbull and Murmah ...	100	83 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	83 to
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	125	67 to 68
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	88 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to 100
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	181 to 185
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to

## LONDON.—April 28.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all p.c. ...	100 to 100 1/2
3 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	108 1/2 to 108 1/2
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	— to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1895 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	106 to 106
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	122 to 125
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 p.c. ...	100	134 to 138
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	135 to 137
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100	133 to 135

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm ...	—	90 to 101
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	5 1/2 to 6
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	133 to 190
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	23 to 24 1/2
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p.c. Ann. A. 1953...	—	24 to 25
Do. Ann. B. 1 p.c. ann. (less) ...	—	27 1/2 to 28 1/2
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua., 4 p.c.	—	113 to 115
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	174 to 176
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	149 to 151
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	141 to 143
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	135 to 137
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	— to —
Rohilk and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	114 to 116
Scinde, Fun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100	24 1/2 to 25 1/2	
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 5	27 1/2 to 28 1/2	
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	130 to 132
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd. ...	20	116 to 118
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	121 to 123
West of India Port., Ltd. ...	20	112 to 114





**EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,**

PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

**NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS***SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.*

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

**MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.****155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.****NOW READY.**

Demy 8vo., with Oblong 8vo. Atlas. Price, the Two Vols., cloth, 30s.

THE

**CULTIVATED ORANGES AND LEMONS**

OF

**INDIA AND CEYLON.***With Researches into their Origin, and the Derivation of their Names, and other  
Useful Information.*

WITH AN

**Atlas of 259 Plates and Descriptive Letterpress.**

BY

**E. BONAVIA, M.D.,****Brigade Surgeon, Indian Medical Service.****CONTENTS:**

## CHAPTER.

- I. The Seville Group.
- II. The Khatta Group.
- III. The Portugal and Malta Group.
- IV. The Amilbed and Pummelo Group.
- V. The Suntara Group.
- VI. The Mandarin and Keonly Group.
- VII. The Thambiri Group.
- VIII. The Citron Proper.
- IX. The Lemon Group.

## CHAPTER.

- X. The Lima and Lime Proper.
- XI. The Cultivation of the Orange, Lemon, &c.
- XII. The Uses and Commercial Products of the Citrus.
- XIII. The Orange and Lemon Trade of India.
- XIV. The Morphology of the Citrus.
- XV. Discussion of the Origin of the Citrus in India and the Derivation of its Vernacular Names.

**APPENDIX.**

Containing a translation of the Chapters on the Citrus in the "*Flora of Amboyna*," by Rumphius, besides information which may be useful to Planters and Commercial People in India, and to Future Investigators of the Natural History of the Citrus.

**LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE,  
PALL MALL, S.W.; and  
CALCUTTA, 7, WELLESLEY PLACE.**

**GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY**

Kept Brilliant and Equal to New for Years  
with one Shilling Box of

**STEVENS'S SILICON.**

(DIRECT FROM NATURE'S LABORATORY).



The best substance known for Cleaning and Polishing Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones without the least injury. In a handsome Box, with Brush, Leather, and full directions.

Sold by all Chemists, Jewellers, and Fancy Dealers, and  
Post Free for 14 Stamps of

**G. STEVENS, 376, STRAND.**

To His Highness the Sultan of Jahore.

**A. ABRAHAMS,  
COURT BOOTMAKER,  
113, HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON,  
LONDON, W.**

BOOTS and SHOES made to Order on ANATOMICAL PRINCIPLES.

Specially Prepared Leather for Tender Feet.  
Specialties for Hot Climates.

Sizes Registered and Lasts kept for every Customer,  
thus ensuring a Perfect Fit.

**PRETTIEST SIGHT in LONDON,**

at HENGLER'S, Argyl Street, Oxford Circus, OCEAN WAVE (Mimic Sea), and the famous ROUMANIAN BAND, both from the Paris Exhibition. Also High-class Variety Entertainment Every Afternoon at Three, and Evening at Eight. Half-price 9.30. Promenades, 1s., entitling to One Ball. Reserved seats, 2s. (Two Balls); private boxes, 10s. 6d. Children half-price.—Tickets at Cramer's, Regent Street. Refreshment Bars, Smoking Lounges. AFTERNOON TEA (separate tables).

**OCEAN****WAVE.**

SENT CARRIAGE PAID AT OUR RISK

**J. B. DENT & SONS,**

**ENGLISH LEVER WATCH  
MANUFACTURERS,**

**IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS,**

AND

**189, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON,  
ENGLAND,**

SUPPLY THEIR CELEBRATED

**CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER  
WATCH for £5.**

**Warranted for Five Years.**

This Watch deserves the name given it. **THE CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER OF THE WORLD**, highest finish, jewelled in every part. Chronometer balance, full capped movement, sterling Silver Cases, with unbreakable Crystal Glass face, last a lifetime. In 18-carat Gold Cases, £12.

Gentleman's strong, reliable Sterling Silver Lever Watches from £2 2s., sent carriage paid at our risk. Our Lady's Watches, in beautifully Chased Cases, at the same reduced price.

Send for J. B. Dent and Sons' Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewellery, Electro Plate, &c., &c., sent free by post.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to J. B. Dent and Sons, at the General Post Office, London, addressed to J. B. Dent and Sons, British Empire, London and Provincial Watch Manufactory, 189, Blackfriars Road, London, England.



**W. ENGLISH,  
ARMY & NAVY  
OUTFITTER,**

Nos. 3, 4, 10, &amp; 11,

**ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, PALL MALL, S.W.**

Established 1860.

**SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.**

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for any Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.

Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement  
on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

**67, HAYMARKET.**

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

**EPPS'S**

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**COCOA**

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER,  
70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES  
EDWARD JOHNSTON, 13, Waterloo Place, Pall  
Mall, S.W.—April 28, 1890.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.]  
No. 1,956.]

LONDON, MAY 5, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.]

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	411
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ... ..	412
OBITUARY ... ..	412
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
Transfers in the Staff Corps ... ..	413
Colonising Kashmir ... ..	413
The Hindoo Law of Adoption ... ..	413
The Tibet Question ... ..	413
India's Influence on England ... ..	413
Caste and Social Reform ... ..	414
The Increase of the Indian Episcopate ... ..	414
The Uncovenanted Services ... ..	415
Some Very Humble Citizens—The Policeman ... ..	415
Rajput Marriages ... ..	416
Bengal, &c. ... ..	417
CORRESPONDENCE ... ..	417
INDIA IN PARLIAMENT ... ..	418
NOTICES OF BOOKS ... ..	418
LEADING ARTICLES:—	
Northampton and India ... ..	420
Investments in India ... ..	421
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	421
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	423
INDIA OFFICE ... ..	423
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	423
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	424
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ... ..	424
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ... ..	425
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	427
LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH—Civil ... ..	428
ADVERTISEMENTS ... ..	429

**OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—**  
Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET  
BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.  
Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI,  
EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY,  
every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS,  
and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND,  
and TASMANIA, and ALEXANDRIA,  
every alternate week.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices,  
122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur  
Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

**LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.**  
City of Oxford ... W. Miller ... Monday, May 12  
City of Cambridge ... J. Marr ... Monday, May 26

**LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.**  
City of Dublin ... J. Swan ... Wednesday, May 28  
Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE and WORKMAN, 36, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS AND CO., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVI- GATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mall and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.	Kurrachee and Bombay.
*Manora ... .. May 9	Kerbela ... .. May 10
*Goorika ... .. May 23	Kangra ... .. May 31
*Dorunda ... .. June 6	Henzada ... .. July 5
*Rewa ... .. June 20	Huzara ... .. Aug. 2

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.  
\*Africa ... .. May 12 \*Ethiopia ... .. July 7  
\*Madura ... .. June 9

\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or lock-outs.  
Apply to GRAY, DAVES AND CO., 13, ABchurch-lane, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL AND CO., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO and RUBATINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Marly application for berths is requested.

s.s. DOMENICO BALDUINO, 5,500 tons, May 20.  
s.s. SINGAPORE, 5,000 tons, June 10.  
Passengers should embark the previous day.  
Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street, London

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**BOMBAY via TRIESTE and  
BRINDISI.—NOTICE to PASSENGERS.**  
onthly Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

May 3 ... ..	Imperator ... ..	4,070 tons.
June 3 ... ..	Amphitrite ... ..	4,000 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,  
127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.

Clan Matheson ... ..	May 17
Clan Grant ... ..	May 31

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, via Suez Canal.

Clan Graham ... ..	May 15
Clan Macgregor ... ..	May 24

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUTR AND CO.; or to CATZER, IRVINE AND CO., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street, Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO., 23, Regent Street, S.W.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn), of London and Liverpool.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, AND GENERAL SHIPPING INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENCY AND GLOBE FOREIGN EXPRESS.

**PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND  
MERCHANDISE FORWARDED. PASSAGES  
ENGAGED.** Baggage Collected and Shipped, and Insurances effected to all parts of the world.  
Full information may be obtained on application at 10, Queen Street, Cheapside; and 23, Regent Street, London; and 10, North John Street, Liverpool.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK COR- PORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Authorised, £2,000,000. Subscribed and Paid up, £267,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—8, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Bussorah, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Kobe (Higo), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Peshawar, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tabreez, Tanafeve, Teheran, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 183

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office.—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches.

INDIA ... ..	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon
IN CEYLON ... ..	Colombo, Kandy, Galle.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agents business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

**GARDEN & SON,**

200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**MILITARY & HUNTING  
SADDLERY,**

HARNESS, ACCOUTREMENTS, &amp;c.

Patentees of "Safety Saddle Bar," strong,  
simple, and secure, and the "Grip-fast,"  
a secure Stop for Riding and  
Driving Reins.

**ROBT. S. GARDEN,  
GUN & SWORD  
MAKER,**

200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

**REVOLVERS OF ALL  
DESCRIPTIONS.**

Swords made to order, the blades thoroughly  
tested by machine on the Premises.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES CAREFULLY LOADED  
AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

*Every Description of Sporting Apparatus.*

ESTABLISHED 1851.

**BIRKBECK BANK, SOUTHAMPTON**

BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.

THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS,  
repayable on demand.

TWO per Cent. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS  
calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not  
drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge,  
the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and  
Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends,  
and Coupons, and the purchase and sale of Stocks,  
Shares, and Annuities.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
City, DRINKER'S ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
post free, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual  
Receipts exceed Five Millions.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS  
PER MONTH, with immediate possession, and no  
Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK  
BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings,  
Chancery Lane.

HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE  
SHILLINGS PER MONTH, with immediate posses-  
sion, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply  
at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND  
SOCIETY, as above.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
on application  
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**SMITH, KAY & CO.,**

Late JEREMIAH SMITH &amp; CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS.)

**MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT  
STATIONERS,****PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND  
LITHOGRAPHERS.**

ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR.  
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.

**GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY**

Kept Brilliant and Equal to New for Years  
with one Shilling Box of

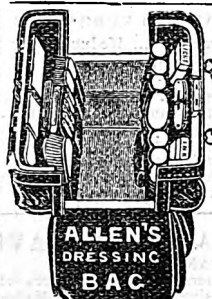
**STEVENS'S SILICON.**

(DIRECT FROM NATURE'S LABORATORY.)



The best substance known for Cleaning and Polishing  
Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones without the least  
injury. In a handsome Box, with Brush, Leather, and  
full directions.

Sold by all Chemists, Jewellers, and Fancy Dealers, and  
Post Free for 14 Stamps of

**G. STEVENS, 376, STRAND.**

Silver Fittings,  
25 5s. and upwards.

**ALLEN'S  
PORTMANTEAUS.**

37, Strand, London.

STRONG DRESS BASKETS  
Overland Trunks,  
GLADSTONE BAGS, &c

New Illustrated Catalogue  
Free

CASH DISCOUNT  
10 per CENT.

Prize Medals for General Excellence.

**ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S**

PARIS PRIZE MEDAL

**CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.**

PER DOZEN:—  
Children's... 1/3 HEMSTITCHED:  
Ladies'... 2/4 Ladies'... 2/11  
Gent's... 3/6 Gent's... 4/11  
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,  
from 1/- to 60/- each.

**IRISH LINEN COLLARS  
AND CUFFS.**

"Their Irish Linen Collars,  
Cuffs, Shirts, &c., have the  
merits of excellence and cheap-  
ness."—*Court Circular*.

COLLARS: Ladies' and Chil-  
dren's 3-fold, 3/6 per doz.;  
Gent's 4-fold, 4/11 to 5/11 per  
dozen.

CUFFS for Ladies, Gentlemen,  
and Children, from 5/11 per  
dozen.

**ROBINSON and CLEAVER, BELFAST.**

Samples post free. Please name this Paper.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE  
CORPORATION.**

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.)

**For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.**

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Branch: 29, PAUL MALL.

Accumulated Funds nearly £4,000,000.

The Total Claims paid by this Corporation have  
exceeded THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

**FIRE.**

Policies issued free of expense.  
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be  
paid whether the property be set on fire or not.  
An abatement equal to one year's charge is allowed on  
Policies issued for seven years.

**LIFE.**MODERN AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF  
ASSURANCE.

Unimpeachable Security. Large Bonuses. Liberal  
Conditions of Assurance.  
Guaranteed minimum Surrender Values.  
Policies protected against accidental forfeiture.  
Immediate Settlement of Claims.  
No fines or fees charged.

A Prospectus, Annual Report, and Balance Sheet will  
be forwarded on application.

E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary.

**COCKLE'S** FREE FROM  
MERCURY.**ANTIBILIOUS**

FOR  
BILE, LIVER, **PILLS.**  
INDIGESTION, &c.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGRE-  
DIENTS.

THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.  
THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.  
IN USE EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**4, GREAT ORMOND STREET,  
LONDON.**

**N. THIERRY,**

MILITARY BOOT MAKER  
BEST QUALITY HAND SEWN  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
EASY & ELEGANT  
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN WEST END PRICES

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER  
IN A FEW DAYS.

**LONDON:** { 70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W  
and 48, GRESHAM ST., E.C.

**SPECIALITY—**

The K and CHAMPION SHOOTING BOOTS, WATER-  
PROOF THROUGHOUT, 27s. NETT

*Illustrated Price Lists Post Free*

An old boot is sufficient guide for size to ensure a good  
fit. 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT to Members of the  
Army and Navy C. S. S. A. and C. S. C. S. Stores.

**CERTAIN AND RAPID CURE.**

**RHEUMATISM,  
LUMBAGO,  
GOUT,  
&c., &c.**

**REYNOLDS'S  
SPECIFIC.**

Sold  
in Bottles,  
2/9 each.

By all the Principal  
Chemists throughout the  
World

**IMMEDIATE RELIEF.****ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—  
PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.**

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full par-  
ticulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either  
personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's  
Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical  
treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases  
excepted.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

These FAMOUS PILLS PURIFY the BLOOD,  
and act most soothingly on the LIVER,  
STOMACH, BOWELS, and KIDNEYS—the  
great MAIN SPRINGS of LIFE. They are  
wonderfully efficacious in all ailments in-  
cidental to FEMALES. To the EMIGRANT  
TRAVELLER, SOLDIER, and SAILOR, they  
will be found invaluable in the time of need.



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 18th April; from Allahabad and Madras to the 16th April; and from Calcutta to the 15th April.

H.E. THE VICEROY visited Mussoorie on April 14th, and left for Chakrata and Simla the next day.

H.E. THE Viceroy was expected to arrive at Simla for the season on April 27th.

LORD AND LADY REAY left Bombay in the P. and O. s.s. *Oriental* for England on Saturday evening, April 12th.

H.E. LORD HARRIS entertained the heads of departments and Foreign Consuls to dinner at Malabar Point on April 12th, with the object of making their acquaintance.

TEN thousand Mahomedans in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab have signed a memorial against the introduction of the elective system in India.

INFLUENZA still continues to spread in the mofussil of the North-West Provinces, and is interfering seriously with business.

SEVERAL hundreds of convicts in the Bengal Jail have been attacked with influenza.

CHOLERA has broken out in Allahabad.

THE Amir of Afghanistan is still at Balkh, and apparently has no intention of moving for the present.

Two destructive mill fires have occurred at Colaba, one resulting in damage to the extent of ~~between seven and eight lakhs~~, and the other a lakh and a-half.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN is journeying through Kumaun, inquiring into the scarcity of water, which has now reached a critical point.

MR. DERRY, the contractor for Bellary Kistna Railway, claims eight lakhs of damages against the Secretary of State for alleged breach of contract.

FORT ALJAL, in the Northern Lushai Country, is to be garrisoned by two hundred police, a reserve of a hundred men being stationed at Changsil.

SIR HENRY HARRISON took his farewell of the Calcutta Corporation on April 14, an all but unanimous vote acknowledging the great services he had rendered as Chairman being passed by the Commissioners. It was further resolved that the salary of Mr. H. Lee, the new Chairman, should for the present be Rs. 2,500, the minimum which can be given under the Municipal Act.

MR. JAMES KENNEDY and Mr. W. T. Church are permitted to retire from the Bengal Civil Service.

THE appointment of Consulting Engineer for Railways at Madras is still vacant, Major Coaker, to whom it was offered, being unable to leave England owing to illness. Colonel K. A. Jopp, Deputy Consulting Engineer, will probably officiate until Major Coaker's return to duty in November.

THE memorial to Parliament from the Mahomedans, protesting against the elective system being introduced

into India, has already been signed by over ten thousand persons. Only those who can write are eligible to sign, while Government servants are excluded from doing so.

REPORTS from nearly all parts of India show that the influenza epidemic is spreading. In the Himalaya districts it is particularly prevalent; at Almora the Commander-in-Chief found over 30 per cent. of the 3rd Gurkhas in hospital from the complaint. The ailment is also spreading in the mofussil districts of the North-West Provinces, and threatens to interfere seriously with an important branch of State business. At this season of the year the cultivators of opium flock to the weighment places in great numbers, and any delay in taking delivery of the drug from them paying and dismissing them causes a serious block. At headquarters at Ghazipur half the factory staff, both European and Native, have been incapacitated by influenza; while at Azimgarh, Basti, and Lucknow (Unao) weighments had to be temporarily stopped, owing to the illness of the officers in charge. The cultivators themselves have been attacked by influenza in several districts.

THE new road connecting the Chittagong Hill Tracts with Upper Burma was completed on April 13th, on which day General Tregear arrived at Haka. It is so far a mule track 232 miles in length, from Demagiri to Kan, and the engineers will have to decide next season whether the present alignment shall be that of the future Bengal-Burma high-road. On some of the sections the gradients are severe, but these can hereafter be made considerably easier.

THE water famine at Simla is creating great alarm. All the hill springs have dried up.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces is convinced that relief works are required, as the Garnwal-Kumaon crops have failed to a considerable extent.

THE Nizam's Government has decided to establish a public library at Hyderabad in aid of a movement for translating useful English books into Urdu.

THE authorities of Bagdad are improving the navigation of the Tigris and Euphrates.

LIEUTENANT JERVIS, Adjutant 2nd Bengal Infantry, stationed at Alipur, has been killed by a fall from his horse.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday were an improvement of 1-16 in Mysore Shares, with a decline of 1-16 in Nundydroog and Ooregum. Mysore Shares were last quoted 67-19 to 69-16 x new, Nundydroog 2½ to 2½, Indian Consolidated 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., Balaghat-Mysore (New) 10s. to 10s. 6d., Ooregum Ordinary 2½ to 2½, ditto Preference 2 to 2½, Devala-Moyar 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d., Nine Reefs New (11s. paid) 6s. to 6s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 10s. 9d. to 11s. 3d., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., South-east Mysore 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., Indian Glenrock 1s. to 1s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 14s. 6d. to 15s., New South-east Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. 6d. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s.

LEVICO.—Anglo-Indians who have suffered from the debilitating effects of climate and overwork, and are seeking for some restorative process to recruit wasting energies, will find a remedy at hand in Nature's potent medicine *Levico*, a natural mineral water from the South of the Tyrol, rich in arsenious acid and iron, in the form in which they are most easily assimilated. The water takes its name from the small town of Levico, now a fashionable Alpine-health resort, at the foot of the Monte-Fronte hills, well known for its celebrated Thermal Establishments, at 4,500 feet above the sea level. There are two distinct springs; from the one is bottled the *Levico* mild, and from the other richer in arsenious acid and iron is obtained the *Levico* strong. The water in each is clear, colourless, scentless, and pure, and has an agreeable flavour. It is employed with the greatest benefit in all diseases which owe their origin to an unhealthy state of the blood—anaemia, ague, jungle and malarial fever, &c., &c., and has been found most efficacious as a nervous sedative. It is spoken of highly by the faculty in England and on the Continent.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

## INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

The Native Congress newspapers are daily publishing telegraphic accounts from all parts of India of meetings held to condemn Lord Cross's Councils Bill and to support Mr. Bradlaugh's measure. The remarkable similarity between these meetings in the matter of language and resolutions would suffice to show, even if other evidence were wanting, that the agitation is got up by a small body of wirepullers at headquarters. Monster petitions to Parliament are also being prepared. The agitators are not very scrupulous in their methods of obtaining signatures. The *Pioneer* publishes a translation of a vernacular handbill circulated in Upper India stating that the objects of the petition are to procure the remission of taxation, the advancement of Hindostan, and the strengthening of the English Government. Not a word is said about election, and the ignorant classes are left to suppose that they are only praying for a reduction of taxation. The more moderate Hindoo newspapers show no sympathy with this movement, and urge that Lord Cross's Bill should be given a fair trial.

The Mahomedan counter-agitation gains strength daily, and the petition of their Patriotic Association now numbers nearly 27,000 signatures.

The Bengal Government have published a selection of papers on the subject of the recent disturbances among the Kol aboriginal tribes inhabiting Chotah Nagpore. There appears to be a strong spirit of antagonism between landlords and tenants, due in great measure to the fact that the landlords have been extracting from 60 to 80 days' work yearly from the tenants instead of the 14 as sanctioned by custom. The tenants on the other hand, while resisting illegal exactions, frequently refuse to pay just dues. For the moment things are quiet and the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to despatch a special magistrate to the disturbed tracts and to take other steps to try to prevent a recurrence of disorder. It is a remarkable fact that lately there has been a great movement among the Kols towards Christianity, over 40,000 having joined the Roman Catholic Church, but some doubts have been thrown on the genuineness of these conversions.

The income-tax authorities of Calcutta are allowing their zeal to outrun their discretion in a manner likely to revive public feeling against that most unpopular impost. I mentioned last week that the Chamber of Commerce had protested against an attempt to levy a tax upon the profits of English consignors of goods to India. Before that question has been settled the collector has aroused a fresh outburst of indignation by issuing a circular to the banks requiring them to give a list of the customers whose money they hold on fixed deposit. The banks have refused to comply, on the ground that they are not justified in disclosing their customers' affairs. These arbitrary inquisitorial measures are condemned by all classes.

The military department have been again considering the question of recruiting among the Afridis, the most powerful and warlike tribe on the north-west frontier. During the Afghan war a number of desertions occurred among the Afridi Sepoys, which caused their enlistment to be forbidden. Since that time they have come more under the influence of the British Government, and have done good service in preserving order in the Khyber. Accordingly orders have been issued for the utilisation of the splendid material they offer for the formation of new Afridi companies in certain selected regiments, namely, the 21st, 24th, and 26th Punjab Infantry, and the 4th and 5th Regiments of the Punjab Frontier force.

Rain has fallen plentifully throughout the greater part of Northern India during the past fortnight, and harvest prospects have greatly improved. Some scarcity may be felt in Kumaon and Garhwal, but there is no longer any danger of serious distress.

A remarkable fraud was perpetrated on the Bank of Bengal last week. A Jew, named Solomon, succeeded in procuring advances amounting to 11 lakhs of rupees on the security of opium certificates, that is, certificates issued by the Board of Revenue stating that the holder had purchased so many chests of opium and was entitled to delivery on payment of a certain sum. The certificates in question turned out to be forged. Solomon has been arrested and is now being prosecuted by the Government for forging public documents. The money has not yet been recovered.

Mr. Ney Elias has returned from Siam and has gone to Simla, where he is engaged in writing a report of the proceedings of the Boundary Commission.

## BURMA.

RANGOON, MAY 3.

From Arracan it is reported that the police have had a successful encounter with the rebel band under Shwethin.

The *Mandalay Herald* calls attention to the absurdly extravagant staff of the Burma police force at headquarters, and especially to the number of useless but well-paid officers who are employed as personal assistants to the higher functionaries, who have themselves but little to do. A reform certainly appears to be needed, especially as a large section of the force is being formed into regular regiments and placed under the control of the military authorities.

From the Ruby Mines it is reported that a large ruby weighing 304 carats has been found.

Moulmein, once one of the most prosperous commercial ports in the Indian Empire, is falling into a state of great decay. Loud complaints are made by its merchants and mill-owners of the action of the local Government in recently imposing a tax of 7 per cent. *ad valorem* on all timber coming down the Salwen to Moulmein. This new tax has gravely aggravated the condition of affairs. It is urged that the imposition of the tax now is singularly injudicious, as all the forests along the Salwen are becoming exhausted, and all the timber near the creeks has been felled.

## THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

RANGOON, MAY 3.

Brigadier-General Symons has left Haka, and the Chin-Lushai Expedition is at an end. Although no resistance was experienced, the spirit and endurance of the troops were severely tested by the fatigues and exposure they underwent. The extraordinary prevalence of sickness amongst the troops has never been satisfactorily explained. Brigadier-General Symons throughout the expedition displayed great zeal and energy in providing for the comfort of the troops.

Profiting by the experience acquired in former years, Brigadier-General Symonds avoided many of the blunders which were committed in the expedition of last year. The expedition was essentially a sappers' expedition, and no officer contributed more to its success than Major Henry, commanding the Royal Engineers with the force. He displayed great skill in constructing roads with extraordinary rapidity in the difficult country through which the column advanced, and great tact in obtaining the *maximum* amount of work from the soldiers and labourers under his orders.

## OBITUARY.

—O—

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Hon. Colman Macaulay, C.I.E., Acting Chief Secretary of the Bengal Government, Financial Department, died suddenly on Friday evening. He had only returned from England the previous day. He succumbed to prostration due to excessive heat during the railway journey from Bombay to Calcutta. Mr. Macaulay, who was one of the most rising men in the Bengal Civil Service, was best known at home by his connection with the efforts to open Tibet to commerce and as the head of the mission which it was proposed to send to Lhasa some four years ago.

THE Rangoon correspondent telegraphs that great regret is felt throughout Burma at the death of Dr. Forchhammer, professor of Pali at Rangoon College. Dr. Forchhammer, who was a most learned Pali scholar, published the first completed edition of the Tripitaka or Buddhist canon and also some very valuable treatises on the sources and development of Buddhist law. He also did good service in rendering the Buddhist texts available in the four Courts in Burma. Dr. Forchhammer has left a large mass of papers, which it is hoped will be intrusted to some well-known Orientalist to arrange and publish.

A CASE of some importance in connection with the theft of Martini-Henri rifles was the other day tried by the District Judge of Lahore. The facts appear to be that a European employé of the railway lately out from Germany, and a volunteer in the 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, after squandering all his money on drink decided to raise money by the sale of the rifle. He sold it to a Pathan, a sepoy in a Native regiment at Mooltan, for Rs. 31. The sepoy managed to convey it unchallenged to Mooltan; but just about this time accused's conduct gave rise to suspicion, and the matter was brought to the Adjutant's notice, who instituted a search, but only found the bayonet with the accused. The police were on this communicated with, and succeeded in tracing the rifle to Mooltan. The accused, finding the game up, made a clean breast of it, and in consideration of this and the fact that he is a foreigner, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The prosecution of the sepoy for the part he took in the transaction is contemplated.

## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

### TRANSFERS IN THE STAFF CORPS.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

In our opinion, the chief reason for the failure in the existing system of officering the Native corps is, that each regiment has a separate list or establishment. If the regimental establishment were large, like that of a British regiment, it would be self-supporting; but being small, it cannot help being defective also. The present establishment is for cavalry nine, and for infantry eight officers. An allowance is made for officers on furlough or on temporary detached employ in the following manner. Every officer who leaves his regiment for a period of over six months causes a vacancy to which a probationer may be appointed. This, however, is inoperative in all cases where an officer is granted six months' leave only in the first instance, and then gradually obtains extensions of three and four months at a time. It is obvious that such a case would never fall under the head of absence with more than six months unexpired—although actually the officer may be away from his regiment for upwards of two years. The rule, therefore, that a probationer may be appointed to every vacancy of more than six months' duration does not act uniformly enough to be a real remedy, and the Government of India has more than once objected to amending it. Where we have only eight or nine officers with a regiment, the withdrawal of two or three is a decided inconvenience. Officers must have leave, and when they go for only six months no one replaces them, and the work falls on those that are left. The readiest way to stop this inconvenience is to increase the establishment to ten officers for infantry and eleven for cavalry. But as the Government of India will not see its way to do this, we must fall back on another remedy. If we could do away with the separate list for each regiment, and let the three linked regiments have one establishment, and keep two of the regiments up to strength by drawing on the third or dépôt regiment, the problem would be solved. One of the three regiments, in turn, could be selected as a dépôt regiment, and located in a safe centre where a reduced strength would be of no moment. The probationers could all be attached to the dépôt regiment, and as they pass into the Staff Corps, posted to the other two regiments for duty.

### THE HINDOO LAW OF ADOPTION.

(Pioneer.)

The Full Bench of the N.W.P. High Court delivered an extremely lengthy and exhaustive judgment upon a point which is of the nearest interest to the Hindoo community. The value of the property in dispute in the particular case under decision was comparatively small, but the Court's unanimous decision will effectually govern a large number of distinct cases, affecting interests that might be measured by lakhs of rupees. The main point left to the decision of the full bench was whether an essential condition, precedent to the making of a valid adoption by a Hindoo widow, is an authority from her deceased husband to make it; and Mr. Justice Mahmood covered forty-five printed pages in his judgment on the matter, his investigation into every conceivable authority on the subject, both ancient and modern, being laborious in the extreme. The other judges contented themselves with agreeing with the conclusions of their colleague, which are put briefly by Mr. Justice Mahmood as follows:—"I hold that according to the Benares School of Hindoo law, no adoption can be legally made by a widow without the express permission of her husband; that where she makes an adoption without such permission the doctrine of *factum valet*, as understood in the Hindoo law or in other systems of jurisprudence, cannot cover the case, because it affects the very essence of the competency to take a child in adoption; that therefore such adoptions, though actually made, are wholly illegal and invalid, null and void, under the Benares School of Hindoo law prevalent in the territories within the jurisdiction of this Court."

### COLONISING KASHMIR.

(Indian Daily News.)

An account is given in an up-country paper of an interesting attempt that is being made to colonise a portion of Kashmir territory. This is not an endeavour to realise Sir Lepel Griffin's dream of creating a British military colony in Kashmir, and there is nothing in the scheme inconsistent with the natural desire of the Durbar to preserve Kashmir for the Kashmiris. The valley of the Indus near Bunji, where the route to Gilgit crosses the river, forms a considerable plain, which was cultivated years ago and supported a considerable number of people. Partly owing to the devastating effects of internecine wars, and partly to a great flood which occurred in

1841, when this region was converted into a vast lake owing to the Indus being blocked further south, the whole plain has been a desert for some years past. Colonel Durand, British Resident in Gilgit, is said to have suggested that the valley might be again brought under cultivation if the old irrigation channels were restored, or fresh ones made, irrigation being essential; and the Durbar has taken up the idea. The old ruined water-courses are being repaired and new ones cut, and in a short time the region will be ready to receive a fresh colony of cultivators. These it is proposed to obtain from Baltistan, and outlying portion of Kashmir, where, it is reported, "numbers of families are practically landless, the men wandering every year in search of work to great distances." The experiment about to be tried is one of interest for the Indian administrator, apart from its value to the Kashmir State. There are in India tracts of country that are greatly over-populated, and where the pressure on the soil causes large numbers of the people to lead a precarious existence. There are also other considerable areas capable of supporting a much larger population than they own at present; and if the Kashmir Government can succeed in transferring a number of its subjects from one district to another, and inducing them to settle contentedly in their new "country," as a Native calls his village, it should be possible for the Government of India to organise similar schemes for peopling waste and semi-cultivated tracts, and simplifying the problem of existence in over-crowded districts.

### THE TIBET QUESTION.

(Pioneer.)

It is, we venture to think, matter for regret that Mr. Hart is not to accompany the Chinese Amban to Lhasa. He is the one Englishman at the present time who could venture to travel through Tibet, for the Lamas are aware of the good services he has done them in the recent negotiations, and his position as a special envoy from China gives him a status which they would not fail to acknowledge. He stands in quite a unique position, and his cordial relations with the Amban himself would prevent any complications arising during his visit to the Tibetan capital. Whatever may be the exact terms of the treaty signed in Calcutta, enough is known for us to assert that China has disallowed the pretensions of the war-party in Tibet, and a reaction has probably by this time set in against them. The presence therefore of an Englishman at Lhasa, though he might actually be an officer of the Emperor of China, might go far to smooth the existing difficulties in the way of free communication and trade between India and Tibet. Mr. Hart and the Amban would be a strong combination in representing to the suspicious monks that now the late quarrel has come to an end old jealousies should not be kept alive. It may be galling to the Lamas' pride to remember how completely they were defeated in the "twenty years' war" which they were foolish enough to proclaim, but as all but a handful of troops will be removed from Sikkim, they must admit that no policy of aggression finds favour with the British Government. They are, we believe, keen traders naturally and monopolists in some branches of local commerce, but their absurd fear of strangers hinders them from making the most of their position. If no outside influences, such as those which Mr. Hart and the Amban could exert, are brought to bear upon them, it is to be feared that they will continue their policy of exclusion, and Tibet will still remain closed to the civilised world.

### INDIA'S INFLUENCE ON ENGLAND.

(Madras Times.)

There are few subjects in the modern history of England more disputed than the influence of India on England. Generally, we are all quite clear as to England's influence on India, but "action and reaction are equal," the mechanical prophets say, and India, too, has an influence on England. On this point there is a mighty difference of opinion. Yet the influence must be great. Naturally, if left to himself on his own little island, an Englishman would be altogether narrow. Really, there is no broader man in the world than an intelligent and educated Englishman; and India has had something to do with it—with the historical insight of Macaulay, for instance, and the political philosophy of Mill. It is not too much to say that no Englishman leaves India without being vastly better, or vastly worse, than when he entered it. He may enter it a bigot and leave it with his bigotry intensified. He may enter it with few principles and leave it without possessing any principle at all. Or his bigotry may become smoothed away, and his principles strengthened by contact with an order of life entirely different from anything known to Europe, and indeed to any other part of Asia. One thing is certain—a thoughtful and earnest man, interested in the marvellous problems of human life, cannot enter India without taking away lessons which influence all

his future. He cannot be insular, for he is imperial. He learns to govern, and he governs. He is brought face to face with facts involving millions of lives—famine, pestilence and every other scourge of the human race. He sees old creeds, and finds that the power of Hercules would not be able to remove them, and that any man will touch them at his peril by any rapid or rough process; temples in decay, proud cities in ruin, life, in many respects, almost exactly as it was when what is now ruin and decay was glowing with wealth, and oriental magnificence. Men whom one could name have come to India, and taken therefrom new views of the tenure of land, of "the education of the world," of the impossibility of applying to all races the principles of Government that may apply admirably to some. Toleration of creeds is one of the simplest lessons learned by every thoughtful and candid man, though there are bigots, of course, who do not tolerate, and never will. The influence on England of these great facts has been immense. The Frenchman may talk of British insularity, but he talks nonsense. The United Kingdom throws out her arms on every side, and draws to herself the idea of every land, and especially the ideas of India—lessons written on two hundred millions of living hearts, as well as on dead stone, and telling of the rise and fall of nations and races.

There is, however, the inevitable drawback. Young men, well educated, and of high spirit are thrown on the life of India to—what? As a rule, to—what? To pass over a certain number of years, at hard, incessant, grinding work, and then retire with a comfortable competence for life. The prizes are tempting, and the hard work is lightened by social intercourse, nowhere freer than in India. But the work, unaccompanied by other studies, merely *sharpens* and does not *broaden* the mind. A young magistrate, sitting day after day, hearing cases, without the remotest interest to him, because he despairs of arriving at the truth with respect to them, grows up to be a quicksighted and imperious man; but what in such a case—supposing the want of any deeper thought—does he carry back to England? Money, probably an impaired constitution, a good detailed knowledge of Eastern life, and a wish to finish up the chapter in peace and comfort. His children are separated from him. He loses the knowledge, ever precious to an Englishman, of English life, and cannot easily again make his sympathies to chord with those of "Home." Before the mind can be attuned as it was years before, the end comes, and then they put up a stone to his memory and tell of how he fought and where and how he ruled in India. This, however, is not a necessity of the position, and that it may not be so everyone should hope in his own case. In many instances, our Indian administrators take the loftiest of all ground; enter into the feelings of the poor and needy; preserve pure lives; and know and show that wealth is not to them the end of all, but merely the means of present and future usefulness. Then there is something of high value added to England's wealth.

Nationally, we say, this is one of the most important subjects that can engage the attention of Englishmen. Conquering nations have generally received an adverse influence from their conquests. They conquer and they are conquered, even when their power is highest. Has the Anglo-Saxon race found out a new rule, or has it not? Of course the "proper" answer is: "Yes, it has Christianity at the basis of all." We would grant the argument if Christianity really was at the basis at all, but unfortunately it is not, though it is sufficiently so to have modified English life and saved India from many a woe. The worst passions of men are held in check when we have to speak only of dead men: a soldier like Havelock or Durand, or a teacher like Bishop Heber. And here the influence of England on India has a direct palpable reaction on England. In some respects then the influence of India certainly is injurious to England. The lives of our people have been spent in vast numbers in this land. But our work certainly is for civilisation. By the mighty grasping policy—very questionable at times—we certainly have given to India a peace she never before had since her history began. She is arriving at a state when all her best energy may have free scope. England has the high honour of working out this problem, and holding for herself an Empire so vast that an Englishman may go the world round and still be among people who speak his own language. Other nations would have taken a different course. The English nation has taken its course, and the mighty deeds done in taking it have built up a noble history. Politically and religiously, India is attacking us in return. She challenges our creeds with the sharpest criticism. If we denounce her idols she denounces our faiths; and we have to learn to bear it and still work on. The sturdy lessons counterbalance the others. We are not decaying, as a nation, from contact with India. Individuals die off, or retire to Bath chairs at Brighton, or to golf, and valetudinarianism at St. Andrews. But we are broader as a nation from the contact. We see more of mankind as a whole, and if we can bind India to us by a cord of high and honourable loyalty,

the bond may endure and add to the imperial grandeur of England, and the well-being of India when many other landmarks are gone.

### CASTE AND SOCIAL REFORM.

(*Madras Times.*)

It is an axiomatic truth that one of the greatest barriers for the progress of the social reform movement is the system of caste that prevails in India. Although several pamphlets and leaflets have been written on the subject, to enlighten the people, in order to disabuse their minds of such superstitious ideas, yet, in the long run, they amounted to nothing more than preachings in the desert or hammerings of cold iron, as the majority of the masses at large are priest-ridden. When a widow is remarried herself, her husband and her parents are put out of caste by their priest, and by the community to which they belong. Nobody, after this remarriage is performed, dines with them; they are even debarred from entering any of the temples and bathing in the so-called sacred tanks. They are actually treated as out-castes not only by the community to which they belong to, but also by their kith and kin. I do not see how a Thangalay Brahmin becomes an out-caste, when he marries a widow of the same sect; the arguments put forth by the anti-social reformers, in support of their contention is, whoever marries a widow is deemed to be an out-caste, be he Brahmin or Sudra. The authority of the priests for such excommunication is based on two grounds. First. As the shastras are opposed to the re-marriage of widows, people are not allowed to countenance widow-marriages; anyone who transgresses the shastras is considered to be an out-caste. Second. Although the shastras sanction widow-marriages, still custom does not recognise the same; anyone who sets aside custom is declared to be an out-caste. These are some of the chief obstacles which stare the people in the face when they contemplate the re-marriage of their infant widows. In the dark ages several widows were re-married, and they were not put out of caste; even their children were considered to be legitimate offspring; but in this enlightened age, in which the people have been raised from the darkness of ignorance to the light of civilisation, people are put out of caste if they should re-marry a widow. In short, anyone who marries a widow is considered to be not a Hindu, but a Christian. A widow who is re-married is an out-caste, and she and her husband are not allowed to touch anything, as their touch pollutes them. A widow, without re-marrying, when she leads an immoral life, is not put out of caste; a moral life, by a legal marriage, is eschewed by the priests; but an immoral life, without any marriage, is approved by them. In order to show the public at large that widow-marriages were celebrated by the people, anciently, and that the married couple were not put out of caste, and that their offspring were considered legitimate, I shall quote two of the best instances where such widow-marriages were performed. (1) The re-marriage of Uluji, the widowed daughter of a patriarch of the Naga-tribe, who, on the death of her husband, was given in marriage by her father to the famous Arjuna, the hero of the *Mahabharata* story. Uluji in so many distinct words, is declared to have become one of Arjuna's many wives, the son she bore to him is emphatically described to be his legitimately born son and not one of the inferior sort of sons. The entire narrative in the *Mahabharata*, and still more emphatically in Jaimini's continuation, corroborates this assertion. (2) The story of the unfortunate daughter of the king of Benares, mentioned in *Pathina Parana*, who was married no less than twenty times, it being her peculiar misfortune, that as soon as the marriage rites were all performed, the husband so married died, but though this happened over and over again, the father, with the consent of the sage Brahmins of his Court, solemnly gave her in marriage as often as she became a widow. The emphatic words used in the text preclude the supposition contended for by some disputants that the several husbands were removed by death before, and not after, the binding marriage rites had been celebrated. Now I beg to ask of my learned pundits, why Arjuna and the daughter of the king of Benares were not put out of caste. If they were not, then will the pundits kindly explain to me why what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander? It can safely be said without fear of contradiction that the authorities of our priests for excommunicating men who marry widows is quite opposed to our shastras. To suit their own ends and purposes they have created these unauthorised laws, and through them they hold their sway over ignorant and superstitious people.

C. P. STREEHURRY NAIDU.

### THE INCREASE OF THE INDIAN EPISCOPATE.

(*Madras Times.*)

The consecration of the first Bishop of Chota Nagpore again raises this question, perhaps in its most agreeable form. We say in its most agreeable form, because the new See is to be filled by a gentleman who has laboured for twenty years as a



missionary among the Kols, and, in the strict sense of the word, will still remain a missionary. The honour conferred upon him, therefore, would seem to be a legitimate and natural result of the self-sacrificing and untiring labours which he has put forth for a long period in his efforts to raise from the most object paganism one of the most degraded and numerous tribes of Central India. The diocese over which the bishop will preside is as large as the whole of England, and contains 25,766 villages and towns. The population at the last census was about 4,000,000, including 2,567,292 Hindus; 169,006 Mohammedans; 1,073,475 persons professing aboriginal faiths; and about 25,000 Christians. Such figures represent, at all events, work enough to engage the attention and tax the energies of the strongest and most gifted cleric, and although the new diocese only represents a fragment of the vast district over which the metropolitan presides, it is, compared with the geographical area of an English diocese, of almost appalling dimensions. It is a healthy and gratifying sign of the times that the establishment of the new See is purely a development of church life; of ecclesiastical enterprise, we mean, as distinct from departmental. Bishop Whiteley holds his commission not from Her Majesty under the great Seal of England, but from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

It will probably be within the remembrance of some of our readers that when the Metropolitan visited England two years since it was anticipated by certain English newspapers that one of the objects of his lordship's journey was to secure concessions from the Government in favour of a considerable increase of the Indian Episcopate. The *Indian Church Review* of that period naturally gave the suggestion its warmest support. But popular feeling at home was rightly interpreted by both the Premier and the Secretary of State for India; and it was decided that no further extension of the Indian Episcopate by letters patent could occur. The tendency of the times was rather in the direction of strict limitation. The Report of the Finance Committee which had been appointed to report upon the various items of departmental and miscellaneous expenditure was also before the Cabinet. Members were familiar, moreover, with the vigorous minute of dissent appended to the original report of the Commissioners by the Hon. Mr. M. G. Ranade. State obligations to provide religious ministrations in India had been fully discussed in a despatch dated October 3, 1883, in which the history of the question was fully reviewed, and certain modifications were proposed by Lord Ripon's Government, and even this only represented a part of the case. It was well known not only that the Commissioners themselves were not agreed, but that a strong minority on the Viceroy's council in 1883 held that all the "past declarations of policy were vague and incomplete." The limitation of the ministrations of religion to British-born European servants of the Crown, and especially for soldiers and their families, as set out in Lord Northbrook's despatch of March 3, 1876, and held by the majority as an *obiter dictum*, clashed, according to the views of the minority, with previous declarations; and the question at issue was that of the obligation of Government for the future, rather than that of the interpretation of past documents.

As a matter of fact, Government was in something of a difficulty. A small dilemma was created by the calm and measured statement of Lord Ripon's Council on the one hand, and the urgent plea of the Metropolitan for the immediate extension of the Episcopate on the other. The Viceroy's views were more comprehensive than the Bishop's, but there was a strong argument in the extent of existing dioceses. The minority in the Council held, that ministers should provide for soldiers and their families, and for European and British born servants of State railways, belonging to the Church of England, the Church of Rome, the Presbyterian, or the Wesleyan denomination. For small stations, they held that the grant-in-aid system should be gradually adopted; but that the question of bishoprics was distinct, and would require separate consideration. Just previously great changes had taken place in the relation between the Government and the church in Ceylon; and while this was a strong argument for moving the Government to immediate action with regard to the Indian Episcopate, it was equally an argument for caution in official circles. Since the original decision of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet on the question two years since, however, new pressure has been brought to bear, and it has been decided, we understand, to appoint, by letters patent, a new Bishop of Lucknow. Certain special conditions are to be complied with, but even in that case the concession must, we fear, be regarded in the light of a doubtful experiment. The expenditure in the ecclesiastical department reaches a total of almost twenty lakhs per annum. More than this ought not, in the present temper of the public mind on the question of religious endowments, to be taken for the purpose of providing religious ministrations in cathedrals and cantonment churches for civil servants and other wealthy persons, who, as has been recently pointed out in official correspondence on the subject, are well able to look after themselves. Something might be done by

way of the readjustment of existing grants. Government, at all events, should not be hampered at present with hasty and impolitic demands. We rejoice at such ecclesiastical advancement and enterprise as have been recently exhibited at Chota Nagpore, with all the educational and philanthropic progress which they involve. It is another proof to us of the unbounded resources of the Church, and the remarkable vigour of her life. No better illustration could possibly be afforded of her powers of natural development by her own methods, and we do not hesitate to express our conviction, therefore, that it is as unnecessary, as it is too late in the day, to ask for, or to expect, much further extension of the Indian Episcopate by Imperial decree.

### THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICES.

(Anglo-India.)

The promise of the Home Government to move for the appointment of a Special Committee of the House to inquire into the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civilians may mean little or much, according to the terms of the reference, which we, of course, do not yet know. Should the Committee be instructed merely to report on the extent of injury inflicted on the services by the fall in the value of silver, its proceedings will advance matters much less than they would be likely to do if it were also instructed to report on the extent of the relief to which they are fairly entitled. For about the extent of the injury, as far at least as pensions and furlough allowances are concerned, there has never been any dispute. A great deal, again, will depend on whether the inquiries of the Committee are to be limited to the effect of the fall in silver on sterling payments, or whether they are to be extended to its effect on the purchasing power of salaries paid in India. It has always seemed to us that the comparatively slight stress laid on the latter point in recent discussions and representations has been a mistake. For, of the two sources of injury, we doubt whether the diminished purchasing power of rupee salaries, at all events in the case of married men with families, is not really the more important. In any case, it is so martial an element in the total loss that it ought not to be allowed to fall into the background. There is a widespread feeling at home that even the Uncovenanted Civil Servants of the Indian Government enjoy comparatively handsome salaries, and that they can well afford to put by enough to insure themselves against the falling off in their pensions. The argument, no doubt, savours of impertinence, since it is postposterous that a man should have to insure against failure on the part of his employers to carry out the spirit of their contract with him. But, nevertheless, it is not without weight with people who take what they are pleased to consider practical views of things, and there is no doubt that it is largely based on a mistaken notion that salaries in India are still what they were a generation ago. The truth of the matter, as every European servant of the Government knows to his cost, is that salaries which a few years ago were liberal enough, now represent, in most cases, no more, and in many much less, than a bare competency. Whatever some authorities may say to the contrary, the cost of living in India has risen all round; and, so far from being able to lay by anything to supplement his pension, a man with a family finds it hard enough to make both ends meet and find the extra 50 per cent. which the fall in exchange has added to the cost of his home remittances; yet, unless the Government means deliberately to discourage matrimony, or to encourage mixed marriages among its European servants, the criterion of a sufficient salary for them is its adequacy for the purpose of enabling them to support a wife and children from, say, the eighth or tenth year of their service, and educate the latter to fill a position at least equal to their own.

### SOME VERY HUMBLE CITIZENS.

THE POLICEMAN.

(Bombay Gazette.)

Everyone who has been in Bombay knows, of course, that the Bombay Policeman dresses in a dark blue uniform with bright yellow facings, yellow cap, and chuppals. He is also provided with a brass number, a leathern belt, a whistle, and a baton. During the monsoons a humane Government allows him an umbrella, covered over with oilskin, of that peculiar shade of green which would have delighted the heart of Bunthorne; but in my opinion, although a dress of this colour might look nice (on a pretty woman) I do not think a policeman's umbrella is a pretty article. Lieut. Lovett, in his excellent sketch of the Policeman which he sends to the Exhibition this year, has happily rendered the uncompromising bulge of the umbrella, and has evidently noticed the graceful manner that it is always carried at the "trail." I can also state that that portion of the Native public which gets drunk and disorderly is of the same opinion, for during that inclement season of the year when these useful articles are in

requisition nine out of the ten people placed before the magistrate on this charge are always shown the remains of an umbrella, which they are said to have broken. I would suggest to the proper authorities the substitution of some less æsthetic colour. But now I come to think of it it can scarcely be the colour that these individuals object to, for I have remarked that they are equally fond of smashing up the brass number of the sepoy. Now, no reasonable individual can object to brass on the score of its colour. It must be that the sepoy brings his umbrella too prominently forward when "persuading" a drunken man to go to a chowkey which leads to its being broken. I shall, however, interview one of the umbrella-breaking class on the point, and settle my doubts once for all.

The sepoy is required to do a good many things, and he is also enjoined not to do a good many more; but our sepoy is an ingenious individual, and while having his own sweet will and pleasure in all things succeeds in keeping out of trouble. It is a generally understood matter that a policeman should interfere when a free fight goes on in his presence. But it does not suit him so to do. If he happens to be around when a fight is going on, he calmly turns aside and waits for it to be over. He then steps in, and arrests all the misguided individuals who have been silly enough to have got their heads broken, or have otherwise rendered themselves incapable of running away. Why does he do this thing? Why! Because he has fifty good reasons for it. Suppose he rushed into the middle of a dozen men who were laying about them with clubs. The consequence would be that he would, almost of a certainty, be damaged, and the combatants would get away. This means that he would go to hospital for a certain number of days, where he would eat the bread of idleness and consume a certain amount of drugs and chemicals at the expense of Government. By not acting in this rash manner he allows the combatants to enjoy the innocent amusement of knocking one another about as completely as possible. He then steps in, without any risk to himself, and collects the people or portions of the people, which have been left lying loosely about. These men are convicted of disorderly behaviour and fined, and immediately take out summonses against the other combatants who effected their escape. In taking out summonses they are required to pay certain fees, which add to the revenue of Government, and they have to give the policeman serving the summonses a certain amount of liquor or vegetables or the equivalent in annas—which adds to the revenue of the policeman.

It has also been stated in disparagement of the sepoy that when he sees an inebriated mariner indulging in actions which tend to the hurt of Her Majesty's subjects, as they sometimes do in a playful manner, he suddenly discovers a fire or something which requires his presence at the other end of the town. Now, it is well known that a sepoy cannot fight with his fists. If he interfered with the mariner and did not use his baton the mariner would hurt him. If he did use his baton he would injure the mariner—an unpleasant result in either case. If the mariner is left alone he either goes away of his own accord or attracts the attention of a European officer of the force, with whom he either does or does not go away quietly. If he does all is well. If he does not, he gives the officer some exercise in the noble art of self-defence which cannot but be beneficial to the officer.

On this point to I am inclined to accept the sepoy's view as the correct one.

Some of the restrictions placed on the sepoy's actions are invidious in the extreme, and a proof of his innate good nature lies in the fact that he does not complain of these; on the contrary, he accepts them with apparent readiness, and then sets about discovering means to render them inoperative, or to render them as little troublesome as possible. This renders the enactors of these regulations happy in the consciousness of a duty discharged, while it removes from their souls the weight of a great wrong which they would have done to their fellow-creatures had the sepoys observed the same. As all the world knows the sepoy is forbidden to purchase the articles he consumes at dinner while he is dressed in uniform. The authorities are aware that a Native has a great respect for a police uniform, and that he has an exaggerated opinion of the powers conferred on the wearer of it. They are also aware that a Native is apt to try and win the protection of such gifted beings with little offerings in the shape of ghee, dhal, and rice. The intention of the authorities is therefore obvious, and as the promulgation of the order is a distinct reflection on the sepoy he might have been well excused if he had resented it. But he does not resent it, and he makes no purchases when dressed in uniform. During the day, while in uniform, he goes round to the shop, and after impressing the shopkeeper with his varied and extensive powers *says* he will purchase what he needs on his way home. This he does with as much satisfaction and profit to himself as though he were arrayed in his full panoply. The shopkeeper is also well satisfied, as he imagines that for the trifling outlay of a few annas' worth of

provisions he has secured the protection of a powerful patron, who will ensure his protection from illegal arrest and execution, and who will also benignantly overlook any trifling irregularity on the part of his client. In this manner are two individuals at least rendered completely happy.

Besides going on duty or "*para*," a sepoy is called upon to perform many other functions. He has to beat a *battaki*. To those who are ignorant of what this means I may explain that when anything special has to be communicated to the public by the police authorities a sepoy is entrusted with a copper utensil, and is told to go to the principal places in and around his section where, after collecting as large a crowd as possible with the beating of his copper plate, he is to impart to them the requisite information. This usually consists of a warning of the approach of small-pox or cholera; but one gentleman who had just been promoted—I am talking of a matter that occurred a great many years ago—thought he would vary the scope of these *battaki* communications. Now *budmashes* know more of what is going on in the police than the police themselves, and so it came about that this disagreeable class of people knew that this gentleman was going to be made Superintendent, and prepared to give him a warm reception, as he was unpopular. They did make things pretty lively for him till he thought he would have a *battaki* beaten, informing people that robbery and theft were so much on the increase in his division that he would advise all respectable people to bury their money and jewels. Now this was a very sensible thing to do; but some newspapers heard of the matter and treated it in that flippant and pigheaded manner which they are renowned for, and that Superintendent was asked to attend at the office, and the Commissioner said things to him—things quite unfit for publication. Thus is originality rewarded in the Police!

When a sepoy is entrusted with the beating of a *battaki* a great sadness seems to steal over him. He walks with his head bent down, the copper utensil under his arm. Suddenly he seems to recollect what he is required to do, and with startling suddenness begins beating his instrument long enough to arrest the attention of four boys and a girl who are playing marbles. When these are gathered round him he begins reciting in a monotonous and wholly unintelligible manner what he has to say. The boys and girl listen to him for a few seconds, and then go back to their marbles, and the sepoy is left to address the wall, opposite to which he is standing. When he has finished he walks sorrowfully away, and again repeats the performance further down the street.

After a long and intimate acquaintance with the sepoy I have come to the conclusion that he has the welfare of his country at heart.

Everyone knows the brisk trade carried on by petty vendors in the streets of Bombay. It has lately been sought in certain quarters to discourage this street traffic, and the sepoy has been told to arrest as many of the vendors of fruits, vegetables, &c., as he can. Now the sepoy knows that if he does so he will discourage trade, and he knows that trade is good for a country. So he walks up to a street vendor, say, of green-skinned plantains, and gently insinuates that he has received orders to take her into custody. He then talks on indifferent topics for a few minutes, when the vendor remarks that she has some particularly fine specimens of plantains that day on which she desires the sepoy's opinion. After tasting two or three plantains he gives his opinion which, is valuable to the woman, as the sepoy has a cultivated palate in the matter of green-skinned plantains. Sometimes he meets with vendors who are defiant and insulting when he first introduces himself. These people he arrests. W.

## RAJPUT MARRIAGES.

(*Englishman.*)

While most parts of India suffer from the system of early marriages, Rajputana has been labouring under a very different grievance. The Rajputs have for generations experienced difficulty in getting their daughters married, partly in consequence of the difficulty of finding husbands of suitable family, and partly because of the marriage expenses, which include one or two heavy charges not customary in other parts of India. Under the pressure of these circumstances the Rajputs borrow money, mortgage their jewels, lands, jaghir villages, and other property, live in a state of chronic debt, and yet have to see their daughters grow up to the age sometimes of thirty years unmarried. But two years ago Colonel Walter, Agent to the Governor-General, cautiously formed a society of prominent men of different States, for the purpose of checking these evils. The members of the society, or Sabha, had sense enough to see the nature of the bondage under which the customs enslaved them, and to understand that if they made a united stand the customs would have to give way. So they laid down certain rules, both for their marriages and for their funeral expenses, which also are ruinously heavy, and pledged

themselves to submit to admonitions and fines if they neglected them. The result had been wonderful, and says much for the mental and moral fibre of the Rajput race, and for the personal influence of Colonel Walter, who, by the way, has just been succeeded by Colonel Trevor. The system being entirely voluntary it is gratifying to learn that whereas in the first year only 194 marriages and 153 funerals were registered, in the second year, that is, last year, the numbers were 1,291 and 724. It is still more satisfactory that the proportion of tueses which infringed the regulations was considerably smaller than the proportion in the first year. Some of the rules are jocose, e.g., every daughter must be married before she is twenty; and no member of the Sabha is to allow money to be advanced to a Rajput in excess of the prescribed expenditure for a marriage or a funeral. The number of guests or of persons to go in the marriage procession is also fixed, and is entered for each member in the Sabha's books; and a boy's father may privately ascertain and confidentially communicate to the local committee or branch Sabha the annual income of the father of the girl he designs for his son. Another sound rule is that a man is not to take a second wife in the lifetime of the first.

## BENGAL.

(April 15.)

THE rate of exchange in Calcutta at noon on Monday was 1s. 5 9-32d.

THE NAWAB BAHADUR OF MOORSHEDEABAD was suddenly attacked with apoplexy on the 8th inst. This has been followed by paralysis of the right side. He is, however, improving.

In the Calcutta High Court on Monday Mr. Justice Prinsep and the Advocate-General expressed great sorrow of the Court at the news of the death of Sir Louis Jackson, and spoke warmly of the high esteem in which deceased was held by all classes of the community.

BEPEN BEHARY CHUCKERBUTTY, a Bengali graduate hailing from Dacca, heads the list of successful students at the last final examination of the Roorkee Civil Engineering College. He has carried off the Council of India prize of Rs. 1,000, Thomason's prize of Rs. 250, the Cantley gold medal for mathematics, and prizes for the best engineering design.

## MADRAS.

(April 16.)

AN action against the Secretary of State has been commenced in the Madras High Court in connection with the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, Mr. Derry, contractor, claiming damages to the extent of eight lakhs of rupees for an alleged breach of contract.

INTIMATION has been received by Government that Major Coaker, Royal Engineers, who was selected to act for Colonel C. J. Smith as Consulting Engineer for Railways, is too sick to return to India at present. Colonel Jopp will probably be offered the appointment *pro tem*. It is not likely that Colonel Smith will return to India.

THE amalgamation of the Mysore Anche post with the imperial post is not formally completed, owing to discrepancies amounting to about a quarter of a lakh of rupees being discovered by Mr. Doran, Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Post Offices, sent on special duty to make all preparations for the anche being taken over by the Director-General, who purposed taking over the charge personally.

THE Nizam's Government has decided to establish a public library in the capital to aid a movement for translating all useful English books into Urdu, and to undertake archaeological survey throughout the dominions. His Highness furthermore intends to depute at Government expense two medical students, one a Christian, and one a Mahomedan, to accompany Dr. Lawrie to England, when the latter goes home on furlough next month, to complete their medical education. The students will be absent on deputation for two years.

## BOMBAY.

(April 18.)

ASSISTANT-SURGEON G. M. DIXON acts as Civil Surgeon, Karwar, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. A. Howell.

MR. G. W. COTGRAVE, District Superintendent of Police, Tanna, has been allowed leave, on medical certificate, for one year.

LADY REAY'S fancy fair has resulted in a net profit to the Female Medical Aid Fund of Rs. 36,089-4-3.

DURING the absence of Mr. H. T. Ommanney, C.S., Mr. H. Scannell acts as Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. E. C. Cox acts as Superintendent of Police, G.I.P. Railway.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FARRAN, who has been appointed to act as a Judge of the High Court during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, took his seat on the Bench on Saturday.

LADY REAY has given from the proceeds of the late Fancy Fair the splendid donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the Convalescent Home in connection with the new St. George's Hospital.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR has appointed Colonel K. A. Jopp, R.E., Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel F. Firebrace, R.E.

OUT of the 55 candidates who presented themselves for the High Court Pleaders' examination only one student, named Mr. Vithal Gunesh Pradhan, is declared to have passed the examination. Of the 313 candidates for the District Pleaders' examination 24 have been successful. Among those who have passed the latter examination, a student, named Mr. Narayen Bhore, is totally blind.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(April 16.)

MR. HILL, officiating Inspector-General of Forests, who is now on a visit to Lahore, has arrived in Simla.

It is very unlikely that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, this year, will go up to the hills before the middle of May.

THE Stewards of the Simla races have decided not to hold the usual races next month, as the course at Anandale will not be in a fit condition. The racecourse for ordinary Gymkhanas will have to be considerably curtailed in consequence.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT has arrived in Simla from Bombay. The Public Works member travelled by the Rajputana-Malwa line, and halted at Delhi, there to inquire into the question of the new junction, and afterwards inspected the Umballa-Kalka Railway, attended by Mr. Way, the Agent and Managers.

THE actual loss from the Simla fire is not likely to be over five lakhs, house property and stores included, and it is not expected that there will be much occasion to ask for aid from the public on behalf of the sufferers. Several subscriptions, besides the Viceroy's gift of Rs. 1,000, have been promised. One result of the fire has been the issue of strict regulations forbidding all fires in upper attics in the bazaar.

A PUBLIC meeting to inquire into the water-supply question is likely to be called shortly.

## Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

## DEMORALISATION OF NATIVE RACES.

TO THE EDITOR.

On Thursday, May 1st, a meeting took place under the presidency of his Grace the Duke of Westminster, of the Society "For the Prevention of the Demoralisation of Native Races by the Liquor Traffic." This society deserves high praise for what it is doing with regard to Africa and Oceania, and we wish them every success, but we do protest against the interference of travelling members of Parliament, like Messrs. Caine and Sam. Smith, and other ignorant philanthropic individuals in the affairs of a great Empire like British India, which has a constitutional Government, and has as great a right to be independent as Canada and Australia as regards the details of its Civil Government. Only a month ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer cynically remarked in his Budget speech, "that the English nation had again drunk themselves out of their debt, and had made a ruck on alcohols to the tune of two millions additional excise."

Surely Messrs. Caine and Sam. Smith had better look at home and not strain at an Indian gnat while they swallow an English camel. This sentiment was bluntly expressed at the meeting by one of the speakers, Mr. R. N. Cust, late member of H.M.'s Indian Civil Service and now magistrate of the Liberty of Westminster. He remarked, "That it was unwise to flog a willing horse, and that in this matter the Government of India had always been a willing horse, doing their very best to contest the supply of liquor; that he (Mr. Cust) had for many years superintended the issue of licenses of the so-called 'out stills' in Northern India, striving to reduce the number down to the extreme limit that the facility of illicit distillation permitted; that since he returned to England he was employed under the control of his Grace the chairman, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of London in issuing licenses to the 'out stills'."

of the Liberty of Westminster, and that he could state that there was no square mile in the world where there were so many 'out stills,' or, in other words, 'public houses' as in the area under the shadow of the Abbey and Houses of Parliament and within hearing of the constant foolish ravings of Mr. Caine, M.P., on the subject of India. The nobles of India and the upper classes, who were hereditary abstainers from all liquor by the law of their caste, could not understand how honest men could say such things about India, and allow such things under their very eyes in London." What did the pot say to the kettle?  
 May, 1890. ANGLO-INDIAN.

## India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 25.

—O:—

### INDIAN FINANCE.

Mr. BRADLAUGH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could now state whether any and which of the recommendations made by the Indian Finance Committee on December 20, 1886, had been accepted and acted upon, and what were specifically the savings which had been effected.

Sir J. GORST: The recommendations which have been adopted and are now being acted on are:—Arrangements with provincial governments in 1887, Rx. 640,100; reductions in public expenditure, Rx. 57,480; reorganisation of public works department, Rx. 157,500; allowances for hill stations and Simla travelling allowances, Rx. 12,600; various (salt and customs, High Courts, Presidency allowances, &c.), Rx. 45,540; supplementary proposals, Rx. 182,648; total, Rx. 1,095,868. Some of these reductions, though adopted, will only take effect gradually.

### INDIAN COUNCILS REFORM.

Mr. BRADLAUGH asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether it was a fact that the late Viceroy and the present Viceroy of India had, in minutes severally addressed to the Secretary of State, expressed opinions in favour of the introduction of the elective principle in any reform of the Indian councils; and, if so, whether he would lay such minutes upon the table of the House.

Sir JOHN GORST: The papers asked for in the question are confidential communications which have been made by the Viceroy of India to the Secretary of State. It has already been stated in both Houses of Parliament that these papers cannot be given with due regard to the interests of the public service. Publication of such documents would put a stop to those confidential relations between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy of India which it is essential to maintain. As the papers cannot be produced, I cannot answer the inquiry as to the nature of their contents.

APRIL 28.

### TAXES IN CEYLON.

In answer to Mr. PICTON,

Baron H. DE WORMS said that the taxes on paddy and fine grain realised in 1887 934,804 rupees, and in 1888 937,637 rupees. The estimate for 1890 is 945,380 rupees. The cost of collection cannot be given, as it is impossible to estimate how much of the time of the administrative officers is devoted to this one tax, and therefore how much of their salaries should be charged against it.

### INDIAN SILVER PLATE.

Mr. KIMBER asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, before he finally decided upon the question of hall-marking of Indian silver plate of rupee standard, he would cause inquiry to be made respecting the practice of "soldering" in India on the part of Native workmen; whether that practice varied immensely; whether any fixed standard would apply to Indian art workmanship; and whether, in view of the valuable reports of Her Majesty's Consuls, in Parliamentary paper No. 59, Foreign Countries (Gold and Silver Marking), it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government, before proceeding to amend the laws relating to the hall-marking of gold and silver wares, to refer the matter to a Select Committee.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: As far as the question refers to India, I can assure the hon. member that no steps will be taken without consulting the authorities in that country as to Indian requirements. As the modification in the hall-marking law is so slight, Her Majesty's Government have no intention of referring the matter to a Select Committee for the present—(hear, hear).

MAY 1.

### LEPROSY IN UPPER BURMA

Mr. WEBSTER asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was a fact, as stated by the Press, "that the preva-

lence of leprosy in Upper Burma is attracting some attention;" and if such was the case, whether any practicable steps could be taken by the authorities to prevent its spreading into other parts of Burma.

Sir J. GORST: No information has reached the Secretary of State about the prevalence of leprosy in Upper Burma; but he is aware that proposals have been made for establishing, with Government aid, a lepers' home at Mandalay. When the Leper Bill now before the Indian Legislature becomes law it will become possible to segregate lepers in Upper Burma, and for local bodies to raise funds for the maintenance of lepers' homes.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### TALES OF THE SUN.\*

Wonders surely will never cease. Here we have lying before us a volume of Indian Folklore, without a single allusion to the Sungod or to any other ethnological myths. Mrs. Kingscote, aided by her intelligent Pandit, has been content to produce simply a collection of tales gathered together from the bazaars, and merely purged from modern corruptions and vulgarisms. They are more curious than entertaining. For one thing, there is no attempt to delineate character. There is no shading, no foreshortening. We are reminded of the gaudy grotesque figures of animals one so frequently sees daubed on the walls of houses and temples in India. Mrs. Kingscote, however, must not be blamed for bestowing local and not European colouring. She simply tells the tales as they were told to her, and is not answerable for their inferiority to the folklore of Western nations. The absence of humour is especially remarkable. Do Indian children never laugh? Is the sole object of the story-teller to frighten them and fill them with wonder? They seem to be brought up under the impression that the world is almost wholly depraved, and that a wise, chaste, and loving wife is an exceptional rarity. Cunning is evidently more thought of than virtue. Duplicité is very mildly condemned, though downright stupidity is generally placed in a roundabout light, but it is usually too crass to raise even a smile. At the same time these stories are quite genuine. They are thoroughly Indian, and are racy of the soil. They are consequently cast in the same mould, and thus become monotonous, if the volume be read through at a stretch from beginning to end. Selected, however, two or three at a time they would be vastly popular in even English nurseries, and would lead to endless questionings. Mrs. Kingscote is, therefore, to be congratulated on the result of her industry and application.

### THE RAJAH'S HEIR.†

In these days of luxurious ease and ill-concealed effeminacy it is well that thoughts should turn now and again to the awful events of the Mutiny of 1857—a period when our rule in India tottered for a while in the balance; but a period too, and thank God it was so—when the heroism of the nation shone forth with undimmed splendour—a period when England's sons, England's daughters, ay, it may almost be written, England's babes, displayed powers of "doing and daring," which have left an imperishable record on the annals of Time. Sad, harrowing, revolting, doubtless, were the scenes of that awful rebellion; but though hearts quailed, danger never terrified, murders, massacres, and crimes too fearful for contemplation were the daily surroundings of all that this nation held dear and precious. Our countrymen passed through the ordeal thinned in numbers, tortured alike in body and soul, but with a halo of glory which time can never dim.

It is amidst these scenes of riot and revolt that "The Rajah's Heir" takes its readers. To anyone familiar with the events of that momentous struggle there are not wanting indications that, though a veil of romance is purposely drawn across the various stirring episodes which the writer depicts, there is a substratum of truth in the volumes under review. At least this much may be hazarded with certainty—the author manifestly is not only familiar with the East, but took part in the Mutiny. There are traces of his experience in every page. Who, for instance, could depict the "Nepal Terai," that terrible, well-nigh impassable, jungle so fatal to Europeans, and the death-bed of many a poor, haunted, desolate creature who, to avoid the cruelties and insults of man, felt a prey to the no less deadly, but haply more merciful, assaults of Nature. Who, again—so far as the ordinary public is concerned—is aware of the imbecility in high quarters, of neglected opportunities, of misused chances? In a word, who knows in this old England how her sons passed

\* Tales of the Sun; or, Folklore of Southern India. Collected by Mrs. Howard Kingscote and Pandit Natesa Sastri. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

† "The Rajah's Heir." (Smith, Elder and Co.)



through an ordeal which left wives, widows and children orphans, which unsexed daughters and gave to lisping children the baptism of danger? No, imagination would fail to portray scenes so terrible as were crowded into a few short months of the ever-memorable summer of 1857.

As to the mode in which the author has acquitted himself of his self-imposed task of recalling attention to the episode of '57, the highest praise would not be flattering; the fault, if such it be, is that the chapters are, at times, almost too harrowing for those who have a heart to remember and a soul to pity. But can it be as the author would have it believed, that an English lady threw in her lot with these infamous wretches, on whose banners were inscribed in letters which even after a lapse of thirty years occasion a shudder of disgust, the sickening motto, "plunder, rapine, murder, and lust? Can it be credited that a "white Rani" so far forgot the modesty of her sex and the ties of Western lineage as to hound on a half frenzied Eastern horde of rebels to dip their hands in the blood of her quondam friends, relatives, and associates? For the sake of humanity it may be hoped that this terrible blot on England's escutcheon is but the fertile fancy of romance. And yet, surely no one would wish to impute unnecessarily such an odious charge even to the humblest daughter of the empire, much less to a lady nurtured in luxury, educated amidst the surroundings of Britain's purity and sweetness, and married to an officer sworn to defend the innocent and protect the weak!

To our judgment this is the only blot in a novel which appeals to us with all the force which events of 1857 must ever possess to send in our midst, whose memory still lingers amidst scenes hallowed by universal heroism, but saddened by individual sufferings, which nothing can efface from the tablets of the heart.

*The United Service Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.), under its change of proprietors and management, keeps up the good promise made when this change was first announced. The magazine now takes a wider scope than did its predecessor—old and much-esteemed *Colburn*—and embraces a review of all questions affecting national interests. The issue for the present month contains several articles of varied interest, but all excellent in their way, and penned by men whose names are guarantees that they write with authority. The "Services" will find food for reflection in Mr. Spencer Wilkinson's paper on "Responsibilities in War," in that by Mr. George Hooper on the "Soudan Campaign," and in the story of "Waterloo" as it continues to be told by Colonel Maurice in his graphic style. The Volunteers are provided for in the article on the "Easter Manœuvres," and Colonel King's "Round about Bisley." Two articles on "Obstacles to Imperial Federation," one by the Editor, and one, "An Australian's View," by G. H. Gossip, will well repay perusal; but we shall notice these at greater length in another issue of our paper. The May number of the magazine is altogether an excellent one—capital reading, and brightened by the stirring Ode of Algernon Swinburne on England, from which we cull the following:—

"Sea and strand, and a lordlier land than sea-tides rolling and  
ising sun  
Clasp and lighten in climes that brighten with day when  
day that was here is done,  
Call aloud on their children, proud with trust that future  
and past are one.  
Far and near from the swan's nest here the storm-birds bred  
of her fair white breast,  
Sons whose home was the sea-wave's foam, have borne the  
fame of her east and west;  
North and south has the storm-wind's mouth rung praise of  
England and England's quest.  
"Fame, wherever her flag flew, never forbore to fly with an  
equal wing:  
France and Spain with their warrior train bowed down  
before her as thrall to king;  
India knelt at her feet, and felt her sway more fruitful of  
life than spring.  
"Darkness round them as iron bound fell off from races of  
elder name,  
Slain at sight of her eyes, whose light bids freedom lighten  
and burn as flame;  
Night endures not the touch that cures of kingship tyrants,  
and slaves of shame."  
"Music made of change and conquest, glory born of evil  
slain,  
Stilled the discord, slew the darkness, bade the lights of  
tempest wane,  
Where the deathless dawn of England rose in sign that right  
should reign.

"Mercy, where the tiger wallowed mad and blind with blood  
and lust,  
Justice, where the jackal yelped and fed, and slaves allowed  
it just,  
Rose as England's light on Asia rose, and smote them down  
to dust.

"Justice bright as mercy, mercy girt by justice with her  
sword,  
Smote and saved and raised and ruined, till the tyrant-  
ridden horde  
Saw the lightning fade from heaven and knew the sun for  
god and lord."

"A light that is more than the sunlight, an air that is  
brighter than morning's breath,  
Clothes England about as the strong sea clasps her, and  
answers the word that it saith;  
The word that assures her of life if she change not, and  
choose not the ways of death.

"Change darkens and lightens around her, alternate in hope  
and in fear to be:  
Hope knows not if fear speak truth, nor fear whether hope  
be not blind as she:  
But the sun is in heaven that beholds her immortal, and  
girdled with life by the sea."

The *National Review* (W. H. Allen and Co.) for May is lighter and more pleasant reading (as befits the month itself) than were some of the numbers of this periodical during the dreary winter time. Mr. Alfred Austin's song of gladness on "Returning to England," where all his friends and literary admirers will welcome him, is delightful, and helps as he sings:—

"To make one love this lovely earth  
And bless Heaven for one's British birth."

Mr. Frederick Pincott, who contributes an article, "Home rule not wanted for India," may not, however, desire to share in such an orison for having taken an extraordinary interest in the National Congress of India. We almost imagine that he regrets not having been born under Eastern skies. He loves the Bengali Babu, and he sees in the agitation which their representatives are trying to force upon us here, "the continent of India raising its gigantic form, and knitting together its strength to demand the rights of freedom for its sons." Anglo-Indians have not all yet reached to this height of vision. We prefer Mr. Keene's views to Mr. Pincott's. "A Persian Chaucer," by Chas. Pickering; "Was I also Hypnotised?" by Adolphus Trollope; and "Insect Communities," by Mrs. Fenwick Miller, are papers which will find many appreciative readers.

THE engineers of the Southern Mahratta Railway have almost completed their work of carrying the line over the difficult Nallamallai Range, and trains will shortly be run from a point on the Kistna opposite Bezwada to Castle Rock, where a junction is effected with the Goa Railway.

CAPTAIN STREET, Presidency Port Officer, Madras, has gone to Paumben to ascertain if the Indian Marine steamer *Investigator* can get through the Palk Strait on her return voyage to Bombay, thereby obviating the necessity of going round to Colombo, while the weather south of that island is unsettled.

THE appointment by the Government of Madras of Deputy Surgeon-General Donnelly, C.B., to succeed Dr. Bidie as Surgeon-General is cancelled by the Government of India on account of age. Dr. Bidie left on Monday by the *Clan Macarthur*. The vacant appointment will probably be offered to Deputy Surgeon-General W. F. de Fabeck.

It is satisfactory, says the *Pioneer*, to note in the review of the revenue administration in the Punjab for last year that the collections are being carried out much more thoroughly and successfully than was the case a few years back. The demand for the year on account of fixed land revenue was somewhat over 201 lakhs, and of this 99.1 per cent. was collected. In particular the outstanding balances in the Gurgaon and Montgomery districts, where the accumulation of arrears was at one time little short of a financial scandal, have now wholly disappeared.

THE result of the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University have been published. Out of 906 candidates at the examination 413 proved successful. This corresponds to a pass percentage of 45.58 per cent., as against 37.8 per cent. in 1889 and 23.4 per cent. in 1888. Fifty-two candidates passed in the first, 188 in the second, and 173 in the third division. The results have been published with very praiseworthy promptitude, as only seventeen days have elapsed since the conclusion of an examination which lasted for more than a week—namely, from the 17th to 25th ultimo.

DR. SOULE'S  
**HOP BITTERS.**  
 THE GREAT APPETIZER  
 AND  
 BEST TONIC ON EARTH  
 FOR THE CURE OF  
 INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, & GENERAL DEBILITY  
 NOTHING EQUALS IT.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE  
 VENDORS

**HARMAN & CO.,**  
 Civil and Military Tailors,  
 INDIAN AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,  
 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.  
 BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

HARMAN & CO. make a speciality of Outfits for Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, as well as of the various Departments under the Government of India; also of Clothing and Underwear for Civilians; and from their long experience, of over Half-a-Century, of the requirements of Tropical Climates, they are prepared to supply suitable articles of the best quality at the lowest possible prices. ESTIMATES FOR OUTFITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON APPLICATION.

HARMAN & CO., 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.  
 ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1830.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year... ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

**ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.**

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1890.

NORTHAMPTON AND INDIA.

THE connection between the above-named places has hitherto not been closer than that between Tenterden Steeple and the Goodwin Sands; but now that Mr. Bradlaugh has obtained from his shoemaking constituents a hearing for the Indian delegates, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Allan Hume, and Surendra Nath Banerjee, Northampton may, perhaps, in time show that it takes some interest in Indian questions and the wants of the Indian National

Congress. At present, however, the interest taken by the community which Mr. Bradlaugh represents is rather of a lukewarm nature, judging from the appeal he had to make to them on the occasion of the reception of the Indian delegates on the 24th of last month. According to the *Northampton Reporter* Mr. Bradlaugh said to his friends:—"Now, if I knew how to speak I would speak so as to wake in you, as I have not yet, an interest in this Indian people. Why do you not crowd every corner of this building, outside and inside, to-night? It is not a little question. You have fought for me; you have crowded this hall for me; you stood by me. Oh! by these 200,000,000 whose homes you have desecrated, whose countries you have ploughed with the iron of cannon wheels; oh! for those who appeal to you to-night, not for justice for the past, but to give them the means of common government, of self-deliverance in the future, to you I would plead if I knew how." The compliment paid to the inferred power possessed by the Northampton audience to right the averred wrongs of the two hundred millions of India is neat and well-turned, and must have flattered the men of leather considerably. The *National Reformer*, Mr. Bradlaugh's own paper, gives Mr. Bradlaugh's speech *in extenso*; but with regard to the Indian Delegates says only that "a very hearty reception" was accorded to them, and that "Mr. Banerjee, who spoke with great eloquence, made an impassioned appeal for justice to his fellow-countrymen." All the rest is "Mr. Bradlaugh." But, in justice to that very persevering and able gentleman, we must allow that in his speech advocating consideration of the views of the Congress he told some plain truths to the Delegates, and gave them some very wholesomesound advice. "I am," he said, "of the stock of reformers; I am not of the stock of revolutionists. I plead to keep what our ancestors won; I plead (*turning to the Delegates*) to divide with you what we have got; but I plead to do it holding our own State high, and making it stronger, not by breaking either crown or sceptre, nor by the overthrow of throne, but by gradual progress from the bottom upward to freedom." This was excellent, but it is not exactly the method of redress and reform which the Bengali Babú agitator advocates in Press and on platform. Nor was there much encouragement to be derived from Mr. Bradlaugh's further very candid response to the Delegates' appeal for political enfranchisement:—"You Indian folk must win your freedom yourselves. We cannot give it you. All we can do is this: show us one fetter which binds you wrongfully, and we will help to break it; show us ignorance which hinders you, and we will try to give the means to right it, and teach till it no longer lives; show us some tax like that on salt, which leaves the beast thin and the people thinner, and we will try to remove it and deter those who would dare year after year to make war out of hungry people's bellies. But we are British; for right or wrong the British flag floats over India, and we can only give our help to her people in the hope that, forgetting all the shame and wrong in the past that has gone, they will help us to make our workers' condition easier, so that there shall be no need to keep British armies in India, but the peoples shall be their own armies." Now, with the exception of the little "high falutin" bit about the salt tax, whose incidence Mr. Bradlaugh evidently does not understand, there is nothing in the words quoted which might not have been spoken by any Englishman having the welfare of the peoples of India at heart. "We will help you if you help yourselves; but you must not ask too much. You must not embarrass us; we have much of misery and mischief in our midst to redress."

So spake the new member for India in concluding his forcible and eloquent harangue. If he work for India in this spirit he may be able to accomplish much good, and he will be supported by many who have no leaning towards the extreme views of the Congress agitators. But will he be the Member for India after the idea formed in the Babú agitator's heart? We opine not.

#### INVESTMENTS IN INDIA.

THOUGH circumstances have, as yet, prevented us from following on in sequence to the article on this subject in our issue of March 17th, the money market has, in the meantime, been good enough to endorse the conclusions we then set forth. Whilst many foreign and outlandish stocks and securities have been going "down amongst the dead men," Indian rupee stocks and other silver securities in sympathy therewith have gone up, if not by leaps and bounds, by very substantial percentages, quite sufficient to encourage those investors whom we advised to look to the East, instead of to every other point of the compass. The "depressed rupee" has proved, by its rise of from ten to twelve per cent., that it possesses some latent vitality, and has made the hearts of the great Uncovenanted to rejoice. It is safe to say that those who had courage to adopt our advice six weeks ago and apply their available floating capital to Indian stocks and well-selected companies in Bombay or Calcutta instead of scattering their savings in "that city" where, as Bob Sawyer's landlady remarked, "so many gentlemen are disappointed," will, even in this short time, have reaped the equivalent of two or three years' interest, while their capital remains intact and borne on a flowing tide. We are aware that in one respect the rise in the silver market cuts both ways. Thus, those who early in March sent remittances to India or invested in silver securities could obtain a greater number of rupees than they can now; but, as we have said, they can realise their profit at once if they do not care to persevere in that systematic, discriminating course of investment in India which we ventured to advise in comparison with investment in the overburdened joint-stock market here.

Referring, in passing, to our broader argument based on the chronic scarcity, and therefore better value, of capital in India, we may remind observers that the high bank rates have continued there with little intermission from 10 to 12 per cent., but at the date we write they have receded to 8 and 10 per cent. Many of the tea companies in Bengal have also had their annual meetings since we wrote, and the results have, on the average, been above those of trading companies here, and, subject to that careful selection that we advise, offer inducements from 6 to 10 per cent., besides allowing a wider margin for those who secure the stocks under par. For the present we need not enlarge on the subject; our claim just now is that the evidence of fact has come in, emphatically, to support our general arguments in favour of Indian investments.

#### THE STAR OF INDIA.

The following appears in a *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated April 9th.:-

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India hereby announces that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:-

TO BE A KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies.

By Order of the Grand Master,

G. R. IRWIN,

For Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

The *Government Gazette* of Bombay states that his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate the following officers to appointments on his Personal Staff:-Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.S., to be Private Secretary; Colonel F. W. Rhodes, 1st Royal Dragoons, to be Military Secretary; Capt. A. W. Forbes, 4th Bombay Cavalry, to be an Aide-de-Camp; Lieut. the Hon. St. L. H. Jervis, 3rd Battalion King's Royal

Rifle Corps, to be an Aide-de-Camp; and Surgeon H. Martin, M.B., to be Medical Officer.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, April 12.)

KENNEDY, Mr. J., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from March 31.

CHURCH, Mr. W. T., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from April 2.

THORNHILL, Captain H. B., deputy superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave for three months and fifteen days.

BENNET, Hon. W. C., secretary to the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department during the absence of Sir E. C. Buck, Kt., on furlough.

#### MILITARY.

PERKINS, Major General Aeneas, C.B., R.E., is appointed to command a district of the first class, vice Lieut.-General Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., who has vacated on promotion.

PROTHEROE, Brigadier-General M., C.B., C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps, quartermaster-general, Madras Army, is appointed to officiate as commandant, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, C.B., on furlough.

GARRETT, Major A. J., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to be military secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, vice Major R. A. Gilchrist, vacated.

MAITLAND, Lieut.-Colonel P. J., Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as assistant secretary, vice Major E. G. Barrow, on special duty with the Anglo-Siamese Mission.

GOUGH, Lieutenant-General Sir C. J. S., V.C., K.C.B., Cavalry, is permitted to reside out of India.

#### FURLONGS.

STEEL, Colonel J. P., R.E., chief engineer, 2nd class, joint secretary to the Government of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, on p.a., for two years.

WYLIE, Lieut.-Colonel H., C.S.I., General List, Infantry, political agent, 1st class (p.a.), for 344 days.

JENKINS, Major V., West Riding Regiment, district staff officer, 2nd class (m.c.), for six months.

ENRIQUEZ, Captain A. D., Bengal S.C., 16th (the Lucknow), Regiment of Bengal Infantry, cantonment magistrate, N.W. Provinces and Oudh (m.c.), for one year.

RUSSELL, Sub-Conductor J., barrack master, 1st class, Military Works Department (m.c.), for 214 days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:-

ALEXANDER, Major A. de V., Bengal S.C., 16th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for 182 days; pension service, 21st year, commenced Dec. 8, 1889.

McRAE, Captain and Brevet Major H. N., Bengal S.C., 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 20th year, commenced March 25.

MEDLEY, Lieut. A. G., Bengal S.C., 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year; pension service, 7th year, commenced Feb. 6.

KING-HARMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel M. J., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkha Regiment, for 182 days; pension service, 31st year, commenced Nov. 2, 1889.

DAVIDSON, Lieutenant A. G., Bengal Staff Corps, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year; pension service, 9th year, commenced Oct. 22, 1889.

BROCKMAN, Lieutenant P. W. D., Bengal Staff Corps, 5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for one year; pension service, 8th year, commenced July 25, 1889.

MARSON, Lieutenant H. W. A., Bengal Staff Corps, 8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 5th year, commenced Jan. 30.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, April 3.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:-

BULLOCK, Captain G. M., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment; station staff officer, 1st class, to officiate as district staff officer, 2nd class.

Rohilkhand district, vice Captain J. Sherston, district staff officer, proceeded on furlough.

BATTEN, Captain A. C., squadron commander, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, to be station staff officer, station staff, Meerut, vice Captain R. E. Golightly, district staff officer, who has vacated on proceeding on six months' leave to England.

HAILLY, Surgeon P. O. W., to the officiating medical charge of the 10th Bengal Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major W. Duncan, proceeded on furlough.

WINDSOR, Lieut. W. J., Worcestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 19th Punjab Infantry, on probation.

HERBERT, Lieutenant L. N., wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, 22nd Punjab Infantry, vice Ratray, vacated on promotion to captain.

FOWLER, Lieutenant C. A., wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Herbert.

FAGAN, Lieutenant H. R., supernumerary on the establishment of the 24th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice Lamb, seconded for employment on the district staff.

JONES, Second Lieutenant H. H., Devonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, 33rd Bengal Infantry, on probation.

ROWROFF, Second Lieutenant E. C., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, 35th Sikhs, vice Burton, appointed to the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

WOODWARD, Lieutenant J. A. H., wing officer, to be adjutant, 37th Dogras, vice Brown, vacated on promotion to captain.

WHITE—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, Major-General J. H. White, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, from March 29.

## FURLONGS.

RAWLINSON, Lieutenant H. S., King's Royal Rifle Corps, is granted leave, the period of which will be fixed by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, to remain in England from Feb. 1, 1890, the date from which he reigned his appointment on the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

BRERETON—The leave to England, granted to Major (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) R. K. Brereton, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, is extended to date of his retirement.

BAKER-CARR—The leave to England on private affairs, for twelve months, granted to 2nd Lieut. R. G. T., Baker-Carr, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, is cancelled.

GLANCY—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major J. G. Glancy, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, is extended to Aug. 19.

KIRKE, Lieut. H. L., 70th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, for six months, on private affairs.

JENOUR, Lieut. A. S., No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, for six months, on private affairs.

KEENE, Captain A., No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, from Feb. 28 to April 30, on private affairs.

MERCER, Lieut. H., 3rd Dragoon Guards, for six months, on medical certificate.

REEVES, Major C. E., 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

PINK, Captain F. J., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, for five months, on private affairs.

WYNNE, Lieut. G. O. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

KAYS, Captain W. S., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for six months, on medical certificate.

BOURNS, Surgeon-Major D. C. G., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

RATRAY, Captain R. H., 22nd Punjab Infantry, on private affairs, to Mauritius and Australia, for six months, from date of availing himself of it.

PERCEVAL, Lieut. C. J., 31st Field Battery, Royal Artillery, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

WILLIAMS, Second Lieut. M. S., 68th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

VASSAR-SMITH, Second Lieut. R. V., 68th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

BRIGGS, Lieut. C. J., 1st Dragoon Guards, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

GOOLD-ADAMS, Captain W. R., 1st Dragoon Guards, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

HERRON, Second Lieut. R. D., 2nd Dragoon Guards, to England, for 12 months, on medical certificate.

HOLLAND-PRIOR, Second Lieut. P., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

SHAW, Hon. Captain and Quartermaster D., 17th Lancers, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

O'CONNOR, Major M. N., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

GAULTER, Major H. E., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to England, for four months, on medical certificate.

SMITH, Lieut. R. W., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, to England, for twelve months, on private affairs.

TRAVERS, Lieut. G. A. A., R.E., Bengal Sappers and Miners, to England, on medical certificate, from April 15 to Dec. 15.

SAW, Surgeon F. A., M.B., to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 9.)

THOMPSON, Mr. H., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Serampore,

Hughly, is transferred to Furriddpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Goalundo sub-division of that district.

RICHARDSON, Mr., is posted to Hughly, and is appointed to have charge of the Serampore sub-division of that district.

LEE—The Lieut.-Governor appoints Mr. H. Lee to be chairman of the Commissioners of Calcutta, from the date on which he may take charge from the Hon. Sir Henry Lelan Harrison, Kt.

HAMILTON, Mr. F. S., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Hajipore, Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for three months.

COLE—The services of the Rev. T. E. F. Cole, chaplain of Dacca, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 10.)

EGERTON, Lieut. C. P., assistant commissioner, Mooltan, is appointed to hold charge of the Kasur sub-division of the Lahore District, vice Lieut. C. S. de B. Martindale, assistant commissioner, transferred.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. R. E., under secretary to Government, Punjab, on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate as district judge, Dera Ghazi Khan.

GREER, Mr. A. C., assistant commissioner, Bannu, is appointed to officiate temporarily as deputy commissioner of the Bannu District, vice Mr. H. A. Anderson, transferred.

TREVOR, Lieut. H., 15th Sikh Infantry, is appointed to officiate temporarily as cantonment magistrate of Ferozepore, vice Captain C. J. Denny, transferred.

ANDERSON, Mr. H. A., deputy commissioner, Bannu, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge of the Derajat, vice Mr. H. B. Beckett, transferred.

MARTINDALE, Lieut. C. S. de B., assistant commissioner, Kasur, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Jhang, vice Baron J. Bentinck, proceeding on furlough.

IBBETSON, Mr. D., deputy commissioner, is transferred from the Gujranwala to the Lahore District, relieving Colonel C. Beadon.

BIRD, Mr. C. P., additional divisional judge, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge of Amritsar, vice Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, placed on special duty.

WILLIAMS, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, on transfer from Sirsa, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary to the Government of the Punjab, vice Mr. E. D. MacLagan, placed on census duty.

WARLOW, Rev. E. J., joint chaplain, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Jullundur, the Rev. T. C. Shepherd proceeding on furlough.

THOMSON—The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. R. G. Thomson, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be junior secretary to Government in the Civil Department.

FANSHAW, Mr. H. C., revenue secretary to the Punjab Government, is appointed to officiate as chief secretary, Mr. C. L. Tupper proceeding on leave.

THOMSON, Mr. R. G., junior secretary to Government, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as revenue secretary, vice Mr. H. C. Fanshawe.

MAUDE—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. R. G. Thomson to officiate as revenue secretary to the Punjab Government, Mr. Maude is appointed to officiate as junior secretary to the Punjab Government.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, April 12.)

SCOBELL, Rev. J. F. chaplain of the Allahabad Cantonments, is granted leave out of India, on medical certificate, for six months.

DENNIS, Rev. G. T., chaplain, Civil Lines, Lucknow, is granted privilege leave for three months.

KLUGH, Rev. L., is appointed to officiate temporarily as chaplain of the Allahabad Cantonments.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, April 12.)

SHERLOCK-HUBBARD—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. G. H. Sherlock-Hubbard to officiate as an extra assistant commissioner. Mr. Hubbard is posted to Nagpur.

BURDETT—Privilege leave for three months is granted to the Rev. W. J. Burdett, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Department, chaplain of Jubbulpore.

BOMFORD, Surgeon-Major G., M.D., I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner by the Government of India, is appointed to be civil surgeon of Nagpur, vice Brigade-Surgeon J. F. Barter, retiring on pension.

MOYEE—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. G. Moyle, district engineer, Dongargarh, to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Raipur district.

DRESSNER—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Captain C. J. B. H. Dressner, B.S.C., to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Nagpur district.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(Burma Gazette, April 5.)

MACNABB, Lieut. D. J. C., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and is posted to the charge of the Minbu District as a temporary measure, during the absence of Mr. H. S. Hartnoll, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, on privilege leave.



ELIOTT, Lieut. F. H., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Myinmu to the headquarters of the Sagaing District.  
 HARTNOLL—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. H. S. Hartnoll, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner.  
 RAMSAY—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. R. Ramsay to be engineer surveyor at the port of Bassein in the place of Mr. A. Murphy, deceased.  
 SHEWAN, Surgeon G., is granted furlough, on medical certificate, for one year, from the date on which he may be relieved by Surgeon-Major S. H. Dantra.  
 WOLLASTON, Mr. C. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer of the Bassein division, as a temporary measure.  
 GATHERER, Mr. A. B., superintending engineer, second circle, is granted three months' privilege leave.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 17.)

SLADEN, Mr. J., C.S., to act temporarily as fourth assistant political agent, Kathiawar.  
 WALKER, Mr. J. W., acting judge and sessions judge of Ahmednagar, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.  
 H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—  
 MACPHERSON, Mr. C. G. W., C.I.E., on his return to duty, to act as judge and sessions judge of Surat.  
 HAMMICK, Mr. S., to act as judge and sessions judge of Ahmednagar during the absence of Mr. J. W. Walker on furlough.  
 OMMANEY, Mr. H. T., acting inspector-general of police, is granted privilege leave for three months.  
 GRANTHAM, Capt. C. F., 6th Bombay Cavalry, is appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Jacobabad.  
 HERVEY, Mr. H. L., C.S., to be assistant collector, Kanara.  
 DAVIDSON, Mr. J., C.S., to act as collector and district magistrate, Kanara, and district registrar, Kanara.  
 BATCHELOR, Mr. S.L., C.S., to be assistant to the collector, Ahmedabad.  
 MCCANN, Mr. W. H., assistant collector of salt revenue in charge Coast Guard Service, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months.  
 WOODWARD, Mr. W., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from March 1.  
 WARBURTON, Mr. C., assistant superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

## MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, April 11.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SCALLON, Captain R. L., D.S.O., Staff Corps, wing commander 23rd Regiment (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment), Bombay Infantry, to officiate as 2nd class district staff officer, Poona District, vice Major Stevenson, proceeding on a year's leave to England.  
 COOPER, 2nd Lieut. W. G., 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 3rd Bombay Light Infantry on probation.  
 BODDAM, Lieut. E. B. C., 2nd Battalion West India Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 4th Regiment (1st Battalion Rifle Regiment), on probation.  
 ALBAN, Captain C. F. S., wing commander, to be 2nd in command 7th Bombay Infantry (provisionally) sub pro tem, and Captain J. C. Hollway, wing officer to be wing commander (provisionally) sub pro tem, vice Major Penton, seconded for service on the staff.  
 WOOLDRIDGE, 2nd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 22nd Bombay Infantry, on probation.  
 CLERY, Second Lieutenant C. B. L., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 25th Regiment (3rd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, on probation.  
 The undermentioned officer has been seconded for employment on the Staff:—  
 PENTON, Major H. E., Staff Corps (Inspector of Army Signalling for Madras and Bombay), second in command 7th Bombay Infantry.

## FURLONGS.

WILFORD, Major E. P., Gloucestershire Regiment (2nd Battalion), to England, for one year, on private affairs.  
 ANDERSON, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon J., for six months, to England, on medical certificate.  
 STRONG, Colonel T. E., Staff Corps, commandant 14th Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough out of India, on private affairs, for one year and thirty-seven days.  
 BRUMBY, Assistant Commissary and Hon Lieut. T. W., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate.

## INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 1.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major T. F. Hobday, S.C.; Surgeon A. R. Edwards Lieut. H. E. Whiffin S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Harenc, S.C.; Lieut. A. G. Davidson, S.C.; Lieut. A. A. Howell, S.C.; Major H. G. Kunhardt, R.E.; Captain E. E. Robertson, S.C.; Major D. S. Cunningham, S.C.; Major-General C. Nedham, S.C.; Lieut. G. W. Priestley, S.C.; Lieut. A. Poingdestre, S.C.; Colonel C. N. Hodgson, Inf.; Lieut. W. S. Browne, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel M. J. King-Harman, S.C.; Captain G. B. O'Donnell, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Colonel C. McInroy, S.C.; Captain E. Vansittart, S.C.; Lieut. G. M. Morris, S.C.; Lieut. C. H. Clements, S.C.; Lieut. L. J. Wood, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Captain W. B. Piers, S.C.; Lieut. C. M. Cartwright, S.C.; Lieut. A. A. M. M. Faulkner, S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—F. R. S. Collier (Cov.), C. P. Caspersy (Cov.), W. B. Gray, C. C. Collingwood, A. L. Webb, W. B. Gordon, E. A. Carswell, W. G. Hannay, J. Gosford (Cov.), G. F. G. Forbes (Cov.), E. F. Growse (Cov.), J. Boxwell (Cov.), Lieut.-Colonel A. G. Begbie, R.E., F. R. Upcott, J. Hooper (Cov.), A. Dryden, C. H. Bailey, T. Stoker (Cov.), J. A. Briggs, F. G. Heaven, A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I. (Cov.), T. C. Lewis.

*Madras Estab.*—J. D. Grant, H. M. Winterbotham (Cov.), A. F. Cox.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Surgeon C. H. L. Meyer, E. D. Talati, E. Lund.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut.-Colonel R. Bartholomew, Cav., five months; Lieut. E. H. Cole, S.C., twenty-one days; Lieut. H. E. Boileau, S.C., three months.

*Madras Estab.*—Major T. A. F. Leader, S.C., till Jan. 11, 1891; Lieut. J. Kendall, S.C., 183 days.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major A. W. C. Bell, S.C., four months; Lieut. P. A. Smurthwaite, S.C., five months.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—D. I. Mitchell, six months' extraordinary leave on m.c.; A. H. G. Close, three months' m.c.; H. W. Smith, one week's extraordinary leave.

*Madras Estab.*—H. R. B. Taylor, six months' m.c.; J. Hewetson (Cov.), three months' furlough.

*Bombay Estab.*—C. B. Pritchard (Cov.), five months' m.c.; R. Knight (Cov.), five months' m.c.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Captain J. M. A. Retallick, S.C.; Lieut. C. R. A. Bond, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. G. A. Ward, S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. C. G. Keddie, Surgeon F. F. Perry.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## HOME.

## BIRTHS.

HOBART—April 28, at Tunbridge-Wells, the wife of H. T. Hobart (late H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service), of a son.

MURPHY—April 30, at 1, Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, the wife of Major Edmond W. Murphy, The Leinster Regiment, of a son.

WALKER—April 22, at 2, West Cliff, Dawlish, the wife of Col. J. G. D. Walker, Madras Cavalry, of a daughter.

YATES—April 24, at Ashton Lawn, Cork, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. T. S. Yates, Brigade Major R.A., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

BACKHOUSE—WALFORD—April 17, at Dallingham Church, Suffolk, the Rev. Edward Batt Backhouse, Rector of Helmingham, and younger son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Julius Brockman Backhouse, C.B., Bengal Artillery, to Mary Anne Emmeline, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Ellis Walford, Rector of Dallingham.

GRAHAM—TWINLY—At All Souls', Langham-place, Francis Gordon, son of Lieut.-General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., G.C.M.G., to Nina Emilia Rochfort, daughter of John Twinly, Esq., D.L., Drumnasole, county Antrim.

HUTCHINS—DOWIE—April 30, at St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate, Francis Arthur, Lieut.-Colonel (late) 4th Hussars, son of the late Samuel Hutchins, J.P., of Ardnagashel, county Cork, to Alice Evelyn, only daughter of the late David Dowie, of Hurst Lea, Sevenoaks.

RAWLINS—TOMKYN—April 17, at All Saints', Margaret-street, Henry Walter King, third son of T. B. Rawlins, Esq., of Wimborne, Dorset, to Jessie, elder daughter of the late Surgeon-Major A. P. Tomkyns, Bengal Medical Service.

## DEATHS.

CARMICHAEL-SMYTH—April 29, at 12, Royal-crescent, Major-General George Monro Carmichael-Smyth, late 3rd Bengal Cavalry, H.E.I.C.S., aged 86.

**CLUTTERBUCK**—April 28, at Newark-park, Gloucestershire, Colonel W. Clutterbuck, J.P., late 56th Regiment, aged 65.  
**DICKINSON**—April 21, at Gedges, Brencley, Jane Dorothea, widow of William Dickinson, H.E.I.C.S., daughter of the late Rev. Richard Warde, Vicar of Yalding, and granddaughter of the late Rev. James Ramsay, Rector of Teaton and Nettlestead, Kent, aged 90.  
**HOUSTON**—April 20, at 8, Coates gardens, Edinburgh, Brigade-Surgeon James Macdonald Houston, M.D., retired list Madras Army, and late Durbar Physician to H.H. the Maharajah of Travancore.

## INDIAN.

## BIRTHS.

**BEAUCHAMP**—April 5, at Madras, the wife of Willoughby G. Beauchamp, H.M.'s Indian Marine, of a son.  
**BRIGGS**—April 8, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Captain F. C. Briggs, Devonshire Regiment, of a daughter.  
**CROSLY**—April 26, at Okayti Tea Estate, Darjeeling, Bengal, the wife of Herbert Charles Crosley, of a son. (By telegraph.)  
**FRASER**—April 7, at Rowbury's Hotel, Murree, the wife of Captain Thomas Fraser, 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, of a son.  
**FRESHWATER**—April 8, at Agra, the wife of H. F. Freshwater, Bank of Bengal, Agra, of a daughter.  
**HAYNE**—April 6, at Pallaveram, the wife of Captain A. G. H. Hayne, Commandant, M.I. Depot, of a daughter.  
**HENDERSON**—April 10, at Casamajor's-road, Egmore, the wife of J. R. Henderson, M.B., of a daughter.  
**KNAPP**—April 7, at Quetta, Mrs. Cornwallis Knapp, the wife of C. Cornwallis Knapp, P.W.D., of a son.  
**LA TOUCHE**—April 1, at Bellary, the wife of H. C. Digges La Touche, Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., of a son.  
**MACDONELL**—April 27, at Bombay, the wife of W. R. Macdonell, of a son.  
**MAYER**—April 7, at Calcutta, the wife of C. Mayer, I.D. News, of a daughter.  
**RUNDALL**—April 9, at Bukloh Pathankot, the wife of Captain F. M. Rundall, 1st Battalion 4th Goorkhas, of a son.  
**WARLOW**—April 5, at Umballa, the wife of the Rev. E. J. Warlow, Chaplain of Jullundur, of a daughter.  
**WILSON**—April 10, at Byculia, the wife of William Wilson (Traffic Department, G.I.P. Railway), of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**BURLTON-PARKER**—March 31, at Hazaribagh, William Erle Ferdinand Burlton, Lieut., B.S.C., eldest son of Colonel H. M. Burlton, B.S.C., Cantonment Magistrate of Umballa, to Minnie Edith, youngest daughter of W. H. Parker, Esq., Chief Engineer, P.W.D.  
**DENNYs-STEEL**—April 9, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, Wm. Annesley Burlton, son of Major-General J. B. Denny, to Adelaide Matilda, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Steel, B.S.C., of Doonside, Mussoorie.  
**WELCH-POWER**—April 7, at St. Joseph's Chapel, Darjeeling, Fredk. George Welch, eldest son of Mr. F. Welch, Forest-hill, London, to Aileen Kathleen, eldest daughter of Captain Power, of Ashley Dale, Darjeeling.  
**WELSH-SUGGIT**—April 9, at St. John's Church, Meerut, J. W. W. Welsh, to May, widow of the late Captain T. Suggit, Yorkshire, England.

## DEATHS.

**ALGER**—Jan. 4, at Murree, Teresa Mary, youngest daughter, from bronchitis; and on April 2, Frankie, youngest son, aged 2, from measles, the children of Sergeant-Major Charles and Ellen Alger.  
**ATKINS**—April 5, at Nowgong, Bundelkhand, Elizabeth, the wife of Colonel George Atkins, Commandant, 1st Bengal Infantry, aged 38.  
**BEHREND**—April 9, at 6-1, Port Commissioner's Buildings, Strand, Calcutta, Captain L. C. E. Behrend, Harbourmaster, aged 60.  
**CANTOPHER**—April 8, at Calcutta, J. R. Cantopher, late of the Foreign Office.  
**CAZALET**—April 10, at Allahabad, Emma Cazalet, the daughter of the late A. Cazalet, Bombay Sub-Medical Service, and of his wife Emma, aged 23.  
**FLEMING**—March 29, at Pakhoko, Upper Burma, Magdalene, infant daughter of Mr. Allan Stopford Fleming, C.S.  
**MORROBIE**—April 6, at Bellary, Hilda Sophia, daughter of Store Sergeant McRobie.  
**ROBERTSON**—April 10, at Rawal Pindi, Gilbert Thomas Robertson, Lieut., Northumberland Fusiliers, aged 27.  
**TOUHY**—April 12, at Naini Tal, Mary (Cis), the wife of J. F. Touhy, M.D., Civil Surgeon, aged 32.

MR. G. M. URQUHART, C.S., has been posted Assistant Collector in Sind on being relieved of his present duties.

THE following is the summary of the Bombay Presidency season report for the past week:—Rain during week in one taluka of Poona, one of Bijapore and parts of Belgaum. Exotic cotton in two talukas of Dharwar blighted. Late crops in Satara, except gram, below average. Prospects of wheat and gram in Ahmednugger fair, and of jowari middling. Opium in Baroda good. Harvesting of late crops continues in most districts, and cotton picking in Guzerat, Southern Maharashtra Country and Baroda. Preparations for next season's crops progressing in several districts. Fodder scarce in two talukas of Khandeish and Dharwar, and one of Hyderabad, Nassik, Poona and Sholapore. Water scarce in one taluka of Nassik and one of Dharwar.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THREE more of the new type of six-inch breech-loading guns have been received in Bombay from England. There are now four, one having been already mounted on the defences.

THE Bareilly correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"I omitted to mention that during his recent stay here Sir Frederick Roberts had the opportunity of seeing two squadrons of Rampur cavalry. His Excellency had not the time to hold a regular inspection of this body or men, but General Azimud-din Khan, of Rampur, paraded them before the Commander-in-Chief, who, I hear, was much struck with their general appearance and bearing."

THE Government of India have refused to sanction the appointment of Deputy Surgeon-General Donnelly to the post of Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras which has just fallen vacant by the retirement of Surgeon-General Bidie. The reason assigned has reference to the age-limit, Dr. Donnelly being now in his sixtieth year. The appointment will probably fall to Deputy Surgeon-General de Fabek, at present in medical charge of the Mandalay and Myingyan districts.

IT has been announced, the British troops in India are not, for the present, to be brought under the new system of musketry instruction which has proved so successful in the Native army. The reason given by the home authorities is, that it would be inadvisable to make any change, as the magazine rifle is about to be issued, and that further alterations will be required when the men have received their new weapon.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STEWART has left Hyderabad. The Resident, in a valedictory order, speaks highly of the late Commandant of the Hyderabad Contingent, and alludes to the great efficiency and excellent discipline of the troops under his command, as also to the important reforms introduced by him which have marked an epoch in the history of the force. For himself personally Mr. Fitzpatrick desires to acknowledge the important assistance which he derived in a position for the most part novel to him from the counsel and support he received from General Stewart; and while he could not altogether regret a change which had resulted in General Stewart's promotion to a command of higher rank, he could not, on the other hand, avoid feeling the loss he would sustain in parting from an officer on whom he relied so much, and with whom his relations had been in all respects so pleasant.

"MILES," in the *Times of India*, remarks:—"Will the new local regiments receive their rates of pay sanctioned for the Punjab police in Burma, which was Rs. 14 per man?" and goes on to remark: "If so there will be plenty of recruits, but the battalions will be rather expensive. Government of late years have done a very great deal to better the position and improve the prospects of the Sepoys of the regular army, but have not touched his pay proper, which is still seven rupees a month. Nowadays Jack Sepoy has his half mounting, his free pass to and from his home when going on furlough, and many other privileges which he had not twenty years ago, and he is not at all badly off. But he looks upon the Burma pay as wealth, and if it is maintained as at present the new local regiments will not fail to be very popular."

THE new system of military accounts is anything but a blessing to officers going home. We hear from Bombay that the Paymaster's Office there was besieged by a number of officers from up-country who had been unable to obtain a last pay certificate before leaving their station. The system, or rather want of system, at present is that when an officer is going home he applies to the local treasury officer for a last pay certificate. This is then sent to the Pay Examiner in Calcutta who, on this first certificate, issues a second. This is then taken down to Bombay and presented to the Presidency Paymaster, who issues a third last pay certificate for presentation in London. Thus before an officer can leave India he has to obtain three last pay certificates, and if the date is early in the month—and in April holidays intervene—it becomes an impossibility to obtain one. We understand that a large number of officers have been most seriously inconvenienced, and that a representation is to be made on the subject to Government.

## DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

Her Majesty's troopship *Euphrates*, Captain J. E. Pattison, sailed on Tuesday, April 15th, for England, with 48 officers, 15 ladies, 15 children, 332 men, 60 women, and 142 children, besides five officers, one warrant officer, and 66 men belonging to the Royal Navy. The following are the names of saloon passengers:—Col. H. A. Bushman, half-pay; Col. H. C. G. Dugdall, 3rd Rifle Bde.; Brig-Surg. R. Waters, B.I. Med. Staff; Surg-Major A. Minto, Ms. Med. Staff; Major

and Mrs. R. B. Cotton, Wiltshire; Major and Mrs. J. C. R. Glasgow, sister-in-law, and two children, Suffolk; Surg.-Major and Mrs. L. A. Irwing and child, Bo. Med. Staff; Major J. F. Egerton, Worcester; Major C. Terry, East Surrey; Surg.-Major W. M. James, By. Med. Staff; Pay-Mr. F. B. I. Mathias, R.N.; Chief Engr. W. H. Gay, R.N.; Capt. W. B. McDougall, Seaforth Highlanders; Lieut. R. Y. Fraser, R.N.; Surg. G. Wilson, By. Med. Staff; Capt. W. J. Hicks, R.A.; Capt. H. A. Bennett, By. Commst. Dept.; Capt. Knox, Hampshire Regt.; Surg. W. W. Peyn, R.N.; Lieut. J. S. Pollock, R.N.; Capt. H. F. Oldfield, R.E.; Capt. H. M. R. Menzies, Wiltshire; Capt. J. S. M. Lenox-Conynham, Connaught; Capt. F. C. Randolph, Lanc. Fus.; Capt. and Mrs. C. W. B. Tarrant, Rl. Munster; Capt. and Mrs. A. B. C. Williams and three children, By. Staff Corps; Capt. P. Malcolm, By. Staff Corps; Capt. and Mrs. G. L. H. Saunders and child, Bl. Staff Corps; Capt. A. G. Medley, Bl. Staff Corps; Capt. H. L. Kirke, R.A.; Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Lloyd, R.H.A.; Capt. E. A. Dickinson, Dub. Fus.; Capt. G. Beaumont, Liverpool; Capt. R. M'C. Glynn, Middlesex; Lieut. J. T. Carter, Leicester; Lieut. H. N. Roome, By. Staff Corps; Lieut. and Mrs. S. W. Tighe and two children, Ms. Staff Corps; Lieut. D. Warren, West Surrey; Lieut. G. A. Travers, R.E.; Lieut. F. W. Towsey, West York; Lieut. C. J. Briggs, 1st Dra. Gds.; Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Lascelles and child, Norfolk; Lieut. A. S. Jenour, R.A.; Lieut. A. J. Stephen, West York; Lieut. R. W. Smith, Scottish Rifles; Lieut. H. Sargeant, Cheshire; Lieut. H. N. Sargent, Devonshire; Lieut. and Mrs. T. W. Brumby and five children, By Ord. Dept.; Lieut. and Mrs. H. Foster and two children, Ms. Ord. Dept.; Lieut. F. E. Geoghegan, Gloster; Lieut. F. B. Wilson, S. Lancers; 2nd Lieut. E. M. J. Molyneux, 3rd Dra. Gds.; 2nd Lieut. W. A. Tilney, 17th Lancers; widow of Lieut. Merriman, By. S.C.; wife of Lieut. Buene, Bl. S.C.; two children of Lieut. Ezeckiel, by Commst. Dept.

#### REGIMENTAL DISBANDMENTS.

In continuation of orders already issued, it has been notified that the regiments selected for localisation in Burma are the 10th, 12th, and 33rd Madras Infantry. The Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men at present serving in these corps will be disposed of either by transfer to the pension establishment, transfers to other corps, or be permitted to retire by receiving a gratuity, as the case may be, and their places will be taken by the Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Kubo Valley Police Battalion, the Chin Levy, and the Shan States Levy respectively. The present Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 10th Madras Infantry will be replaced by those of the Kubo Valley Police Battalion; those of the 12th M.I. by the Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Chin Levy, and those of the 33rd M.I. by the rank and file of the Shan States Levy, the whole three corps being brought up to the authorised strength, either by volunteers from other police battalions or by enlistment or recruits, care being taken to bring into each corps only men of the classes of which the corps will be composed. The necessary preliminary orders for carrying out these changes, the appointment of British officers to the reorganised 10th, 12th and 33rd Madras Infantry regiments, and the disposal of officers at present holding appointments in those regiments, will be issued by the local Government and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The composition of the three new battalions will be:—(i.) The corps to be formed from the Kubo Valley Police Battalion, to consist of—three companies of Goorkhas and five companies of Assamese hill-men. (ii.) The Chin Levy to consist of—four companies of Sikhs and four companies of Punjabis, and (iii.) the Shan States Levy to be formed of—five companies of Sikhs and three of Punjabis. Hereafter Karens, Shans and Kachins may be enlisted for these corps. Each corps will be organised into eight companies, and will be of the following strength:—1 commandant, 2 wing commanders (the senior officer to be 2nd in command); 5 wing officers (of whom one will be adjutant and another quartermaster); 1 medical officer, 8 subedars (one of whom will be subedar-major), 8 jamedars (one of whom will be Native adjutant), 41 Havildars (including one havildar major), 40 naiks, 16 drummers or buglers, and 720 Sepoys.—*Madras Times.*

MONSIEUR NOUET, the *Madras Mail* understands, does not proceed on leave to France, as was previously announced, but remains in Pondicherry during the whole of the hot season. This change in his Excellency's arrangements is, it believes, due to the several questions of great local importance to the colony coming up within the next few months before the administration for discussion and disposal. Madame Nouet will, it is said, arrive in Pondicherry by a Messageries Maritimes mail steamer in October or November next.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

*S.s. Rome*, from London, May 8; from Brindisi, May 19.

For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Hind, Sergt. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Watson, Mrs. E. L. Mocatta, Mrs. H. Woolger, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Colley, Mr. C. Hutchins, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. W. J. Lovett.

For Bombay: Mr. E. Pears, Mrs. R. V. Lloyd, Mrs. J. Nugent, Mrs. Candy, Mr. and Mrs. W. Candy, Mr. A. A. Garstin, Mr. and Mrs. Asquith and two infants, Col. H. B. Pearson, Mrs. Kelly, Corporal W. Beldam. *From Brindisi*: Syud Hussein, Lieut. Robertson, Lieut. H. Clowes.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mrs. R. O. Lloyd, Col. Pearson.

For Malta: Gen. Meyrick.

*S.s. Bengal*, from London, May 16.

For Gibraltar: Dr. A. Bruce Low, Mr. and Mrs. Wildbore, Gunner Pinnock, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Britton.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Ormerod and infant, Mrs. Hughes Garbett, Mrs. C. T. Gaddes, Mr. Dockerill.

*S.s. Oceana*, from London, May 16; from Brindisi, May 26.

For Bombay: Mr. G. A. Ward, Lieut. G. Fullerton, Lieut. S. D. Ketchen, Mr. E. S. Dun, Mr. W. B. Stuart, Lieut. H. M. MacTier, Lieut. A. H. Browne, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. J. Crofts, Mr. G. R. Duncan, Lieut. J. R. Wyndham, Capt. Webber, Col. Mahab. *From Brindisi*: Rev. J. Beck, Dr. Cooke, Mr. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Tisdall, Mr. Gerrard, H. N. Justice Parsons, Mrs. Parsons, Mr. Naylor.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Pitfield.

For Alexandria: Miss Roper, Capt. Tobins.

*S.s. Sutlej*, from London, May 22; from Brindisi, June 2.

For Bombay: Surg.-Major Barker, Capt. E. Lawford, Mr. Finnigan, Mr. W. H. Barden, Capt. F. H. Seymour, Mr. R. Morgan. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Smith.

For Gibraltar: Gunner Smith.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. A. Corben. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Goodrich.

*S.s. Shannon*, from London, May 30.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. B. Oldham.

For Colombo: *From Venice*: Hon. Justice Clarence.

*S.s. Pekin*, from London, June 5; from Brindisi, June 16.

For Bombay: Col. F. W. Joseph. *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. S. Llewellyn, Mr. and Mrs. White, Capt. F. H. Hancock, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Crosthwaite, Mr. A. J. Hogg.

For Aden: *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Jopp, Miss Mennie.

For Gibraltar: Gunner Rouse.

*S.s. Arcadia*, from London, June 13; from Brindisi, June 23.

For Bombay: Mr. W. B. Baker. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, Surg.-Major W. F. Burnett.

*S.s. Oriental*, from London, June 20; from Brindisi, June 30.

For Bombay: Mr. James. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Wright.

*S.s. Khedive*, from London, June 27.

For Gibraltar: Surg. R. Cotell.

For Calcutta: Rev. J. M. Macdonald.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail May 9.

For Aden: Capt. J. Musse.

For Madras: Miss Pease.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail May 10.

For Bombay: Mr. J. E. Boucher.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Africa*, to sail May 12.

For Mombassa: Rev. E. A. Fitch, Miss Fitch.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail May 22.

For Colombo: Major Yerbury, R.A.

For Madras: Mrs. F. G. Preston.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail May 10.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. C. Kelly.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, at Bombay, April 13.

*From London*: Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and infant, Surg. J. H. Daly, Mr. H. Dierck, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Cobben, Mr. Ballard, Mr. Grenfell, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Lillie, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Hillman, Mr. Newing.

*From Brindisi*: Lieut. Christian, Brig.-Surg. Porter, Major Noyes, Mr. Marshall, Col. and Mrs. Biddulph, Sir W. Stewart, Mr. Sandbach.

*From Gibraltar*: Mr. De Souza.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, at Brindisi, April 25.  
From Calcutta : Mr. Maniachi, Mrs. Friedheim. For London : Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Bradley.

From Colombo : Mr. Tascar, Mr. Jordon, Mr. and Mrs. Mensen.  
For London : Mr. Pilkington, Mr. and Mrs. Hedges and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett.

From Bombay : Mr. Conybeare, M.P., Mr. MacLean, Count Potocki, Mr. Goldring, Capt. Lawson, Mr. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Burdett, Mr. Henry, Mr. Windebank, Mr. Stevan, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Ault, Mr. Renwick. For London : Mr. Kemp, Mr. Harrop, Rev. Mr. Landberg, Mr. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hand, Mr. Sparke, Mr. Cantintio, Mr. Ratanye, Mr. Walker, Mr. Hoarman, Mr. Dracup, Mr. Barlow, Mrs. Vivian, Mrs. Dewman.

From Aden : For London : Capt. Walstead.

From Suez : For London : Mr. Dow.

From Ismailia : For London : Mr. Duff Gordon, Mr. Doughty, Mr. Bullen Smith.

From Port Said : Mr. and Mrs. Apar. For London : Mr. Robson.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, at Marseilles, April 27

From Bombay : Lieut. C. C. Anderson, Mr. J. Rankeir, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Jakinder, Mr. J. Reuse, Miss Calhoun, Miss Bailin, Mrs. Band, Rev. and Mrs. Wharton and two children, Mr. E. Baillie, Dr. C. Maitland, Lord and Lady Reay, Mr. J. Elmore, Rev. and Mrs. Husband, Miss Richardson, Rev. and Mrs. Robb and child, Mrs. and Miss Empson, Mrs. Tremenhoe, Miss Rooke, Mrs. A. MacNabb, Mr. G. Foster, Mr. A. B. Hollis, Major G. Hildebrand, Gen. R. C. Stewart, Rev. G. Denuis, Mrs. Dowden and child, Mr. J. Short, Mr. and Mrs. Petter and family, Miss Petter, Capt. W. Ross, Mr. F. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hardy, Hon. E. and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Tebbis, Capt. E. Evans, Mr. Talbot, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. R. Gilbert, Mr. R. Arundel, Mr. A. Lennox, Mr. P. Shorrocks, Lieut. C. Carew, Lieut. D. Haig, Lord W. Beresford, Mr. D. MacMaster, Mrs. B. Preston, Mr. A. Gough, Mrs. G. Dennis, Col. and Mrs. Prinsep, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Armstrong and two sons, Baron Bentinck, Mrs. A. Arundel, Mr. and Mrs. Tupper and family, Capt. and Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Bagshaw, Mrs. Fry, Mr. A. Ridal, Mr. O. Clarke, Mr. W. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Dunnett and two infants, Surg.-Major Gardner, Miss Martindale, Mr. and Miss Duxbury, Mr. W. White, Mr. E. Reid, Mr. W. Humphries, Mr. H. Wright, Mr. W. C. Lewis, Mrs. Martindale and two infants, General Sir H. and Lady Prendergast and infant, two Misses Prendergast, Surg.-Major Burnett, Rev. and Mrs. Walker and child, Capt. Kirk, Col. S. Benson, Mr. G. MacCookell, Mr. A. Martindale, Mr. A. Sidler, Mr. Tennent, Mr. Sparnboorg, Mr. F. J. Reid, Mr. Longmuir, Mr. E. Oliver. For London : Col. Wahab, Rev. D. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. Sumbrus and two boys, Gen. Galbraith, Mr. J. McNeill, Capt. Phayre, Mrs. Burt and two children, Mr. G. Eyars, Mrs. F. Johnson and two children, Mr. Leatham, Mr. D. Pringle, Col. R. Hennessey, Col. A. Fitzgerald, Mr. F. Angus, Mr. J. S. MacNeil, Mrs. Brook and family, Col. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Buyers, Mr. R. Johnson, Mrs. J. Somerville and family, Mr. J. Bell and family, Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. Poke and two sons, Mrs. and Miss Middleton, Mr. P. Middleton, Mr. G. Brown, Lord and Lady Fitzmaurice, Major Humphrey, the Sahib of Morvi, Mr. Kurson, Mrs. Anderson and infant.

From Ismailia : For London : Mrs. Wetherley.

From Port Said : Mr. Alwell. For London : Mr. Lambert, Mr. Ruscn.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. P. Harris, from Bombay, April 18.

For London : Mrs. Iredell, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Heenan, Mrs. Steward, Capt. and Mrs. Ozzard and two children, Mr. D. Pringle, Mr. John Stansfield, Mrs. Higgins and five children, Mr. W. J. Evans, two daughters and infant, Miss Lily Johnson, Mrs. A. C. Davidson, three children and infant, Miss Chinnery, Rev. Worthington Jukes, Mrs. Dobbs, Mr. and Miss James, Col. H. Dugdale, Mrs. M. G. Gerard, Mr. Wills, Rev. J., Mrs. and Miss Parsons, Mrs. Bellasis and infant, Mrs. H. S. Symons, Hon. V. Peacock, Miss Ringer, Mrs. Ashby, Mrs. F. E. M. Bryce, Mrs. Franks, Mrs. Bonham Carter, Mr. M. P. M. Bhatt, Dr. Bholanath, Mr. James Duffus, Mr. C. M. Dyce, Capt. Boldero, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Taylor and child, Mrs. W. Pendlebury and child, Mr. Mahomed Ismail, Mr. W. Mayberry, Mr. F. A. Bethune, Mr. and Mrs. Tienes, Mrs. Fancus and two children, Miss Fancus, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. A. Randall, Mr. H. C. Watt, Mr. W. Fenton, Mr. B. Macmaster, Mr. J. Hyde Edwards, Mr. Smith, Mr. J. Napier, Mr. R. Mahaney, Mr. R. E. Ferguson, Mrs. W. B. Wright and infant, Miss Mabert, Mr. T. Littlefair, Capt. G. W. F. Browne.

For Brindisi : Col. F. Oldham, R.E., Mr. A. Ewbank, Dr. O. Codrington, Surg.-Gen. and Mrs. W. A. Thomson, Mr. F. S. Hamilton, C.S., Lieut.-Col. J. A. Little, Mr. C. W. Odling, Mr. D. B. Horn, Mr. W. N. Boutflower, Mr. F. Benson, Mr. R. L. Ker, Mr. L. N. Broome, Mr. Slater, Major A. E. Duthy, Mr. W. J. Green, Mr. R. G. C. Westbrook, Col. J. Cook, Mr. W. J. Montessoro, Col. and Mrs. Hatchell, Miss Hatchell, Mr. and Mrs. James Jardine, Major Burnbury, Mr. T. Nowroji Furdooji, Mr. Illies, Mr. Eyre Coote, Mr. F. W. Fox, C.S., Mr. and Mrs. Kivudson, Col. H. M. Buller, Brig.-Surg. A. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Patch, Mr. H. C. Dumbell, Mr. H. R. King, Dr. C. Mallins.

For Suez : Mr. G. Langworthy.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, April 25.

For Brindisi : Mr. Lewis Moore, Major Dawson, Mr. R. N. Mudholkar, Mr. A. E. Silk, Dr. E. A. Lawrie, Mr. M. V. Joshi, Lieut.-Col. W. G. Cumming, Mr. T. A. Bulkley and two Misses Bulkley.

For Marseilles : Mr. Geo. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. W. Richardson and infant, Mr. C. G. Blathwayt, Mrs. Branson, Mr. Noad, Mr. G. A. Kittredge, Mr. Pickering Clarke, Mr. R. Trevethick.

For London : Mr. A. Newall Tuck, Mr. W. Pennington, Mr. W. Henvey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barclay and two children, Major Brunker, Mrs. Richards, child and infant.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Captain R. Harvey, from Bombay, May 2.

For London : Mrs. Lock and child, Mrs. Campbell, child and infant, Mr. H. C. B. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. Lamarque, Miss Little, Mr. and Mrs. T. Walsh, two children and infant, Mrs. Broadhurst and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. Blyth, Miss Anderson, Mr. W. Siddons, Col. and Mrs. W. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ross, Rev. Frank Penny, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. H. Blore, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Griffin and infant, Mr. F. M. Grey, Mrs. Maitland and five children, Major W. M. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carey and infant, Miss Phillips, Mr. L. Rushworth, Miss Brodie Hunt, Miss Nellie Smith, five ladies, Mr. D. Rae, Mrs. E. A. Hall and infant, Mr. H. F. Stacey.

For Brindisi : Mr. H. S. Talbot, Mr. C. Weidmann, Mr. H. A. Pittman, Major and Mrs. F. S. Mackintosh, Mr. F. Brownrigg and child, Mr. W. E. Hartt, Mr. Dennis, Major Hale, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. C. Hutchinson, Mr. R. H. Seaton, Lady Elliott, Mrs. J. W. Orr, Mr. H. F. House, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dyson.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Chusan*, Capt. W. E. Thompson, from London, May 2.

For Gibraltar : Mr. and Mrs. Rawinley, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Shaw, Mr. F. W. Sykes, Mr. J. Martin, Lieut.-Col. Bannister, Mrs. Bannister and child, Mr. and Mrs. McMurtrie, Capt. W. H. Cummings, Major E. Gunner, Miss Fletcher, Miss Gill, Capt. Hon. C. Winn, Mrs. Herbert, Miss P. Bellina, Mr. Livock, Mr. Churchman, Mr. Herriot, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Howell, Mr. J. N. Blyth, Mr. Hernwood, two Misses Seabrooke.

For Brindisi : Mr. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Finzell.

For Malta : Lieut. T. C. Skinner, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Barmston, Major L. E. Coker, Lieut. L. C. Jones, Lieut. A. G. Kemball, Lieut. J. A. Strick, Mr. Gicag.

For Calcutta : Mr. J. B. Paris, Capt. Gastrell, Mr. T. Geddes, Mr. A. Sharpe, Mrs. McCabe and two infants, Mr. W. Tough, Mrs. Kuhlneiz and infant, Miss Gibbons, Miss Stuart, Mr. J. H. Jones, Mr. A. C. Holmes.

For Aden : Mr. H. Gibbs.

For Ismailia : Two Messrs. Nicholl, Mr. J. S. Wood.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Parramatta*, Capt. R. G. Murray, R.N.R., from London, May 2 ; from Brindisi, May 12.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sprott, Mr. Lindley, Capt. G. M. Saunders, Major F. M. Reid, Mrs. Reid, Mr. J. A. Milne, Mr. F. T. Howes, Sister Salome, Miss C. Dennett, Miss A. Pennell, Miss E. Richardson, Mr. Haydon, Lieut. J. F. and Mrs. Graham, Lieut. C. H. G. Moore, Mr. A. Drummond, Mrs. Strannack, Mr. Bleasby, Mr. G. Smith. For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burke, Mr. W. C. Rand, Mr. S. Merrill, Mr. Merrill, jun., Mr. E. Hogarth.

For Colombo : Miss C. A. Jones.

For Alexandria : Surg. D. Stiell, Sergt. and Mrs. Woodhall, Mr. H. Mills, Mr. D. J. Kizer. From Venice : Mr. W. Graham.

For Kurrachee : Mr. Nalil Chand. From Brindisi : Mr. W. Chevis. For Bombay : From Brindisi : Capt. E. C. Bethune.

For Brindisi : Mr. Heald, two Messrs. Cobb, Dr. Mrs. and Miss Macleod.

For Malta : Mrs. Rapson, Mrs. Kemmish.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, May 9.

For London : Rev. and Mrs. E. Diez.

For Brindisi : Mr. Laidlaw, Mr. Branson, Mr. Halliday, Mr. E. Simpson.

Per s.s. *Peninsular*, Captain W. J. Webber, May 13.

For London : Mr. and Mrs. Jones and child, Major Babington Peel, Mrs. Henry and four children, Master M. Henry, Mrs. Bedford, child and infant, Rev. J. P. Graham.

For Marseilles : Mr. E. Gibson, C.S., Mrs. Conlan and child, Mr. H. S. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. T. Yorke Smith, Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. Edgell, Major-General C. A. Goodfellow, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Mr. A. L. Harvey, Mrs. Lonsdale.

Per s.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Captain G. W. Atkinson, May 16.

For London : Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Oliver, Mrs. Machonachie.

For Brindisi : Lieut.-Col. W. Cooke, Mr. J. Davidson.

Per s.s. *Coromandel*, Captain J. Reeves, May 23.

For Brindisi : Mr. J. H. B. Allen, Mr. V. A. Reddie.

CAPTAIN W. R. PRATT, Madras Railway Volunteers, died on the 9th inst. at the General Hospital, aged 42 years, from the after-effects of influenza. The deceased, who belonged to the Locomotive Department of the Madras Railway, had a severe attack of influenza a fortnight ago at Raichur, and his lungs becoming affected, he came to Madras, only to succumb to the sequelae of the epidemic. On Easter day he lost his eldest daughter, aged nineteen, from the same disease. Captain Pratt was a splendid shot, and carried away all the valuable prizes year after year at the South Indian Rifle Association Meetings.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—April 12.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 99½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	100½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	103	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	104	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	6 pr. ct.	917½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct.	990
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	905
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr. ct.	19
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	250
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	30	142½
Brou's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	93
Colaba ...	1,850	25	330
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	—
East India ...	1,000	180	1,300
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,200
French ...	all	50	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangra ...	450	40	425
Mercantile ...	125	7½	—
Moosul ...	400	50	440
Munmar M. ...	all	25	125
New Berar ...	500	45	540
New Indian ...	125	11	85
Prince of Wales ...	400	40	310
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,250
Sind ...	750	50	460
Volkart ...	all	60	620

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	100
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	415
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	20	200
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	67
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhowanuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25	625
Central India ...	500	45	830
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	40	435
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	50	850
Empress Co. ...	all	25	465
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	415
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	110
Hindustan ...	1,000	30	660
Hingurhat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	805
Imperial Cotton ...	500	35	850
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	850
James Greaves ...	500	25	480
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	45	780
Khandesh ...	1,000	50	540
Khatia Mackumjee ...	1,000	40	520
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Maharaja United ...	1,000	100	1,825
Maharaja ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,080
Mazagon ...	250	5	90
Moraji Goudlass ...	1,000	75	1,475
Nagim ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	525
Oriental ...	625	10	825
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	90
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,503
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,250
Soonderdas ...	1,000	30	850
Southern India ...	500	15	110
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½	265
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	850
Western India ...	1,000	25	400

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. J. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr. ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	465

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	84
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,025
Indian Gr. & S. Assn ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	800	60
Kemp & Co. ...	175	362
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,210
Thacker and Co. ...	25	115

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

## CALCUTTA.—April 14.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	99 7 to
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	0 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	100 12 to	101 0
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	100 12 to	101 0
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	—	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1880) ...	102 0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	104 0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	102 0 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	102 0 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	102 4 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	102 8 to	—
4½ of 1892 (1902) ...	99 12 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	115 to
Allahabad ...	100	200 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	165 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	980 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	172½ to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	106 to
National of India ...	£12½	165 to 170
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	110 to 112
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	63 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	80 to
Arakan Ice Co. ...	Rs. 0	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	182 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£15	102 to 103
Bengal Coal ...	120	1,800 to
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	17s. 6d.	12 to
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	23 to
Bengal Mills ...	£10	170 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	76 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	405 to
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	63 to 64
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	99 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100	180 to
Calcutta Hydraulics ...	100	98 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	127 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	116 to
Chitpore Hydraulics Press ...	100	80 to 81
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	138 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	60 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	175 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	81 to
Goswory Cotton Mills ...	100	204 to 202
Gouropore ...	100	124 to 125
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	81 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	100 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	121 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	85 to 80
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	82 to
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	221 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	188 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	146 to 148
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	95 to 96
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	188 to
Ramkistore Press ...	100	86 to
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	62 to 63
Riverside Press ...	100	63 to 69
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	250 to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	93 to 93
Strand Bank Press ...	100	81 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	98 to

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100	62 to
Accruttipore (Cachar) ...	100	45 to
Assam ...	£20	600 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	88 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	52 to
Do. contributory ...	80	86 to
Blahnanth (Assam) ...	200	185 to
Do. contributory ...	100	93 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	81 to
Central Cachar ...	200	98 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	23 to 22
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	32 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	25 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	—
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	15 to
Darjiling ...	100	122 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	45 to
Dahra Dun ...	100	45 to
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	96 to
Dhunsiri ...	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	52 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100	80 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	36 to

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Giele (Darjiling) ...	130	55 to 65
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	130	180 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	80 to 82
Holba (Kangra) ...	100	52 to 53
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Hoolmuree (Assam) ...	100	74 to
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	—
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	—
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	12 to 13
Kangra Valley ...	100	per
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	61 to 63
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	—
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	77 to 78
Do. contributory ...	200	57 to 58
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	220 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to 51
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	47 to 48
Loobah ...	100	130 to
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	Liquidation.
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 12
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	115 to
Do. contributory ...	90	105 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	—
Muttuok (Assam) ...	200	—
Do. contributory ...	125	—
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	—
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	Nominal.
Nutanpoore (Cachar) ...	—	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	32 to 33
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	38 to 40
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	—
Sapakati ...	100	108 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	55	22 to 23
Seemah ...	—	—
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	83 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	51 to 52
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	67 to 68
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	88 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to 100
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	181 to 185
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to

## LONDON.—May 5.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, 8p. all p.c. ...	98½ to 99½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	108 to 108½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	—
4 India Enforced Paper ...	—
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	—
4 Do. do. 1393 ...	—
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	106 to 105
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1891 ...	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p.c. ...	100	122 to 125
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	134 to 136
Great Indian, Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	133 to 135

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	90 to 101
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	5½ to 6
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	188 to 190
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23½ to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	24 to 25
Do. Ann. £1 per ann. (loss) ...	—	28 to 29
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	114 to 116
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	174 to 176
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	149 to 151
Do. do. 4½ p.c. ...	100	141 to 143
Do. do. 4½ p.c. ...	100	135 to 137
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	—
Rohilk. and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	114 to 116
Scinde, Fun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	—	24 to 25
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 ...	5	18 to 20
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	180 to 182
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	116 to 118
Nizam's State Rail, 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	121 to 123
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	113 to 115

# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the  
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

## CIVIL.

*(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)*

Adams, J. B. D., Bo. Police, 15 mos., April 14, '90.  
Aitken, G. C., 24 mos., Berars Educl., Nov. 10, '89.  
Allen, D. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9½ mos., Feb. 28, '90.  
Allen, J. J., Ben. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 10, '89.  
Allen, W. G., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '89.  
Ancell, F., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., Feb. 25, '89.  
Anderson, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., 14 dys., Feb. 15, '89.  
Andrew, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., '89.  
Aurba Chandra Datta, Ind. Survey.  
Arundell, E. W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '89.  
Ashhurst, F. H., N.W.P. & O., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89.  
Ashby, Capt. J. S., Bo.S.C., Asst. Resident Adm., 12 mos., Oct. 17, '89.  
Atkinson, R. P., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
Austin, F., Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 6, '89.  
Baker, E., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 9, '89.  
Bailey, C. H., Ben. Marine, 12 mos., Mar. 18, '90.  
Bailey, Lt. Col. F., R.E., N.W.P. & O., Forest Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 20, '90.  
Barnardo, G. C. F., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 20 mos. and 13 dys., Sept. 25, '88.  
Barnes, F. C., Ben. Supt. of Stamps, 18 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
Barry, W., B.Cov., N.W.P. Judl. 24 mos., Apr. 27, '89.  
Barton, R., Ben. Secretariat, 12 mos., Aug. 6, '89.  
Bayley, C. S., Ben. Cov., 17 mos., May 28, '89.  
Bayne, C. G., Ben. C.v., Burma Comm., 21 m., Feb. 21, '90.  
Beggie, R. E., Lt.-Col. A. G., Acct. Gen. P.W.D., 6 mos., Apr. 4, '90.  
Beighton, J. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 7 mos., Mar. 21, '90.  
Bell, J., Ben. Custom House, 6 mos., Oct. 11, '89.  
Bensley, B. C., Punj. P.W.D., 18 mos., June 25, '89.  
Bentinck, Baron J., Punjab Commr., 7 mos., Apr. 12, '90.  
Beresford, G. C., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 10, '88.  
Berry, M. G., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 6, '89.  
Bickerton, C. H. C., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Dec. 9, '88.  
Biddulph, Col. J., Ben. Political, 17 mos., Mar. 28, '89.  
Billings, G. D., N.W.P. & O. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 17, '90.  
Blashop, I. M. M., Punjab Police, 260 dys., Apr. 6, '89.  
Bisset, Maj. W. L., R.E., P.W.D., 260 dys., Apr. 4, '90.  
Blennerhassett, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., 9 mos., Oct. 1, '89.  
Blood, Surg.-Maj. J.  
Blunt, Capt. E., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '90.  
Bolleau, Lt.-Col. L. F., R.E., Ben. Cov., Rajputana P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 7, '89.  
Boulton, W. A., Bom. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 16, '88.  
Boxwell, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 10 mos., Apr. 1, '90.  
Braddon, J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 20, '89.  
Braidwood, J. M., N.W.P. & O. Forest, 12 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Branson, J. C. S., Ben. Cov., Fincl. Dept., India, 12 mos., Feb. 28, '90.  
Breerton, C. H., Bo. Rwy., 15 mos., May 25, '89.  
Breerton, W. R. J., N.W.P. & O., Forest Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 18, '89.  
Brett, C. M. W., Ben. Judl., 7½ mos., Apr. 3, '90.  
Briggs, J. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 20 mos. 15 dys., Mar. 29, '90.  
Broadfoot, R. D., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., May 3, '89.  
Brodney, H., Ma. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 7, '90.  
Brown, J. C., Ben. Cov., Pun. Comm., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
Brown, F. L., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Mar. 10, '90.  
Brown, F. L., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Mar. 10, '90.  
Buck, Sir E. C., Ben. Cov., Sec. to Gov. of India, Rev. and Agr., 6 mos., Mar. 20, '90.  
Bunbury, C. E. F., Pun. Comm., Ben. Cov., 18 mos., Jan. 23, '89.  
Burrows, L. R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Burton, Condr. R., Ben. Secretariat, 12 mos., Apr. 6, '89.  
Butcher, H., Ben. P.W.D., 31 mos., Mar. 28, '88.  
Campbell, Capt. A. W. D., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 21 mos., 2 dys., June 4, '89.  
Campbell, D. J. A., Ben. Cov., Burma Dy. Commr., 24 mos., Nov. 22, '88.  
Cantopher, B. W., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 11, '89.  
Carruthers, Surg. St. H. C., 12 mos., July 30, '89.  
Carstairs, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Com., 9 mos., Mar. 18, '90.  
Carswell, E. A., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 9 mo., Apr. 1, '90.  
Carter, G. M. S., Asst. Commr., Burma, 24 mos., Nov. 15, '88.  
Casey, A. E. C., Bn. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 44 ms., Apr. 16, '86.  
Casper, C. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Mar. 21, '90.  
Chabral, M. J., India P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 6, '90.  
Chamberlain, W. J., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 23, '90.  
Channing, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 ms., May 5, '89.  
Charles, F. L., Bo. Coy., 24 mos., Apr. 6, '89.  
Chaso, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Feb. 14, '90.  
Cherry, J. W., Ma. Forests, 18 mos., Feb. 3, '89.  
Christie, J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Dec. 7, '89.  
Christie, W. B., Ben. P.W.D., 16 mos., May 25, '89.  
Clarke, H. S., N.W.P. Police, 19 mos., Mar. 20, '89.  
Clark, W. O., Ben. Cov., Punjab Commr., 20 mos., Mar. 20, '89.  
Claxton, E., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos.  
Clay, A. L., Ben. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '90.  
Cleburne, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., June 21, '88.  
Clendenen, G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 19, '89.  
Cloete, H. N. C., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
Close, A. H. G., Punjab Police, 17 mos., Apr. 28, '89.  
Coaker, Major W. H., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 4, '89.  
Collier, F. R. S., 2 mos.  
Collingwood, C., Ben. Pilot, 24 mos., Mar. 1, '90.  
Colquhoun, A. R., Burma Comm., 12 mos., Aug. 15, '89.  
Constable, C., Ben. Marine, 19 mos., May 10, '88.

Constable, Capt. W. V., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., May 3, '89.  
Courtney, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 40 mos. 21 dys., Sept. 30, '87.  
Cox, A. F., Ma. Cov., Acct. Gen., India, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '90.  
Craddock, H. E., Ben. Police, 13 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Crawford, W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 30, '89.  
Crofts, Surg. J., Agency Surg. Kotah and Thallawar, 24 mos., June 12, '88.  
Cronin, Lt. J. J., B.S.C., Burma Comm., 18 mos., May 18, '89.  
Cunningham, Lieut.-Col. C., Bo. P.W., Acct. Dept., 19 mos., Dec. 15, '88.  
Dalton, G. J. B. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 23 mos. 29 dys., Mar. 6, '89.  
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 39 mos., June 28, '87.  
Davar, F. S., Bo. Medl., 30 ms., Apr. 22, '88.  
Davidson, J. P., Mad. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 24, '88.  
Davies, D., Bo. Police, 6 mos., March 28, '90.  
Davis, A. H., N.W.P. & O. Police, 17 mos. 6 dys., Dec. 3, '88.  
De Brath, S., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., June 25, '89.  
De la Courneuve, S. H. T., Burma Comm., 20 mos., June 24, '89.  
De Marsac, F. R., Ind. Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '89.  
Denby, H., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 6, '90.  
Dennys, Surg. G. W. P., Pun. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '89.  
Dodd, A. J., Ben. Marine, 18 mos., May 10, '89.  
Drew, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '89.  
Drury, G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 30 mos., Mar. 8, '88.  
Dryden, A., Calcutta Mint, 9 mos., Mar. 18, '90.  
Duff, A. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 28 ms., July 24, '88.  
Duffin, C., Ind. Tele. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 22, '89.  
Durand, Sir H. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Sec. Foreign Dep., 12 mos., Nov. 22, '89.  
Dymott, Surg. D. F., Mad. Medl., 18 mos., May 18, '89.  
Eales, C. L. M., Ben. C.v., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Apr. 2, '89.  
Ebdon, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '89.  
Edwards, F. L., Ben. Police, 17 mos., Apr. 6, '89.  
Eicke, F. W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
Elston, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos.  
Englewood, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 36 mos., Mar. 16, '88.  
Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. Dept., 26 mos., Mar. 23, '88.  
Ewing, R., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 6, '89.  
Farran, G. H., Bo. Judl., 6 mos. 15 days, Feb. 20, '90.  
Faussett, R. F. G., Ben. Police, 10 mos.  
Fisher, W. R., Ben. Forest Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Fleming, Lieut. J. M., B.S.C., Ben. Sur., 18 mos.  
Fletcher, W. M., Bo. Survey, 12 ms., Oct. 20, '89.  
Floyd, W. C. L., P.W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Apr. 4, '88.  
Foord, A. W., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
Forbes, G. S., Mad. Cov., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '89.  
Forbes, G. F. G., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., 8 mos., Mar. 20, '90.  
Forbes, A. F., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 30, '90.  
Fordyce, C. G. D., Ben. Forest, 21 mos., Nov. 15, '88.  
Fowler, M. S., Ben. Forest Dept., 15 mos., May 10, '89.  
Fraser, J. S. D., Burma Comm., 22 mos., Oct. 5, '89.  
Frizelle, J., Ben. Cov., Punjab Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 7, '90.  
Frost, C. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos. 15 dys., May 17, '89.  
Frost, H. F. B., India P.W.D., 11 mos., Mar. 6, '90.  
Froves, E. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 20, '90.  
Gardiner, J. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Aug. 27, '89.  
Garrett, Capt. R. V., B.S.C., Hyderabad Asst. Com., 16 mos., July 9, '89.  
Gayer, A. H., Burma Police, 12 mos., Nov. 16, '89.  
Geoghagan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '88.  
Geidt, B. G., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 11, '90.  
Good, W., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 23 mos., Dec. 7, '89.  
Gordon, L., C.P. Commr., 18 mos., May 3, '89.  
Gordon, W. E. E., Cap. M.S.C., Ben. Pol., 24 mos., Jan. 20, '89.  
Gordon, W. B., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '90.  
Grant, A., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 10, '88.  
Grant, Alex., Pun. P.W.D., 30 mos., Dec. 5, '88.  
Grant, E., Calcutta Mint, 13 mos., Mar. 20, '89.  
Grant, F. W. D., Punjab, 36 mos., Oct. 27, '87.  
Grant, J. D., Ma., P.W.D., 12 mos., March 19, '90.  
Gray, W. B., Ben. P.W.D., 10 ms., March 25, '90.  
Gray, J., Bom. Mint, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '89.  
Greenless, A., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., Dec. 15, '88.  
Grierson, G. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 10, '90.  
Groves, E. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 20, '90.  
Gute sloh, F. N., Bo. P.W.D., 7 mos. 15 dys., Apr. 1, '90.  
Guthrie, Col. T. K., M.S.C., M. Pol., 6 ms., Feb. 10, '90.  
Hamilton, O. P., Finl. Dept., 18 ms., May 3, '89.  
Hamilton, T. S., Bo. Cov., Judl., 6 mos., Apr. 6, '90.  
Hamilton, W. R., Bo. Judl., 9 ms., Oct. 20, '89.  
Hand, E., Ben. Tel. Dept., 17 mos., Apr. 21, '89.  
Handcock, G. F., Mad. P.W.D., 21 mos., Apr. 14, '89.  
Handcock, W. F., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos.  
Hannay, W. G., Ben. Marine, 6 mos., Mar. 20, '90.  
Harriott, G. M., P.W.D., 24 m.s.  
Harrison, F. A., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 5 mos., Dec. 5, '89.  
Harvey, Lieut.-Col. E., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 349 dys., Nov. 29, '89.  
Hart, W., Ben. Sec.  
Hartwell, S. E. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 7, '90.  
Haydon, Maj. W. H., R.E., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos. 191 dys., Nov. 17, '88.  
Heaton, T. J., Bo. Cov., Judl., 18 mos., Apr. 6, '90.  
Heaven, F. G., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 27, '90.  
Hendersoo, Maj. C. B., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '89.  
Henderson, Surg. C. P. Medl., 24 mos., Aug. 28, '88.  
Henson, E. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 10, '89.  
Henslowe, C. W. E., Burma Rev., 2 yrs., Jan. 23, '88.  
Herbage, A., Indo-Europ. Tel. Dept., 24 ms., Apr. 15, '89.  
Herbert, Capt. C., B.S.C., Col. Ass., India, 18 mos., Sept. 10, '89.

Herbert, D. W., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Hewetson, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos., Feb. 8, '89.  
Hildebrand, A. H., C.I.E., Burma Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., May 9, '89.  
Hiley, G. G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 29, '90.  
Hill, A. P., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 2, '89.  
Hill, Lt.-Col. J. R. E., India Survey, 30 mos., May 18, '88.  
Hilton, J. E., Ben. P.W.D., 21 mos., May 13, '89.  
Hobart, R. T., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs. Police, 24 mos., Mar. 30, '88.  
Holigson, Lieut. G. B., India Survey, 24 mos., Mar. 3, '89.  
Hudson, B. G., India Educl., 15 mos., Mar. 12, '90.  
Holland, W. J., Ben. Police, 7½ mos., Oct. 18, '89.  
Holt, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 21 mos., Aug. 15, '89.  
Hood, R., Mad. Police, 18 mos., Feb. 8, '89.  
Hooper, J., Sett. Officer, N.W.P. & O., 4 mos., Apr. 4, '90.  
Horsfall, J. M., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 8 mos. 15 days, Feb. 21, '90.  
Hough, A., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., Dec. 28, '88.  
Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., N. W. Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.  
Howard, W. S., Bo. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Howell, Lieut. A. A., B.S.C., Asst. Commr., Assam.  
Hubbard, J. S., C.P. P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 17, '90.  
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 68 mos., May 18, '87.  
Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 43 mos., Apr. 9, '87.  
Hunter, D. O. H., Punjab Police, 18 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
Hynes, G. J., Ben. P.O.  
Inglis, T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 12, '89.  
Jackson, W. E., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 6, '90.  
Jacob, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Feb. 7, '90.  
Jameson, A. S., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 25, '89.  
Jenkins, T. L. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 29½ mos., May 10, '88.  
Joll, H., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Mar. 20, '90.  
Jones, C. A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos.  
Jones, G. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 23, '89.  
Jordon, G. G., Rangoon Dy. Com. Office, 12 mos., Aug. 2, '89.  
Kaye, E. St. G., Burma Police, 18 mos., Feb. 14, '89.  
Kelleher, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 mos., Mar. 15, '89.  
Kenyon, E. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 16 mos., July 10, '89.  
Kilvert, F., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Aug. 6, '89.  
King, L. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., July 24, '88.  
King, R. W. P., 12 mos., Dec. 6, '89.  
Kipling, J. L., Ben. Educl., 7 mos., Apr. 6, '89.  
Kirkbride, J., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 1, '89.  
Kirkpatrick, O., Ben. Sect., 6 mos., Mar. 7, '90.  
Knight, R., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., Sept. 11, '89.  
Knowlly, H. B., Berars Comm., 18 ms., May 28, '89.  
Knox, H. C., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
Knox, H. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos., Nov. 28, '88.  
Lala Parkash Chand, Ben. Secret., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '89.  
Lamb, G. E., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Feb. 22, '89.  
Lamb, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 10, '89.  
Landon, C. P., Ben. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 13, '89.  
Lane, W., Do. Judl., 9 mos., Sept. 3, '89.  
Laugharne, Maj. M., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 13 mos. to Aug. 10, '89.  
Lockie, M. C., Bo. Rev., 12 mos., May 3, '89.  
Lee, Surg.-Maj. H. A., Mad. Medl., 16 mos., May 18, '89.  
Leggatt, W. C. E., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Dec. 6, '89.  
Lewis, T. C., Ben. Educl., 7 mos., Mar. 29, '90.  
Lincke, J. E. T., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 4, '88.  
Lister, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 23 mos., '88.  
Logan, T. T., Mad. Educl., 19 mos. & 5 dys., '88.  
Long, J. S. L., Ben. P.W.D., 17 mos., June 8, '89.  
Longe, Capt. F. B., R.E., India Sur., 23 mos., Nov. 16, '88.  
Lukis, Surg. C. P., N.W.P. & O. Medl., 12 mos. 275 dys., Apr. 3, '89.  
Lund, E., Bo. P.W.D., 6 mos., March 14, '90.  
MacDonnell, A. P., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Sec. to Govt. of India, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '90.  
MacDonnell, Surg.-Maj. J. O. M., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Jan. 29, '90.  
MacGeorge, G. W., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Mackenzie, J. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Comm., 20 mos., Mar. 18, '90.  
Macnamara, Surg. J. W. U., Ben. Medl., 24 ms., Nov. 2, '89.  
Macnashie, J. R., Depy. Commr., Punjab, 19 mos., Apr. 5, '90.  
Macnashie, G. C., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 23, '89.  
Macpherson, D. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos., 21 dys., May 10, '89.  
Macpherson, T. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 7, '90.  
Mainwaring, H., Bo. Forest Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 5, '89.  
Malet, A. A. G., Mad. P. W. D., 15 mos., Sept. 10, '89.  
Manning, E. O., Ben. Mar., 6 mos., Feb. 1, '90.  
Manser, Surg. R., Bom. Medl., 20 mos. 10 dys., Feb. 12, '89.  
Marsden, F. J., Ben. Judl., 12 mos., Mar. 25, '90.  
Marsh, H., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 23 mos., Dec. 7, '89.  
Martin, Dr. C. A., Ben. Educl., 10 mos., Mar. 10, '90.  
Martin, D. F., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 3 yrs., Mar. 11, '88.  
Martyr, P. H., Burma Comm., 3 yrs., Apr. 11, '88.  
McCarthy, S. T., Ma. Cov., Judl., 13 mos., Mar. 21, '90.  
McConaghey, M. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Commr., 12 mos., Jan. 23, '90.  
McDermott, B. K. S., Burma Comm., 12 mos., July 6, '89.  
McNally, Surg.-Maj. C. J., M. Medl., 6 mos., Feb. 10, '90.  
Melhuish, W. F., India Tel. Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 10, '90.  
Mennner, R. R., Bo. P.W.D., 17 mos., May 19, '89.  
Meres, W. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
Meredith, A., R.E., Asst. Commr. Punjab, 19 mos., Mar. 29, '90.  
Meyer, Surg. C. H. L., Bo. Educl., 310 dys.  
Mills, J. C., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '89.  
Mills, G. Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., July 21, '89.  
Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 31 ms., Apr. 15, '88.  
Moberley, H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.  
Munckton, M. J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., July 10, '88.  
Monk, H. L., P. W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Mar. 12, '88.  
Monro, H., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '89.  
Morris, D., Ben. P.W.D., 6 ms., Oct. 18, '89.  
Morris, Capt. J. G., B.S.C., Asst. Comm. H.A.D., 18 mos., Mar. 14, '90.

Mosley, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., 18 dys., Mar. 20, '89.  
 Moultrie, J. E., Ben. Commn., 12 mos., Apr. 4, '90.  
 Mounsey, C. H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 18, '89.  
 Mulligan, W. G. T., Central Prov. Commn., 12 mos.  
 Mulock, H. P., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. J. Judl., 12 mos., Feb. 20, '90.  
 Muntz, W. E., Ben. P. W. D., 12 mos., July 7, '89.  
 Naylor, J. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Nov. 30, '88.  
 Neville, E. J., Burma P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 3, '90.  
 Newnham, W. A., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., May 19, '89.  
 Nicholson, F. A., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 12 mos., Nov. 25, '89.  
 Nixon, Surg. G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Medl., 12 mos. 182 dys., Apr. 7, '89.  
 Oates, L. W., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 10, '88.  
 O'Beirne, H., Ben. Cov., C. Provs. Commn., 6 mos., Nov. 8, '89.  
 O'Donnell, Capt. G. B., Bo. S.C., Political, 12 mos., Mar. 27, '90.  
 Olphert, H. S., Tel. Dept., 21 mos., Dec. 26, '88.  
 Owen, H. M., Ben. Judl., 6 mos., Mar. 6, '90.  
 Owen, T. E., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 6, '90.  
 Oxenham, R. G., Bom. Educl., 94 mos., Feb. 8, '89.

Paine, F. J., Ben. Pilot, 24 mos., July 16, '89.  
 Palin, H. F., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Oct. 18, '89.  
 Palmer, C. C., Ben. Secretariat, 20 mos., Mar. 14, '90.  
 Park, Surg. P. D., Ben. Medl., 13 mos., Apr. 21, '89.  
 Pantling, R., Ben. Agricul., 12 mos., Nov. 12, '89.  
 Parakh, Surg.-Maj. D. N., Bo. Medl., 8 mos., Jan. 10, '90.  
 Parsons Lt. C. G., B.S.C., Punjab Commn., 12 mos., Nov. 8, '89.  
 Partridge, W. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Secretat., 12 ms., Nov. 1, '89.  
 Patten, T. A., Indo-Europn. Tel. Dept., 24 ms., Apr. 16, '89.  
 Peacock, E. B., Pun. Judl., 12 mos., Jan. 16, '90.  
 Pears, S. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 4, '89.  
 Pedley, W. C., Bom. P.W.D., 39 mos., 18 May, '88.  
 Pemberton, Surg. R., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., Jan. 10, '90.  
 Pereira, E. S. D., Ben. Police, 9 mos., Dec. 2, '89.  
 Perry, Surg. F. F., Ben. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 2, '89.  
 Peters, J., Ben. Rwy. Dept., 9 mos., Dec. 7, '89.  
 Petterson, F. E., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
 Phillips, H. A. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 22, '89.  
 Pinhey, R. W. S., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Apr. 14, '89.  
 Pollen, Dr. J., Sind Commn., 9 mos., May 18, '89.  
 Posford, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 9 mos., March 20, '90.  
 Poynder, Surg. J. L., Mad. Medl., 24 mos., July 24, '88.  
 Pritchard, C. B., Ben. Cov., Sind Commn., 11 mos., Nov. 8, '89.  
 Pritchard, R. N. W., Ben. Police, 9 mos., Jan. 31, '90.  
 Purser, W. E., Ben. Cov., Pun. Comr., 22 ms., Nov. 14, '88.

Ramsay, Lieut. J., B.S.C., Ben. Pol.  
 Rattray, A., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '89.  
 Rattray, B., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
 Rattray, M., N. Ind. Salt, 18 mos., May 14, '89.  
 Raven, P. E., Burma P.W.D., 20 mos., Dec. 2, '89.  
 Rawson, E. C., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 13, '90.  
 Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 30, '89.  
 Reilly, H. M., Ben. Police, 24 mos., May 25, '89.  
 Reilly, F., Ind. P.W.D., 30 mos., 12 June, '88.  
 Rivaz, C. M., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 12 mos., Mar. 2, '90.  
 Reynolds, W. H., Ben. Survey, 7 mos., Jan. 24, '90.  
 Ribbentrop, B., Ben. Forest Dept., 19 mos., Aug. 20, '89.  
 Rigby, W. H., Ben. P.W.D.  
 Riskey, H. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., to Nov. 20, '90.  
 Roberts, C., Punj. P.W.D., 26 mos., June 23, '88.  
 Robertson, B., Bo. Cov.  
 Rooper, P. L., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 15, '89.  
 Rowe, F. J., Ben. Educl. Dept., 12 ms., Oct. 16, '89.  
 Rowe, J. E., Punjab Commr., 19 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
 Ruddock, E. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rv. & Gn., 24 ms., Apr. 28, '88.  
 Russell, S., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Oct. 22, '89.  
 Rust, R., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Apr. 1, '90.  
 Ry Orugante Swarama Krishamma, M. R., Ma. Dist. Munsif, 12 mos., July 2, '89.

Sarkies, Surg. S. C., M. Medl., 12 mos., Feb. 10, '90.  
 Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E. Ben. P.W.D., 48 mos., Mar. 4, '87.  
 Scott, A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '89.  
 Scott, D. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '87.  
 Scott, J., Foreign Secretariat, 12 mos., Dec. 12, '89.  
 Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 40 mos., Mar. 4, '87.  
 Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 33 mos., Feb. 7, '86.  
 Shaw, W. R., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 19, '89.  
 Sim, H. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Jan. 18, '89.  
 Sime, J., India Political, 7 mos., Mar. 21, '90.  
 Single, J. G., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
 Slane, W., Ben. P.W.D.  
 Slater, J. S., Ben. Educl., 6 mos., Feb. 20, '90.  
 Smith, C. A., Mad. P. W. D., 14 mos., Aug. 24, '89.  
 Smith, C. S., Mad. Consr. of Forest, 24 mos., July 14, '88.  
 Smith, F. St. G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Feb. 5, '90.  
 Smith, H. W., Ben. Tel., 24 mos., June 6, '88.  
 Smith, J., Ben. Marine, 18 mos., Mar. 29, '89.  
 Smith, L. G., Ben. Consr. of Forests, 18 mos., Apr. 28, '89.  
 Smith, H. S., Ben. Cov., Punj. Commn., 12 mos., Nov. 16, '89.  
 Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E. India P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 16, '88.  
 Snadden, W. G., Bur. Police, 15 mos., May 17, '89.  
 Spankie, Capt. J. P. W., B.S.C., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
 Spencer, F. A., Bo. Judl., 10 mos., Feb. 1, '90.  
 Spooner, G. B., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 9, '90.  
 Stack, O. S., Ben. Police, 6 mos., Apr. 1, '90.  
 Stevenson, G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., 21 dys., June 22, '89.  
 Stevenson, R. E., Burma Commn., 24 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
 Steward, A. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Polit. Dep., 18 mos., Dec. 5, '89.  
 Stewart, T. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Surv., 14 ms., June 4, '89.  
 Stoker, S., Ben. Cov., Sett. Officer N.W.P. & O., 20 mos., Mar. 18, '90.  
 Stone, S. J., Punjab Police, 18 mos.  
 Strickland, H. J., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 19 ms., Mar. 22, '89.

Stuart, H. R., C.F. Police, 21 mos., Oct. 25, '88.  
 Stuart, W. B., Burma Police, 15 mos., June 13, '89.  
 Summers, T., Bo. P.W.D., 27 mos., Mar. 21, '88.  
 Sweet, H. F. D., Mad. Forests, 30 mos., Mar. 2, '88.  
 Syad Alay Mahomed, Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 6 mos., Sept. 8, '89.  
 Talati, E. D., Bo. Educl.  
 Taylor, C., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
 Taylor, H. R. B., Ma. Rev. Survey, 8 mos., July 11, '89.  
 Tickell, C., Punjab P.W.D., 6 mos., Nov. 15, '89.  
 Thompson, H., Burma Police, 15 mos., July 6, '88.  
 Thomson, R. J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 3, '88.  
 Thorburn, J., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 8, '89.  
 Thorburn, W. M., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., 8 dys., Aug. 24, '89.  
 Thornhill, G. T., Rev. and Gen. Ma., 12 mos., July 9, '89.  
 Thornton, L. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Sect., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
 Tickell, J. L., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 2 mos., Apr. 27, '88.  
 Toogood, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos.  
 Trevor, A. S., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '89.  
 Tucker, H. St. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Commr., 24 mos., Apr. 26, '89.  
 Tufnell, C. F., P.W.D., Punjab, 30 mos., Nov. 5, '87.  
 Tupp, A. C., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Acct. Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 29, '89.  
 Turner, H. G., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 17, '89.  
 Upcott, F. R., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 29, '90.

Vernon, H. C. E., N. W. P. & D., P. W. D., 36 mos., Mar. 16, '87.  
 Vincent, F. D'A., Mad. Forests, 34 mos., May 18, '87.  
 Vivian, W., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos., May 18, '89.  
 Vewell, C. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 9 mos., Jan. 19, '90.  
 Wace, A. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 7, '90.  
 Wahab, Captain R. A., R.E., Ben. Cov., Ind. Survey, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '89.  
 Walker, Surg.-Maj. G. L., Ben. Medl., 20 ms., Apr. 9, '89.  
 Walsh, E. H., Ben. Cov.  
 Walsh, J., Bo. Customs, 6 mos., Nov. 6, '89.  
 Warth, Dr. H. F. S., Ben. Educl., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
 Webb, Surg. W. W., M.B., Ben. Medl., 24 mos., July 31, '89.  
 Webb, A. L., Ben. P.W.D., 7 mos.  
 Wedderburn, F. E. K., Ma. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., 19 dys., Mar. 24, '90.  
 Weidemann, G. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 10 mos., Mar. 15, '89.  
 Weir, C. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 1/2 mos., July 2, '89.  
 Wells, J. R., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Aug. 31, '89.  
 West, W. O'B., Ben. Pilot Ser., 24 mos., Jan. 5, '89.  
 Westcott, J. P., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
 Wetherill, J. F., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 3 mos.  
 Whish, C. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 20 mos., Dec. 9, '89.  
 White, G. G., O.P. & P.W.D., 24 mos., May 24, '88.  
 Whiteford, Maj. W. B. B., Punj. P.W.D., 2 years, Sept. 16, '88.  
 Whitwell, Surg. R. H., Ben. Medl., 18 mos., Jan. 1, '89.  
 Whitworth, G. C., Bo. Cov., Judl., 3 mos. & 10 dys., Apl. 4, '90.  
 Williams, H. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '90.  
 Williams, W., Ind. Tel. Dep., 6 mos., Nov. 22, '89.  
 Wilson, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 48 mos., Nov. 13, '88.  
 Wilson, A., Indian Postal Dept., 6 mos., Apr. 11, '90.  
 Wingate, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 7, '89.  
 Winterbottom, H. M., Ma. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '90.  
 Wolley-Dod, F., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 8, '89.  
 Wood, S. G., Ben. Acct. Dept., 24 mos., Jan. 24, '89.  
 Woodside, J., N.W.P. & O. Forest, 12 mos., Nov. 15, '89.  
 Woodward, H. S., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '89.  
 Woodward, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Apr. 1, '88.  
 Wray, H., Bo. P.W.D., 6 mos., Jan. 29, '90.  
 Wyatt, J. C., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 18, '89.  
 Wybrow, G. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos.  
 Wynne, S. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 28, '90.

### CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Archibald, Rev. W. F., 21 mos., Apr. 8, '90, Ma.  
 Bartlett, Rev. P. R. H., 12 mos., May 28, '89, Bo.  
 Bray, Rev. W. H., 9 mos., Feb. 7, '90, Bo.  
 Burnett, R. P., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.  
 Cane, Rev. A. G., 24 mos., Mar. 28, '90, Bo.  
 Carruthers, Rev. G. T., 23 ms. 22 dys., Nov. 7, '89, Ben.  
 Chard, Rev. C. H., 22 mos., Mar. 16, '90, Ben.  
 Clark, Rev. W. B., 24 mos., Oct. 7, '87.  
 Cumine, Rev. R. H., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.  
 Durham, Rev. R. H., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.  
 Elwes, Rev. W. W., 6 mos., Apr. 8, '90, Ma.  
 English, Rev. J., 12 mos., May 3, '89, Ma.  
 Gibson, Rev. E., 24 mos., Dec. 28, '89, Ma.  
 Gothard, Rev. G., 18 mos., May 28, '89, Bo.  
 Griffith, Rev. W. H., 24 mos., Mar. 29, '89, Ben.  
 Hamilton, Rev. W. A., 21 mos., Dec. 7, '89, B.  
 Henderson, Rev. J., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '90, Bo.  
 Jermyn, Rev. E., 24 mos., July 9, '89, Ben.  
 Johnston, Ven. Archdeacon C. F. H., 12 mos., Aug. 6, '89, Bo.  
 Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 19 mos. 4 dys., Apr. 29, '88.  
 Kinsman, Rev. V. W., 12 mos., Dec. 6, '89, B.  
 Kitchen, Rev. W., 18 mos., Feb. 6, '89, Ben.  
 Le Febvre, Rev. P. H., 24 mos., Jan. 25, '89, Bo.  
 Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Ben., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '88.

Midwinter, Rev. H. N., 21 mos., Jan. 20, '88, Bo.  
 Montgomery, Rev. F. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.  
 Morley, Rev. S., 15 mos., May 7, '89, Ma.

O'Connor, Rev. H. K., 26 mos., June 8, '87, Ben.  
 Olyat, Rev. W., 39 mos., Apr. 3, '87, Ben.  
 Orton, Rev. F., Bengal, 1 yr. 4 mos., Apr. 23, '88.

Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R., Ben., 24 mos., Sept. 6, '87.

Scobell, Rev. J. F., 6 mos., Ben.  
 Sharp, Rev. J., 24 mos., May 10, '89, Ma.  
 Shepherd, Rev. T. C., 9 mos., Apr. 6, '90, Ben.  
 Stone, Rev. A. E., 24 mos., Nov. 5, '89, Ben.

Warnford, Rev. T. L. J., 24 mos., June 13, '89, Ben.  
 Willcocks, Rev. J. O. F., 24 mos., Sept. 27, '88, Ben.  
 Williams, Rev. A. A., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '88, Ma.  
 Wright, Rev. C. H. L., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89, Ma.

### NOW READY.

Fifth Thousand. Cloth. One Shilling.

## PUDDINGS & SWEETS,

BEING

Three Hundred & Sixty-Five Receipts,

APPROVED BY EXPERIENCE.

BY

LUCY JONES.

### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Those whom the matter concerns will find a faithful and fertile source of information."—SATURDAY REVIEW.

"Contains a fresh recipe for every day of the year, is clearly printed, and of a handy size. The recipes are clearly set forth, and likely to be of practical assistance to cooks and housewives, since they have all been approved by experience."—THE CATERER.

"A useful little cooking book."—HOME NEWS.

"Miss Lucy Jones' 365 receipts are admirable for their terseness and for the ease with which they can be understood. This handy book is a veritable treasure to young housekeepers."—PUBLIC OPINION.

"The collection, as a whole, in this handy and useful volume will be highly prized."—BRITISH WEEKLY.

"We could not recommend a better work."—ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE.

"A considerable number of the recipes are out of the ordinary run, and those which we have examined in detail appear to be constructed on sound principles."—MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

"Will be found extremely serviceable."—METROPOLITAN.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, Waterloo Place.

Just Published, demy 8vo. 15s.

## THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACTS,

I. AND XVIII. OF 1872,

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION ON THE PRINCIPLES OF JUDICIAL EVIDENCE, AND COMMENTARIES;

ALSO

## THE INDIAN OATHS ACT,

X. OF 1872,

And other ACIS AND APPENDICES.

BY

WILLIAM GRIFFITH, B.A., &c.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE  
AND CALCUTTA

Now Ready. Crown 8vo. with portrait, 7s. 6d.

### THE NEW OR SECOND SERIES

OF

## DISTINGUISHED ANGLO-INDIANS.

BY

COLONEL W. F. B. LAURIE.

"No better reading can be recommended for the use of young men than the lives of distinguished Anglo-Indians."—Standard.

"Colonel Laurie continues admirably the work which he so well began."—Globe.

"Bristling with illustrious names. . . . We have here nine substantial biographical sketches, together with brief notices of two dozen or more names also well worthy to be filed 'on fame's eternal bead-roll.'"—Daily News.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

SENT CARRIAGE PAID AT OUR RISK



## J. B. DENT & SONS,

### ENGLISH LEVER WATCH MANUFACTURERS,

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS,  
AND

189, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON,  
ENGLAND,

SUPPLY THEIR CELEBRATED

CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER  
WATCH for £5.

Warranted for Five Years.

This Watch deserves the name given it. **THE CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER OF THE WORLD**, highest finish, jewelled in every part, Chronometer balance, full capped movement, sterling Silver Cases, with unbreakable Crystal Glass face, last a lifetime. In 18-carat Gold Cases, £12.

Gentleman's strong, reliable Sterling Silver Lever Watches from £2 2s., sent carriage paid at our risk. Our Lady's Watches, in beautifully Chased Cases, at the same reduced price.

Send for J. B. Dent and Sons' Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewellery, Electro Plate, &c., &c., sent free by post.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to J. B. Dent and Sons, at the General Post Office, London, addressed to J. B. Dent and Sons, British Empire, London and Provincial Watch Manufactory, 189, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

To His Highness the Sultan of Jahore.

## A. ABRAHAM'S,

### COURT BOOTMAKER,

113, HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON,  
LONDON, W.

BOOTS and SHOES made to Order on ANATOMICAL PRINCIPLES.

Specially Prepared Leather for Tender Feet.

Specialties for Hot Climates.

Sizes Registered and Lasts kept to every Customer, thus ensuring a Perfect Fit.

## PRETTIEST SIGHT in LONDON,

at HENGLER'S, Argyl Street, Oxford Circus, OCEAN WAVE (Mimic Sea), and the famous ROUMANIAN BAND, both from the Paris Exhibition. Also High-class Variety Entertainment Every Afternoon at Three, and Evening at Eight. Half-price 9.30. Promenades, 1s., entitling to One Ball. Reserved seats, 2s. (Two Salls); private boxes, 10s. 6d. Children half-price. Tickets at Cramer's, Regent Street. Refreshment Bars, Smoking Lounges. AFTERNOON TEA (separate tables).

OCEAN

WAVE.

Royal 8vo. 6 vols. Price £3 3s.

## A DICTIONARY OF THE

## ECONOMIC PRODUCTS OF INDIA.

BY

GEORGE WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S.

Professor, Bengal Educational Department.

Assisted by Numerous Contributors.

Published under the Authority of the Government of India.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE

## FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

# DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

# CHLORODYNE



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED A REMEDY to denote which he coined the word **CHLORODYNE**. Dr. Browne is the **SOLE INVENTOR**, and, as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false. This Caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S **CHLORODYNE**.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was **UNDOUBTEDLY** the **INVENTOR** OF **CHLORODYNE**, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. — See *The Times*, July 13th, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S **CHLORODYNE** is the **TRUE PALLIATIVE** in **NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.**

**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY.** GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a **CHARM**, one dose generally sufficient. Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "**2 DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.**" From SYMES & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Simla. Jan. 5, 1880.

To J. T. DAVENPORT, London. DEAR SIR.—We congratulate you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine has earned for itself all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of **DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleric Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms

IS  
THE GREAT  
SPECIFIC  
FOR  
CHOLERA.

of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescribe and patient alike.—We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES & CO. *Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, the Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.*

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S **CHLORODYNE** is a liquid medicine which assuages **PAIN** OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep **WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE**, and **INVIGORATES** the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S **CHLORODYNE** rapidly cuts short all attacks of

**EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.**

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many **UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS**. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SOLE MANUFACTURER, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Gt. Russell St. W.C.

NOW READY.

Demy 8vo., with Oblong 8vo. Atlas. Price, the Two Vols., cloth, 30s.

THE

## CULTIVATED ORANGES AND LEMONS

OF  
INDIA AND CEYLON.

With Researches into their Origin, and the Derivation of their Names, and other Useful Information.

WITH AN

Atlas of 259 Plates and Descriptive Letterpress.

BY

E. BONAIVIA, M.D.,

Brigade Surgeon, Indian Medical Service.

### CONTENTS:

## CHAPTER.

- I. The Seville Group.
- II. The Khatta Group.
- III. The Portugal and Malta Group.
- IV. The Amilbed and Pummelo Group.
- V. The Santara Group.
- VI. The Mandarin and Keonly Group.
- VII. The Thambiri Group.
- VIII. The Citron Proper.
- IX. The Lemon Group.

## CHAPTER.

- X. The Lima and Lime Proper.
- XI. The Cultivation of the Orange, Lemon, &c.
- XII. The Uses and Commercial Products of the Citrus.
- XIII. The Orange and Lemon Trade of India.
- XIV. The Morphology of the Citrus.
- XV. Discussion of the Origin of the Citrus in India and the Derivation of its Vernacular Names.

### APPENDIX.

Containing a translation of the Chapters on the Citrus in the "*Flora of Amboyna*," by Rumphius, besides information which may be useful to Planters and Commercial People in India, and to Future Investigators of the Natural History of the Citrus.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE,  
PALL MALL, S.W.; and  
CALCUTTA, 7, WELLESLEY PLACE.

**CIVILIANS AND MILITARY OFFICERS** proceeding abroad can effect **ASSURANCES and LOANS** in connection therewith on moderate terms, with the

**STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY** by applying at the Offices of the Company.

EDINBURGH (Head Office)—3 and 5, George-street.  
LONDON—83, King William-street, and 5, Pall Mall East  
DUBLIN—60, Upper Sackville-street.

Accumulated Funds, upwards of £7,000,000.  
Annual Revenue, over £280,000.

### BONUS YEAR.

The next division of Profits takes place as at Nov. 15, 1890, and policies taken out now or before that date will participate in the division.

## NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

HEAD OFFICE—39A, Threadneedle-street, London.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants **DRAFTS**, negotiates and collects **BILLS of EXCHANGE**, payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo, on terms which may be ascertained at the Office.

The Bank undertakes the **PURCHASE and SALE** of Indian Government and other Securities, holds them for safe custody, and realises the interest and dividends as they become due. It also **COLLECTS PAY and PENSIONS**, and generally transacts every description of Banking Agency business connected with India.

The Bank **RECEIVES MONEY on DEPOSIT** for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office.



## R. ANDERSON & CO., INDIAN, COLONIAL,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENTS,

14, CORNHILL, E.C., AND 14, COCKSPUR  
STREET, S.W., LONDON.ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in INDIAN,  
COLONIAL, LONDON, PROVINCIAL, and FOREIGN  
NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and PERIODICALS.

ESTIMATES FREE.

Letters in reply to Advertisements received and  
forwarded free of charge except for postage.

## GEO. DAVIES & SON,

NAVAL & MILITARY SHIRT TAILORS,  
HOSIERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,  
29, NORTH AUDLEY ST., OXFORD S.,  
LONDON, W.Outfits to all Parts of the World on the most Reasonable  
Terms with Despatch.

## THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

(The only Quarterly Review in India.)

ESTABLISHED 1844.

### OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenaeum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophecy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review*.

Annual Rate of Subscription £1 4s.

LONDON: TRUBNER &amp; CO., 7 and 59, Ludgate Hill.

RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

Per page £1 10

LONDON AGENTS: MESSRS. R. ANDERSON & CO.,  
14 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W.

## THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY,

Containing Original Articles on the History, the Beliefs,  
the Literature, and the Folklore of the East.A Special Article gives each quarter an account of all  
Literary Work being done throughout the world in their  
branches of inquiry.Vol. XXII. (New Series.) Part 1. January, 1890.  
Price 12s.

CONTENTS:—A Catalogue of the Chinese Manuscripts in the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society. By Henry F. Holt.—Book of the King's Son and the Ascectic. By E. Rehnsteck.—Adventures of a Japanese Sailor in the Malay Archipelago, A.D. 1764 to 1771. By W. G. Aston, C.M.G.—Methods of Archaeological Excavation in India. By A. Rea, M.E.A.S.—Candragomin's "Letter to a Disciple." By H. Wenzel.—Hionen Thsang and the Four Vedas.—General Meetings of the Royal Asiatic Society.—List of Presents to the Society, October-December, 1889.—Contents of English Oriental Journals.—Contents of Foreign Oriental Journals.—Obituary Notices.—Notes and News.—Reviews.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, WATERLOO PLACE,  
Publishers to the India Office.

## The Times of India.

PREMIER NEWSPAPER OF THE EAST.

### WEEKLY OVERLAND EDITION FOR HOME READERS.

The "WEEKLY OVERLAND EDITION," for Home readers, presents not only the principal news, articles, and official correspondence from its own daily columns, but a General Summary of all that is important in the rest of the Indian Press, showing clearly the bearing of Home discussions on the actual state of affairs with which Indian administrators and residents are called upon to deal.

#### Terms of Subscription.

12 Months, via Brindisi, including Postage..	£1 14 0
6 Months,	0 18 0
Single Copies, post free, 9d. each.	

"THE TIMES OF INDIA" is also published daily, and has been for many years the acknowledged *Daily Journal* of India and the East.

To ADVERTISERS the above Papers from an unrivalled Advertising Medium.

#### Rates for Advertisements in Either Issue.

General Advertisements (per line of ten words)	£0 0 8
Public Companies, Official, &c. (per line of ten words)	0 1 0
Legal Advertisements, &c. inserted at Special Rates.	
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths (authenticated)	0 4 0

Insertion in Hotels and Trades Directory column, per annum (52 weeks), not exceeding 15 words, £2 2s.; for each additional 1 word, £1 1s.

\* \* Advertisements can be inserted in both the Daily and Weekly Issues for 50 per cent. additional to the above rates.

Specimen copies and full information on application to—

London Office: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.



## NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE ESTABLISHED 1833

EVERY SATURDAY. PRICE SIXPENCE.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" has acquired a reputation for early and exclusive intelligence as to Appointments and other service News, for the high character of its articles, the independent course of its staff of writers, and for its earnest support of all measures for the good of the Services. Articles on specially interesting subjects appear from week to week written for the most part by officers of rank and experience, or by men of note in literature who have made the Naval and Military affairs of the country their special study. A series of illustrated Articles is appearing weekly on Regimental Badges and History. Illustrations with descriptions are also given of new Service Inventions.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" freely opens its correspondence columns to all grades in the Services. By this means an opportunity for interchange of opinion is afforded, such as is offered by no other Service Journal. Its ordinary weekly issue contains fully one-fourth more matter than the other Service Journals, even with their frequent "supplements."

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" circulates largely throughout India and the Colonies. It is supplied direct to the Army and Marine bureaux of the French, Russian, and other Governments, and it is read extensively by Officers of Foreign Services, especially of the German, French, and American Armies, who desire to acquire a true impression of facts and public opinion in England regarding Military affairs.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Yearly.	Half-yearly
Including postage to any part of the United Kingdom	£1 8	0 14 0
Including postage to any of the Australasian Colonies, America, France, Germany	1 10 6	0 15 0
Including postage to India, China, &c.	1 12 6	0 16

Subscriptions may commence at any date

A Thin Paper Edition is Issued for Foreign Postage.

## HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, CORNHILL, and 45, FLEET MALL, LONDON.

### BRANCHES.

KING KING & Co. ...	BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co. ...	CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co. ...	LIVERPOOL.

AGENTS AT MADRAS—ARBUTHNOT &amp; Co.

MALTA AGENCY AND READING ROOMS,  
20, STRADA REALE, VALETTA.CONDUCTED BY MESSRS. TURNBULL, JUN., AND  
SOMERVILLE.WITH AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL THE  
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

### BANKING AND AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for the convenience of Constituents at home and abroad upon the terms usually adopted by London Bankers.

DEPOSITS of £100 and upwards received for fixed periods, and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. if for 12 months; 4 per cent. per annum if for 6 months.

SALES and PURCHASES are effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Loans, and in every description of Stocks dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on India, Europe, the United States, and Canada are purchased and sold at the best current rates, and telegraphic remittances of Money made to all parts of India.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT are issued for the use of Travellers.

The Agency of persons connected with India and the Colonies, or holding Foreign-office appointments, is undertaken on the usual terms, and includes the collection of Pay, Pensions, &c., the realisation of Dividends and Coupons, the receipt and forwarding of Letters, and information regarding the rules of the Services, with advice upon general subjects when required.

### SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Orders are executed for every description of NAVAL and MILITARY APPOINTMENTS and CLOTHING, MESS SUPPLIES, including Wines, Provisions, Plate, Glass, China, Cutlery, Arms, Accoutrements, Band Instruments, &c., and all kinds of household and personal requisites, at the lowest prices. A comprehensive ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE will be forwarded on application. No orders for goods will be executed at Catalogue prices unless accompanied by remittances for their cost.

Special attention is given to the regular despatch of Newspapers and Periodicals, a Price List of which will be furnished to applicants.

New and Second-hand Books are supplied to Clubs and private individuals on advantageous terms; also Stationery for office and private use.

### PASSAGE AND FORWARDING DEPARTMENT.

This Department undertakes the selection of Berths by mail or other steamers, suitable vessels being recommended and passages secured at owner's rates, without charge for Commission.

Intending passengers are invited to send their addresses to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO., who will forward free of charge a copy of their "Traveller's Guide." Personal baggage Collected, Shipped, and Insured.

Passengers leaving England receive the personal attention of MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO., or their representatives.

Passengers Homeward are received on arrival at the various docks by the representatives of MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO., and especial attention is paid to Ladies, Children, and Invalids.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO.'s clerks meet the steamers of the P. and O. and other Lines, on arrival at Plymouth, Gravesend, and the Docks, to receive instructions and render such assistance as passengers may require.

Passengers' Baggage and Packages not immediately required may be stored in a dry Warehouse kept for that purpose, at a moderate rent, and facilities are afforded for examination when desired.

Goods, Baggage, and Parcels of every description are received for despatch to all parts of the world, or cleared and forwarded to their destination, in accordance with instructions.

Forms of Declaration for Customs and insurance are furnished on application.

# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show him! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human pair?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**

*You can change the Trickling Stream, but not the  
Raging Torrent.*

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," to check disease at the onset!! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your troy efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?

"I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life."—J. C. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E. (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)**

## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, their action is as simple as a tomato, whole meal bread or porridge (with scalded milk); you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced Life they are everything you could wish! Read Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other disastrous diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each Bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

**EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,**

PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.

155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

**W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S ORIENTAL MANUALS.**

TWO ADDITIONS TO THE SERIES JUST PUBLISHED.

Fcap. 3s. 6d.

**ANGLICISED  
COLLOQUIAL BURMESE;**

OR,

**How to Speak the Language in  
Three Months.**

BY

Lieut. F. A. L. DAVIDSON,  
Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Fcap. 10s. 6d.

**A CHINESE MANUAL**

COMPRISING

**A Condensed Grammar with Idiomatic  
Phrases and Dialogues.**

BY

ROBERT K. DOUGLAS,

Assistant Keeper in the Library of the British Museum,  
and Professor of Chinese at King's College, London.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.



**W. ENGLISH,  
ARMY & NAVY  
OUTFITTER,**

Nos. 3, 4, 10, & 11,

ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, PALL MALL, S.W.

Established 1860.

**SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.**

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for any  
Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.

Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement  
on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

**67, HAYMARKET.**

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

**EPPS'S**

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**COCOA**

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER,  
70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES  
EDWARD JOHNSTON, 13, Waterloo Place, W.C.  
May 5, 1890.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.  
No. 1,957.]

LONDON, MAY 12, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ...	435
NOTES OF THE WEEK ...	436
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ...	437
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
India's Cattle ...	438
The Excise Problem ...	438
Want of Initiative ...	438
Anglo-Indian Celebrities at Home. III.—Sir Richard Temple at the House of Commons ...	439
The U.C.S. ...	440
Bengal, &c. ...	440
MEDIA IN PARLIAMENT ...	442
NOTICES OF BOOKS ...	442
LEADING ARTICLES—	
The Manlatdars in the Crawford Case again ...	444
OFFICIAL GAZETTE—	
ENGLAND—Civil, Military, &c. ...	445
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	446
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	446
INDIA OFFICE ...	447
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	447
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	447
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ...	448
OBITUARY ...	450
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ...	451
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ...	453
ADVERTISEMENTS ...	454

**REV. EDWARD FORD, Rector** of EXHALL, Warwickshire, formerly Head Master for nineteen years of Hillsdale School, West Malvern, is prepared to receive an INDIAN FAMILY into his RECTORY, which is large and airy, and beautifully situated in a most healthy locality. Nurse, who has been in the family for twenty-eight years, would attend to young children, under Mrs. Ford's guidance. Eldest daughter, experienced in tuition, would teach them. Highest Testimonials.

Address, EXHALL RECTORY, ALCESTER.

### OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—

Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

operate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY, every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA, and ALEXANDRIA, every alternate week.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.  
City of Cambridge ... J. Marr ... Saturday, May 24

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.  
City of Dublin ... J. Swan ... Monday, June 30  
Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE AND WORKMAN, 36, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS AND CO., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.	Kurrachee and Bombay.
*Goorkha ... May 23	Kerbela ... May 10
*Dorunda ... June 6	Kangra ... May 29
*Rewa ... June 20	Henzada ... July 5
*Chyebassa ... July 4	Huzara ... Aug. 2

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.  
\*Africa ... May 12 \*Ethiopia ... July 7  
\*Madura ... June 9

\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or lock-outs.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES AND CO., 18, Austinfriars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL AND CO., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO and RUBATTINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is requested.

s.s. DOMENICO BALDUINO, 5,500 tons, May 20.

s.s. SINGAPORE, 5,000 tons, June 10.

Passengers should embark the previous day.

Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street, London

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

BOMBAY via TRIESTE and BRINDISI.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—outhly Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

June 8 ...	Imperatrix ...	4,070 tons.
July 8 ...	Amphitrite ...	4,000 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,

127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.

Clan Matheson ...	May 17
Clan Grant ...	May 31

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, via Suez Canal.

Clan Graham ...	May 16
Clan Macgregor ...	June 17

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUIR AND Co.; or to CAYZER, IYVINE AND Co., Leadenhall Buildings, 40, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street, Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., 23, Regent Street, S.W.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Wagborn), of London and Liverpool.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, AND GENERAL SHIPPING INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENCY AND GLOBE FOREIGN EXPRESS.

PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND MERCHANDISE FORWARDED. PASSAGES ENGAGED. Baggage Collected and Shipped, and Insurances effected to all parts of the world. Full information may be obtained on application at 10, Queen Street, Cheapside; and 23, Regent Street, London; and 10, North John Street, Liverpool.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Authorised, £2,000,000. Subscribed and Paid up, £350,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Fannure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Kobe (Yokohama), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tientsin, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 183

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches.

INDIA ... Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon

IN CEYLON ... Colombo, Kandy, Galle.

IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ... Singapore, Penang, Malacca.

IN JAVA ... Batavia.

IN CHINA ... Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

Bankers ... Bank of England.

London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agents business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

**GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY**

Kept Brilliant and Equal to New for Years  
with one Shilling Box of

**STEVENS'S SILICON.**

(DIRECT FROM NATURE'S LABORATORY.)



The best substance known for Cleaning and Polishing Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones without the least injury. In a handsome Box, with Brush, Leather, and full directions.

Sold by all Chemists, Jewellers, and Fancy Dealers, and Post Free for 14 Stamps of

**G. STEVENS, 376, STRAND.**

To His Highness the Sultan of Jahore.

**A. ABRAHAMS,**  
**COURT BOOTMAKER,**  
**113, HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON,**  
**LONDON, W.**

BOOTS and SHOES made to Order on ANATOMICAL PRINCIPLES.

Specially Prepared Leather for Tender Feet.  
Specialties for Hot Climates.

Sizes Registered and Lasts kept to every Customer, thus ensuring a Perfect Fit.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

**BIRKBECK BANK, SOUTHAMPTON**  
BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.  
THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.

TWO per CENT. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuable, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons, and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Five Millions.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, with immediate possession, and no Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH, with immediate possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, as above.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**SMITH, KAY & CO.,**

Late JEREMIAH SMITH & CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS.)

**MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT**  
**STATIONERS,**

**PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND**  
**LITHOGRAPHERS.**

**ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR.**  
**SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.**

**42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.**

**FOR DOGS**  
**IN HOT CLIMATES.**

**SPRATT'S**  
**PATENT,**  
**LIMITED,**  
**DOG MEDICINES**

**WORM POWDERS.**

1/- per box.

**DISTEMPER CURE.**

2/6 per box.

**MANCE LOTION.**

1/- per bottle, 2/6 per quart jar, 4/- per half-gallon, or 7/6 per gallon jar.

Destroys Ticks, Lice, and Fleas in Dogs, Cats, and other Animals.

**DOG SOAP.**

6d. per tablet.

The Bazaar, Exchange, and Mart says:—"There is no Dog Soap equal to Spratt's. It is agreeable to use, kills fleas, and is entirely free from poison."

Pamphlet on CANINE DISEASES Post Free.

Of all Merchants and Importers.

**SPRATT'S PATENT, LIMITED,**  
**LONDON, S.E.**

**ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S**  
**PARIS PRIZE MEDAL IRISH**  
**CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.**



PER DOZEN:—  
Children's 1/3 HEMSTITCHED:  
Ladies' 2/4 Ladies' 2/11  
Gent's 3/6 Gent's 4/11

Embroidered Handkerchiefs,  
from 1/- to 60/- each.

**IRISH LINEN COLLARS**  
**AND CUFFS.**

"Their Irish Linen Collars,  
Cuffs, Shirts, &c., have the  
merits of excellence and cheap-  
ness."—*Court Circular.*

Collars: Ladies' and Chil-  
dren's 3-fold, 3/6 per doz.;  
Gent's 4-fold, 4/11 to 5/11 per  
dozen.

Cuffs for Ladies, Gentlemen,  
and Children, from 5/11 per  
dozen.

**ROBINSON and CLEAVER, BELFAST.**

Samples post free. Please name this Paper.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE**  
**CORPORATION.**

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.)

**For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.**

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.  
Branch: 29, FILL MALL.

Accumulated Funds nearly £4,000,000.

The Total Claims paid by this Corporation have  
exceeded THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

**FIRE.**

Policies issued free of expense.  
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be  
paid whether the property be set on fire or not.  
An abatement equal to one year's charge is allowed on  
Policies issued for seven years.

**LIFE.**

MODERN AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF  
ASSURANCE.

Unimpeachable Security. Large Bonuses. Liberal  
Conditions of Assurance.  
Guaranteed minimum Surrender Values.  
Policies protected against accidental forfeiture.  
Immediate Settlement of Claims.  
No fines or fees charged.

A Prospectus, Annual Report, and Balance Sheet will  
be forwarded on application.

R. HANDCOCK, Secretary.

**COCKLE'S** FREE FROM  
MERCURY.

**ANTIBILIOUS**  
FOR  
**BILE, LIVER,**  
**INDIGESTION, PILLS.**  
&c.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.  
THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.  
IN USE EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**4, GREAT ORMOND STREET,**  
**LONDON.**

**N. THIERRY**

**MILITARY BOOT MAKER**  
**BEST QUALITY HAND SEWN**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
**EASY & ELEGANT**  
**30 PER CENT. LESS THAN WEST END PRICES**

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS MADE TO ORDER  
IN A FEW DAYS.

**LONDON:** {70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W.  
and 48, GRESHAM ST., E.C.

**SPECIALITY—**

The K and CHAMPION SHOOTING BOOTS, WATER  
PROOF THROUGHOUT, 27s. NETT

Illustrated Price Lists Post Free

An old boot is sufficient guide for size to ensure a good  
fit. 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT to Members of the  
Army, and Navy C. S. S. A. and C. S. C. S. Stores.

**CERTAIN AND RAPID CURE.**

**RHEUMATISM,**  
**LUMBAGO,**  
**GOUT,**  
&c., &c.

**REYNOLDS'S**  
**SPECIFIC.**

Sold  
in Bottles,  
2/9 each.

By all the Principal  
Chemists throughout the  
World.

**IMMEDIATE RELIEF.**

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL—**  
**PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.**

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full particulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases excepted.

**A CURE FOR ALL !!**

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

This invaluable REMEDY if well rubbed into the system, will reach any internal complaint. It cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. For BAD LEGS, OLD WOUNDS, Sores, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin Diseases, it is unequalled.



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 25th April; from Allahabad and Madras to the 23rd April; and from Calcutta to the 22nd April.

BEFORE leaving Dehra the Viceroy inspected the 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkhas on their return from Lushailand. His Excellency then visited the tea garden of Kowlagarh, belonging to the Maharaja of Nahun. The whole process of tea manufacture was seen, from the gathering of the green leaf to the making of a cup of tea.

THE arrangements for holding the Northern Lushais in check for the next six months has now been completed. Fort Aijal is to be garrisoned by 200 rifles of the Frontier Police, and a reserve of 100 men will be stationed at Changsil. The heliograph is to be laid to the latter post, which is in telegraphic communication with Fort Aijal. The Lushais have suspended hostilities, being now engaged in clearing ground for their annual crops.

A SUCCESSFUL reconnaissance of the hitherto unexplored country to the south of Haka has been made by Brigadier-General Symons. The Chins who were met with during the march of sixty miles were friendly, and the Chiefs willingly tendered their submission. It has still to be seen whether a better route for the Bengal-Burma road can be found than that from Haka to Demagiri.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN is still away at Apozai dealing with the troubles which have arisen there. The date of his return to Quetta has not yet been intimated, but it is expected that he will remain away another month.

MR. FITZPATRICK, Resident at Hyderabad, has gone to Ootacamund for the hot weather.

GENERAL Tregear has returned to his headquarters, having completed the Koladyne-Haka road.

COLONEL GATACRE having returned from Upper Burma, where he was officiating in command of the Mandalay District, has taken up his substantive post of Deputy Quartermaster-General at Army headquarters.

A LARGE fire occurred at Taungdwingyi, in Lower Burma, on the night of April 15th. It originated in the jail warders' quarters. The jail was untouched, and the prisoners remained quite quiet, none escaping. The jail quarter-guard, the telegraph and post offices and a good many barracks, the bazaars, the military mess and parts of the village were burnt down, altogether about 500 houses.

THE last Burma violent crime report published is for the fourth quarter of 1889. It shows a large decrease in dacoity, and a 29 per cent. decrease in all violent crime. In Lower Burma the cases of violent crime amounted to 176 as against 252 for the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

A SURVEY for a line of railway between Jubbulpur and Nagpur is to be undertaken, Mr. W. H. Parker being in charge.

A TUNNEL was effected between the working parties in the Khojak Tunnel on April 17th, and the Khawja Amran range has now been successfully pierced. The total length of the tunnel is 12,600 feet, of which over one-half has already been arched in with masonry. The diff-

culties which have had to be met may be estimated from the fact that some twenty thousand tons of water have now to drain off through the small six-inch hole which connects the two headings.

AN unsuccessful attempt was made a few days ago by a couple of Mahomedans to murder the Dewan of Cambay, whose servants are believed to be implicated in the crime.

A MAHOMEDAN merchant, charged with forging bills on the Bombay branch of the Bank of Bengal, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The amount of his fraudulent operations was Rs. 50,000.

H.E. LORD HARRIS has accepted the Honorary Colonelcy of the Bombay Rifle Volunteers.

MURREE, as well as Simla, is threatened with water-famine.

KYANTON, the most important of the Southern Shan States, has accepted the conditions of Government, which should prevent its being absorbed by either China or Siam.

THE Lushai Chief Vantura escaped from his prison at Tregear on the 17th April.

THE Government of India has been asked to sanction the temporary appointment of Lieut.-Colonel R. Westmacott, commanding 21st Bombay Pioneers, as military adviser to H.H. the Gaekwar of Baroda.

TEN THOUSAND mill-workers assembled at Mahaluxmee on April 19th, and protested against the proposal to close Bombay mills for eight days in the month.

DEFALCATIONS to the extent of about six lakhs of rupees are reported to have been discovered in the Calcutta branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

MR. NEY ELIAS, the British Commissioner with the Siam Boundary Commission, has arrived in Calcutta from Rangoon. The remainder of his colleagues follow shortly.

MR. GEORGE BELLETT, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, Bengal, has been allowed two years' extension of service, with effect from October next, when he would otherwise have been superannuated under the fifty-five years' rule.

FROM Calcutta, in February last, 583 Natives of India sailed to try their fortune in Fiji. More than 300 hailed from the North-West Provinces, and about 100 each from Behar and Oudh. For some reason Bengalis of the poorer class are unwilling to cross the sea, and even the money-making Ooriyas who take steamer from Chandbally by thousands for Calcutta, show no disposition to go to Fiji, writes the *Englishman*. Eighty-seven of the whole number were Brahmins of a poor class, and sixty-nine were Mohamedans. Men and women were in the proportion of a hundred to forty. The bulk of the emigrants were between twenty and forty years of age; only one was over forty; fifty were children between two and ten years of age; and twenty were infants.

MONEY is very scarce in Calcutta. Last week one of the exchange banks applied to the Comptroller-General for a loan, at proper interest, of four lakhs of rupees on the security of bullion deposited in the Mint, but not assayed. The loan was refused. The Mint has not been able to work full tide of late owing to an outbreak of influenza among the employes.

No more shooting parties will be admitted into Nepal for the next four years, owing to the scarcity of big game, which, in the interests of sport, it is considered, should be preserved.

ON the night of April 22nd the cotton press of Harvey, Sabapathy Moodliar and Company (Limited), of Bombay, was destroyed by fire, estimated loss rupees fifteen thousand. The property is partly covered by insurance.

MURREE, as well as Simla, is threatened this year with a water famine, says the Lahore paper. Owing to there being no rain during the last winter, snow, it seems, has not fallen in abundance, and all the channels appear to be dry. The troops have not arrived, yet the inhabitants of the place (both European and Native) are said to experience a good deal of trouble in getting pure water. The Murree Depôt is at present occupied by a mere handful of troops, but it is expected that within a few days they will be reinforced by 450 men. Under these circumstances the sanitary outlook is hardly of the brightest.

On the 19th April news was received at Secunderabad from the station-master of Madira, that the body of Major Langley, R.E., of Bezwadat, had been brought in killed by a tiger. He had been out at Kulloor shikaring, and there was no one with him. Madira is a few stations from Bezwada, and Kulloor some twenty or thirty miles off the line.

MR. T. CAMPION, Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, who had visited Benares last week to check accounts, died there on 20th April from pneumonia following influenza.

Two Surgeons-Major, stationed at Cannanore, died on 20th April within a few hours of each other of influenza, with other complications. Both were young men—Messrs. Kernan and Quarry.

## NOTES.

THE latest news from India and Burma is by wire up to last night, and will be found in the telegrams from the *Times* correspondents, which we reproduce. The news by the Overland Mail is up to the 25th ult., and is quiet and uneventful.

THE chief excitement has been regarding the state of the silver market. According to the Bombay papers the ups-and-downs of sterling exchange during the week that the mail left would fill a volume, such has been the excitement brought about by speculation in silver in the London markets.

OF course, every one who has suffered from the depreciated rupee would rejoice to see it go up again in value, nearer to its old form of two shillings; but it is a question whether we shall be indebted to our American cousins for bringing about this boon. An important series of articles in *Blackwood* on the Indian currency question has evidently attracted the attention of Anglo-Indian readers of that magazine, one of whom writes to a financial contemporary advocating with the magazine writer that the Government of India should close the mints to silver so long as the exchange banks which *must remit to India* play off the low priced silver bullion against Council bills, and so beat down the rupee.

THE *Anglo-Indian* says:—"This little game has been played for all it is worth. It has reduced the Government of India to the verge of bankruptcy. It goes without saying that, having had its eyes opened to the colossal blunder of allowing the banks to play football with its currency, the Government is anxiously waiting the rise which American legislation will cause in order to retrace its steps, and keep the rupee in future at about 2s. 0½d. The balance of trade being always in favour of India the rupee should be always a little over 2s." It *should be* no doubt—but. Unfortunately there is as much virtue or otherwise in a "but" as in an "if"; but as the writer insists that we are on the eve of great changes we can only hope that the change will be for the better, so far as the value of the rupee is concerned.

THE influenza epidemic appears to have been a very serious one throughout India. Several Europeans have succumbed to it, and the mortality has been considerable amongst the Natives. In Southern India it is reported

that there is scarcely a Native house in which there is not a case, and that of a severe type, too; while at Simla there have been ten deaths amongst the Native clerks since the offices arrived there for this season.

THE *Pioneer* gives the following as the correct list of the representative witnesses who have been chosen to give evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons regarding the grievances of the Uncovenanted Services:—Public Works Department: Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Mr. Claude Vincent, and Mr. G. H. D. Walker; Telegraphs: Mr. Pitman and Mr. Hill; Police, Mr. J. Lambert, Mr. Turton Smith, and Mr. Goldsmid; Accountant-General's Department: Mr. Hesketh Biggs; Opium Department: Mr. Tytler; Educational: Sir A. Croft; and Mr. John Eliot, of the Meteorological Department. These are the witnesses who will proceed from India to England; there are a number of other officers already on leave at home who will give evidence.

MR. BRADLAUGH, in his paper the *National Reformer*, makes much boast of the number of petitions he is receiving from Natives in India in favour of the elective principle and against Lord Cross's India Council Bill. An Indian contemporary remarks on this matter:—"Petitions hold a high place in this country. From the schoolboy who wishes a holiday to the farmer who wants the Viceroy to reduce his taxes the people have great faith in the power of the petition. It is, therefore, no wonder that the vernacular papers should conceive the idea of presenting monster petitions to Parliament. The ideas of the *Hindustan*, an Oudh paper, on this subject are sublime. "The only way," it says, "to frustrate Lord Cross's India Council Bill is to make the table of the House of Commons creak under the weight of a cartload of petitions. If only 100,000 patriotic men in different parts of the country undertake the task they can have no difficulty in preparing 100,000 petitions and getting them signed by a large number of people."

A PETITION from some inhabitants of St. Thomas's Mount, near Madras, complains of a decision to make the place a Municipality and impose taxes. The complainants say:—"In further illustration of their miserable circumstances your petitioners beg leave to state that some of them who carry on a small merchandise in the bazaars go very early in the morning daily, sit there the whole day moping, and come home at a late hour in the evening with a depressed and broken heart by not being able to earn as much as a single rupee a day towards profit for want of sales, and they consequently find it impossible to meet the ordinary necessities of life and to maintain their cumbersome families." An inquiry into the matter, says a local paper, will undoubtedly prove this assertion. It is not at all understood what necessity there was for the introduction of the Municipal Act in this cantonment, without even allowing the people an opportunity of having their own say just at a time when their condition stands at a very low ebb, while such a proposal was not thought of for the last 100 years after the formation of this cantonment.

"ALREADY," says the *Calcutta Englishman*, "the shower of bogus telegrams in favour of 'Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill' has begun. We are gratuitously informed by telegram of 'a very large and representative meeting of Akola District,' at which a petition supporting Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill was adopted. We are prepared to hear from our Babu friends that 'monstrous' and enthusiastic meetings have also been held at Tangail, Munshiganj, Habibpur, and other centres of political enlightenment. A Hindu gentleman, writing to a Madras paper recently, summed up the present agitation with perfect accuracy. 'I should have been glad if one of the fruits of the Congress movement was to give an impulse to a systematic and diligent study of the economical and political conditions of the country. I see no evidence of this; but what I see is a growing tendency to make speeches which are not worth reading, to draw away schoolboys from their legitimate field of labour, and

to manufacture misleading telegrams regarding the character and influence of mass meetings.' In Bengal, ingenuity has got beyond this point—telegrams are concocted regarding purely imaginary meetings."

THE *Bombay Gazette* pays a well-deserved tribute to Sir George Birdwood for his very able article in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, to which we have already drawn attention:—"Sir George Birdwood, in his article in the *Asiatic Quarterly*, tells us more in a short compass than any recent writer on leprosy has communicated. There is an encyclopædic fullness of knowledge characteristic of so careful an observer and so exhaustive an inquirer, and the article may be commended as an example of the best methods of dealing with a subject, concerning which we fear there is much more of morbidly timid sentiment in the public mind than of knowledge."

THE following from Saturday's *Vanity Fair* is not kind:—"In reports of debates in the House of Commons, the Member for the Kirkcaldy Burghs, Sir George Campbell, is generally alluded to as 'the Hon. Baronet.' The standard reference books, by some strange agreement amongst themselves, are all without an allusion to the date of creation of the Baronetcy, merely stating that this much-dreaded orator is a Knight Commander of the Star of India, which order was conferred on him for services as a Pro-Consul in Bengal."

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)  
(Times Correspondents.)  
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

I mentioned a fortnight ago that the collector of income-tax in Calcutta had called upon the agents to make a return of profits on goods consigned to them for sale by persons residing outside of India, and that the Chamber of Commerce had requested the Government to direct the withdrawal of the order. The Government has replied that the purport of its former letter on the subject has been misapprehended; that there is no intention of reconsidering the question at present; that the local authorities have been instructed to cause the profits on such consignments to be assessed; and that it proposes to defer further consideration of the matter, should such be found necessary, pending the receipt of reports on the operation of the order.

This decision has caused great discontent, and a meeting of representatives of several public associations was held at the Chamber of Commerce on Friday, at which it was resolved to ask the Government to suspend action pending the receipt of memorials to the Viceroy which are now in course of preparation. The tone of the collector's circular excites much comment, especially that portion which directs the agents, if unable to estimate the profits, to furnish a return of the gross proceeds of the consignments in order that the collector may himself estimate what percentage is to be treated as profit. The result is likely to be a renewal of the agitation against the income-tax as a whole, on the ground that the reasons by which its reimposition was justified in 1886 have disappeared, and that its operation has become most inquisitorial and oppressive. If such an agitation is started all classes and races will join, for there can be no doubt of the general unpopularity of the tax.

A most extraordinary document has been going the round of the Indian Press lately. It is a circular letter signed by the Hon. Mr. Moore and three other senior members of the Bombay Civil Service, and is addressed to all Bombay civilians of over ten years' standing. Although only published within the last few days, it was issued months ago, while Lord Reay's guarantee to the corrupt Mamludars was under the consideration of the Supreme Government. It invites each civilian to address to the Secretary of State a separate memorial supporting Lord Reay's action.

Such an attempt to induce the Civil Service to combine in opposition to the supreme authority is unprecedented and in direct contravention of the orders against combinations by Government servants. It sets an example to the Civil Service of abandoning an attitude of neutrality and of interfering in politics, and it aids the Native political associations which have been trying to force the Secretary of State and the Viceroy to reverse orders passed after full consideration. It is hardly conceivable that Lord Reay could have sanctioned this ill-judged attempt to support him, but it is a strange fact

that shortly before his departure he appointed Mr. Moore a member of the Council over the heads of seniors, and also promoted the three other gentlemen who signed the circular.

The *Times of India*, commenting on Sir J. Gorst's remark in the House of Commons that Lord Reay's farewell speech must have been misreported, says there can be no question of the accuracy of the report, as the speech, being important, happened to be a written one, and Lord Reay emphatically repeated what he had deliberately written—namely, that he tendered his resignation when he conceived the action of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to be a breach of the Queen's proclamation.

The petition of the Mahomedan Patriotic Association against the introduction of elective institutions now numbers over 36,000 signatures from all parts of Upper India. A document attached to the list of signatures received by the association from Battalah in the Punjab throws a curious light upon the methods employed by the Congress wire-pullers to get the ignorant classes to sign the counter petitions which they are preparing. It runs thus:—

"We, the undersigned inhabitants of Battalah who signed this petition have also signed a petition brought round by Swami Ala Ram, which was stated to contain a request that the Government should exempt us from taxes, especially those on cattle. Swami Ala Ram and his coadjutors told us that the object of the petition was the remission of taxes. We are all quite opposed to the proposals of the National Congress, and very gladly sign this petition."

*Hope*, a Native paper published in Calcutta, referring to the meetings and petitions of the agitators, says that if honesty or the good opinion of the public were among the requirements of the agitation its conductors would not dare to pass in broad daylight as the firm conviction of a people what is transparently the manufactured opinion of a few ringleaders. It adds that it shudders to think of the way in which the elective system would be manipulated by such hands as theirs, so expert in making that appear which is not.

An incident which occurred in Bombay last week shows the urgent necessity of legislation on the leper question. Six lepers were found begging in the municipal market. Four escaped, but two were arrested and brought before the magistrate. They were in such a state that the Natives would not approach them, and they were not taken into court, but were placed under a tree outside while a magistrate conducted the trial from the verandah. The magistrate held that he could not compel them to go to a leper asylum, and sentenced them to one day's imprisonment.

The Chinese Amban left Darjeeling for Lhasa on the 3rd inst. The garrison lined the road, and a salute was fired.

## BURMA.

RANGOON, MAY 10.

The *Rangoon Times* announces that the territory of Wuntho Tsawbwa is to be invaded and annexed, owing to the repeated Dacoit raids from this Tsawbwaship into British territory. This announcement is, at any rate, premature, as the local Government is at present opposed to annexing the district. The real facts appear to be that a Dacoit chief, named Ngamat, has collected a strong band of Dacoits within Wuntho's territory, and has become too strong for the Tsawbwa. He has committed numerous depredations in British territory. The Chief Commissioner has directed the Deputy Commissioner of Katha to take measures to break up Ngamat's band.

The Wuntho territory is now practically independent. It lies east of Bhamo, extending from the Kachyen Hills southward to the Shwebo and Upper Chindwin districts.

Theebaw Tsawbwa has withdrawn his resignation.

The rains have set in unusually early. The monsoon broke on the 7th inst.

The surrender of several small Dacoit bands is announced. Amongst those who surrendered was one of Boh Shway's sons, the most famous of all the leaders who opposed us after the annexation.

No. 7 Bengal Mountain Battery, commanded by Captain Triscott, left Rangoon yesterday for India. This battery, which has served in Burma since February, 1887, has done singularly good work. It has visited all parts of Burma from the Jade Mines to the Siamese frontier and the Salwen River, and from the Chin Hills to the Ruby Mines. It has visited the furthest points reached by the British troops. During its service in Burma the battery lost ten killed in action and 30 from sickness out of 200 men.

## SIAM.

RANGOON, MAY 10.

It is reported that the Siamese are again returning to the Maukme territory, which they were recently compelled to leave by the Delimitation Commission.

Considerable soreness exists in Bangkok, owing to the

difficulties which have arisen in connection with the delimitation of the frontier.

### THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

("DAILY NEWS" TELEGRAMS.)

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY NIGHT.

Several Hindoo papers express disapproval of the aims of the Indian Congress. *Hope*, a paper published here says:—"The fact is, the agitators live completely within and for themselves, and upon the stupidity of those who may be found to act as their dupes. There is nothing wrong in the elective system which they are so eager to possess; but we shudder to think of the way in which the privilege would be manipulated by such experts in making that appear which is not."

A Native correspondent writes to *The Statesman*:—"I went myself from door to door to get signatures to a petition to Parliament praying for representative government. The people stared at me at the mention of the words, 'Legislative Councils.' They had no idea of the thing, and seemed in doubt as to whether it might be a tiger or a buffalo."

### INDIAN SILVER AND THE HALL MARKS.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY NIGHT.

The leading jewellers here declare that the compulsory hall-marking of Indian silver-work will injure the industry, which is widely scattered, and in the hands of petty traders. European firms use rupee standard silver, but Native workmen often use eleven and even nine annas silver.

### ALCOHOL IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY NIGHT.

At the Provincial Conference at Poona this week a proposal was submitted and obtained several votes, though not carried, that the Government should be requested to declare the use of alcohol an offence punishable by imprisonment and whipping. The Provincial Conference is an offshoot of the Indian Congress.

### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

#### INDIA'S CATTLE.

(*Madras Times*.)

For the sake of brevity we use the word "cattle" to refer not only to kine and buffaloes, but also to goats and sheep. For modern practical purposes it is essential that the subject chosen should be considered not merely from an Indian point of view, but from the standpoint of the meat-consumer. Every year there is a decrease in cattle population caused by the demands of flesh-eaters, and this is now so serious an item that it cannot be excluded from the calculations of men desirous of studying India's capabilities in comparison with her needs. Cattle are wanted as workers, and as food and manure providers. In several distinct branches they serve a useful purpose, and if agriculture is to improve so as to make this country rich, each of these branches must be studied, and the quantity and quality of cattle available must be maintained. India is tropical, and, perhaps for this reason, it pleases some people to say that manures are not required in this country. Large areas of country have doubtless produced satisfactory crops for a long period without direct application of manure, but as Mr. W. R. Robertson recently pointed out, "such land has invariably received regular and full supplies of manure annually, in the silt left by the irrigation water." The annual transference of large quantities of soil from one area of land to another benefits the latter at the expense of the former. Then, again, farm stock is wanted for purposes of labour. Without his bullock the ryot cannot till his soil properly, nor can the produce of his exertions be satisfactorily conveyed from the field of production to the market. For manuring purposes and for purposes of labour it is essential that the stock of cattle should be kept up, yet it appears to be a fact that it is yearly diminishing in numbers. It is but natural that the influence of Western teaching should at first be defective. The ryot is urged to produce saleable crops in increasing quantities. To do this he is apt to neglect pasture, and gradually, as he ceases to sow grass, roots and fodder crops, the ever lessening supplies of food for his stock will compel him to reduce his stock. On the one hand, he increases the area of his arable land, which requires manure; on the other, he restricts his supplies of those fertilisers that science tells us are so necessary. The ryot has yet to learn that he must not push in one direction while neglecting to extend also along other lines closely connected with the goal of his exertions.

Not only does the ryot fail to see that, to keep his land in good order and to get his work well done, he must keep a proper supply of cattle, and that to do this he must provide a fair supply of cattle food; but he seems actually content to see his cattle around him half-starved. It is recorded in official reports: The cattle in most parts are half-starved. One of the saddest sights in India, as we travel for hundreds of miles by rail, in the second quarter of the rainless months, is to see the cattle standing without food and almost without shade, exposed to a scorching heat in the midst of arid plains bare of sustenance. The strength of the cattle decreases and mortality increases. Cattle are said to die by thousands. Left to their own resources to find food, they have to go on half-rations at best, and frequently they are starved into disease and death. During a famine year the loss is of course unusually heavy, and the attempts made to show that these losses are speedily recouped are not, in our opinion, successful. In 1877, a tract in the Deccan had about 25,000 head of cattle, having increased to this figure from 19,000 in 1851. According to a settlement report in 1878, there were only 15,000, but in 1888 the number had picked up to 20,000. This, however, is not quite a fair report from which to deduce the probable average rate of progress in population. After a famine nature provides a reaction. In times of scrow and misery among human beings, population increases at an abnormal ratio. So it is also, probably, with animals. It is in times of apparent plenty and real neglect, in days when the ryot thrives and takes more and more work out of his cattle, while finding no more food and no more care for them, that India's cattle suffer, and that the road is opened for a subsequent reaction to agricultural slackness. It has been said by a Native writer that on the average in India there is only one pair of bullocks to 12 acres of land under crops; in the North-West, 1 pair to 10 acres; in Bombay, 1 to 24 acres; in the Southern part of the Deccan, 1 to 32 acres. And Sir James Caird has expressed the opinion that no less than 700,000 acres are lying idle for want of plough cattle. Sheep and goats are not of so much importance to Indian agriculture, and the former cannot be reared in all parts of the country. What the ryot has to aim at is to improve the cattle that are most needful to his work, and to bear in mind that care bestowed upon them will be richly rewarded in course of time.

### THE EXCISE PROBLEM.

(*Pioneer*.)

The despatch of the Government of India in defence of their excise administration is not solely devoted to demolishing the facts and figures of Mr. Caine and Mr. Samuel Smith. In it is embodied a store of valuable information, showing how the present policy in regard to the liquor traffic has been fashioned and shaped, and how great are the difficulties that still beset it. It is frankly admitted that there have been mistakes in the past: notably in the case of Bengal during the period 1877-84, when the out-still system was extended; but it is strongly denied that the Government have systematically increased the facilities for drinking with a view to obtain a larger amount of revenue. Looking at this excise question as a whole, and after due consideration of the mass of evidence collected during the past six months, we can only repeat the conclusion enunciated in a previous article that the indictment against the Government of India has crumbled to pieces, and that the policy which is now in vogue is justified by the experience gained in various parts of the country. The highest possible taxation on liquors and drugs; the suitable regulation of the traffic in connection with police work; and the limitation of the number of shops; these are the three cardinal principles which the authorities have adopted. To them must now be added greater attention in ascertaining the existence of local public sentiment, so that deference may be paid to any clearly marked opinion against the granting of licenses in particular districts. The abolition of the out-still system is being carried into effect wherever it is practicable to do so, and the introduction of the central distillery plan in its simplest form, by which illicit consumption can be directly regulated, is strongly insisted upon. We ourselves fail to see what more could be done: there is admittedly a demand for spirituous liquors in the country, and the classes who consume them will gratify their tastes somehow. The regulation of this traffic on the lines laid down cannot assuredly be denounced as tending to demoralise the people, for in the words of the Government despatch:—"Every excise system in force in British India does, at any rate in some degree, check drinking, inasmuch as it limits the number of places at which liquor may be purchased, restricts sale within certain hours, and raises the cost of liquor by imposing duty on it."

### WANT OF INITIATIVE.

(*Englishman*.)

It is a matter of general remark that the Natives of India, however highly they are educated, produce nothing really



original in literature or science. This is certainly surprising when it is remembered that, besides an ancient literature of the East, they have now for a long time had free access to that of the West. It is not, however, in these branches of knowledge alone that originality is conspicuous by its absence; the same phenomenon is to be found in arts and manufactures. If it be indeed true that necessity is the mother of invention, it might be reasonably argued that this state of things is a sign that the Natives of India are well off. Though the small ryots and the labouring classes cannot be called rich, still the absence of a Poor Law indicates that there need not here be the same terror of poverty as there is in Europe. Nevertheless, not to this cause can the absence of inventions be attributed so much as to the want of industrial schools, and indeed of all education not required for training persons for Government service of the Bar. Inventiveness and enterprise naturally go hand in hand. If these existed in a greater degree and with more force than at present, some practical benefits might be confidently expected in an insanitary town like Calcutta. For instance everybody knows that the crowding of human beings, and of any other animals equally with the human, renders life unhealthy, both by exhausting the pure part of the atmosphere and by increasing the impure portion. It is not so easy to decrease the number of human residents of a town, but science and enterprise can do much to reduce the crowding of quadruped inhabitants. Thus, electric trams, as in the east of London, dispense with the necessity for horses, and similarly large dairies in the country would greatly diminish the number of cows now in the town. This last plan seems such an exceedingly simple one, and might apparently be made so lucrative withal, that it is marvellous it should not have been long ago adopted on a gigantic scale. With honest supervision, necessary buildings and machinery, and the modern appliances of science for preserving milk and butter in the hottest climate, a company might surely venture to compete with the Calcutta gowalas with confidence of success. In most parts of the Mofussil milk sells at 16 seers per rupee, or, quite unadulterated, at 12 seers, and, roughly speaking, half a seer yields an ounce of butter, or, in other words, the outturn is a chatak per seer. The dairy company might keep it own cows, or buy milk from cultivators, or perhaps both, but at first it would probably be advisable to only buy, otherwise their cattle might die mysteriously. Even now in a small way butter is manufactured by a private firm at Nowadih, on the East Indian Railway, and sent to Calcutta at a profit; but this butter is said to be unsuitable to European taste from being slightly tainted with smoke. A big dairy much nearer than Nowadih, and sending milk and cream as well as butter to the Metropolis, should secure its owners a handsome profit, while doing much to render life in Calcutta safer and pleasanter.

### ANGLO-INDIAN CELEBRITIES AT HOME.—III.

#### SIR RICHARD TEMPLE AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(*Times of India.*)

It is ten years almost to a day since Sir Richard Temple, eschewing the delights of supreme authority in Bombay with its £10,000 a year, fled post-haste to England and cast himself into the thick of the turmoil and excitement of a general election, only to suffer defeat at the hands of the fickle-minded bucolics of his native country, whose suffrages he solicited. Those ten years have not been uneventful ones in the career of the veteran Anglo-Indian administrator, but, on the whole, they sit very lightly on his head. The sturdy figure, with its strongly-marked physiognomy, which is perhaps the most familiar presence in the Lobby and Committee rooms of the House of Commons, is very much the same with which visitors to Malabar Point and Gunesh Khind a decade ago were so intimately acquainted. A close observer might perhaps, detect a symptom of advancing age in the lines on the face or the slight stoop in the shoulders, but, to all intents and purposes, in outward appearance the Sir Richard Temple of to-day is the Sir Richard Temple as Bombay knew him in days of yore. We say advisedly in outward appearance, for, so far as other things go, the present member for the Evesham Division of Worcestershire is a very different person to the whilom Governor of Bombay. English public life has worked a marvellous change in his composition. From a bureaucrat of a somewhat despotic type he has been transformed into a party politician of the most approved English pattern. Government authority, it is true, is still with him a sort of fetish, and he would as soon think of going against the powers that be as setting himself in opposition to the Divine will; but in carrying out the duties of a member of Parliament as they are understood in these days of King Demos, he is not surpassed by the most experienced of his fellows, who have been all their life accustomed to the freedom of home politics. No one can be more assiduous than he in practising the blandishments which help to make a member popular. Whe-

ther it is in securing a seat in the gallery for some constituent, showing a bevy of fair rustics over the House of Commons, or assisting at a tea fight or flower show on his native heather, he is always the obedient servant of his approved good masters. It is a great change from the pomp and circumstance of official life in India, where a Governor of a Presidency is a dazzling orb in a brilliant constellation, before whose radiance all bow, and that Sir Richard Temple has been able to make it with so little difficulty shows an adaptiveness which few in the old days would have given him credit for.

The fact is that Sir Richard Temple has taken very kindly to home life. It cost him, perhaps, somewhat of a pang to forego the privileges and distinction incidental to high official position in India and to take his place as one of the crowd, but having done so, he has found much enjoyment in the career opened out to him on the London School Board and in the House of Commons. Between the two he finds his time fully occupied, and continuous employment to one of his active temperament is the very breath of life. So far as the House of Commons is concerned, he is a useful rather than a distinguished member. There is no other member of the present Parliament who can boast his record of attendance. The tinkle of the division bell never fails to bring him into the Ministerial fold, and night in night out throughout the Session he may be found within the precincts of the Palace of Westminster. He is not one of those who look upon the House of Commons as the best club in London, and use it accordingly. Mr. Labouchere rarely numbers him amongst the select audience who listen to his armchair discourses in the smoking-room, and he is not to be found amongst the *convives* who form select parties for the enjoyment of the gastronomic delights of the Legislative brethren. Parliamentary work is a serious business to Sir Richard Temple, and he throws himself into it with all the earnestness and ardour that characterised his official work in India. The utmost indulgence he allows himself is a gossip in the Lobby with his fellow-members, or a little agreeable relaxation with a party of his lady friends, who may have secured admission to the House through his good offices. But even on these occasions he never forgets that he is a legislator, with important duties to perform. A Committee meeting has more powerful attractions for him than the liveliest conversation, and the summons of the Whips secures from him implicit obedience, however charming he may find his company.

In the House itself Sir Richard Temple is content, for the most part, to play the rôle of a listener. When he first entered Parliament, like many other men unacquainted with the temper of the House, he made the mistake of intervening too frequently in debate, and was in danger of being classed with the bores of the Sir George Campbell type, the sound of whose voice is always enough to empty the benches about him. But he saw his error in time, and wisely reserved his eloquence for those special occasions when Indian affairs are discussed, on which an expression of opinion from him is appropriate and valued accordingly. The consequence is that to-day there is no private member who is more respectfully listened to, or whose utterances command greater weight. Nor is this at all surprising. Close upon forty years' service in India in every position of importance, but the very highest, has given Sir Richard Temple an unrivalled opportunity of making himself acquainted with the needs and peculiarities of our great Eastern Empire, and a natural literary bent enables him to present information so obtained in an interesting and attractive form. There was a striking instance of his capacity for making a usually dull subject lively not very long since. Mr. Caine and some other fanatical teetotallers had made one of their characteristic onslaughts on the Indian Abkari administration, drawing in lurid colours the evils which it was supposed to have wrought by making temperate people of India familiar with the seductive fascinations of strong drink. Something more than the usual amount of exaggeration was used in depicting the primitive innocence of the Indian people before a base and mercenary British officialdom for their own sordid purposes tempted them from the paths of virtue, and the accents of indignant protest were pitched in a somewhat higher key than ordinary, because the chief speaker had recently visited India for a few weeks, and desired to impress his hearers with the vastness of his knowledge. It devolved upon Sir Richard Temple to reply, and instead of conducting the House through a maze of argument based on official reports, which they would but imperfectly understand, he made a diverting excursion into the Eastern classics, and showed by quotations from the Vedas and from other sacred writings, that, so far from our having initiated the Natives of India into the mysteries of alcoholic drink, we are but tyros in the business as compared with them. When our race was in its cradle Indians were quaffing strong drink under the shadow of their palms, and enjoying the felicity of going intoxicated to bed at nights. The House dearly loves to witness the demolition of pretentious windbags who under cover

of superior morality, take up the parable against hardworking British officials in distant quarters of the globe, and it laughed till its sides ached as the distinguished Anglo-Indian champion exposed the ignorance of Messrs. Caine, Smith, and Co., and the flimsiness of the superstructure upon which their case against the Indian Abkari Department was built. Unfortunately, however, only a small proportion of the members heard Sir Richard Temple's speech, and the fear of the teetotal societies in the country being strong upon most of them the voting was not exactly what could have been wished. Nevertheless, the speech raised Sir Richard Temple greatly in the estimation of his fellows, and henceforward no debate on the Indian liquor question will be deemed complete without its intervention.

Great as has been Sir Richard Temple's progress in the House, it is in the Committee-rooms that he has made his greatest mark. His wide experience of administrative questions, his devotion to his public duties, and his strong common sense have all marked him out as eminently fitted for the work which is done outside the Legislative Chamber; and with that unerring sagacity which distinguishes those to whom the duty of constituting a committee or commission is entrusted, he is invariably selected for membership on any body where the duties are unusually responsible, and the questions to be decided of more than average intricacy. Thus it was that he alone of private members of Parliament came to be a member of the Army and Navy Commission, of which Lord Hartington was President. That body had under consideration some of the most momentous problems that could possibly be referred to any organisation outside the Government—questions involving a possible revolution of our military and naval systems, and going to the very root of our constitution. How the Commission performed its work all the world now knows. After prolonged deliberation and hearing much evidence it recommended many sweeping reforms. Sir Richard Temple's part in the work is to be gathered from the report. He took what may be described as the cautious Conservative view of the matter, and, whilst agreeing in the main with his colleagues, was averse to some of their more drastic proposals. Whether he is right in his views time alone will show; but there is this to be said for them, that they reflect a considerable body of opinion outside, and are far more likely to be adopted than the recommendations to which Lord Randolph Churchill appends his signature. Privately Sir Richard expresses his satisfaction at the condition in which he found things. Public rumour had prepared him for many grave abuses and widespread disorganisation, and he was agreeably surprised to find that, on the whole, the administration of our army and navy is well looked after. He was much better pleased with the Admiralty than the Horse Guards. To his mind there is no body, excepting the Government of India, which is so powerfully organised, or which is capable of achieving greater results.

Of Sir Richard Temple's School Board we have left ourselves little space to speak, yet to omit noticing it would be to leave the picture incomplete. It is, indeed, in connection with the School Board that he is best known to the world at large. As the Finance Minister of the great organisation which looks after the educational needs of the metropolis he has left an enduring mark on the local history of his time. Bringing to his duties the skill of an expert he has for many years guided the Board through the shoals and quicksands of a perilous period, and, though he has often been hampered and thwarted by colleagues whose views were diametrically opposed to his own, he has contrived to maintain the financial equilibrium with more than a moderate amount of success. It is not an insignificant task that Sir Richard Temple has had to perform. The London School Board is no ordinary parochial body. Its income is reckoned in millions of pounds, and its jurisdiction extends to a population larger than that of Ireland. The very extent of the interests entrusted to its care exposes the administration of the Board to evils of which smaller bodies have no experience. Recent events have shown that corruption has eaten its way into the vitals of one department of the organisation, and produced a long list of badly constructed and ill-drained schools. For these scandals the ratepayers have, in the main, to thank the system under which the Board worked, which rendered venality easy; but some part of the result is also attributable to the very vastness of the Board's operations, and the absence of those natural checks on dishonesty which exist in smaller places. Something has now been done to prevent future irregularities, but Sir Richard Temple is not sanguine of their complete success. He takes a pessimistic view of all London local government, and fears that no scheme that can be devised will, in face of the conditions of life which obtain in the great city, be absolutely effectual. However, he may be trusted to do his part in rendering the way of the transgressor difficult, and, so long as he occupies his present position on the Board, there will probably be no repetition of the scandals lately brought to light.

Something might, and perhaps ought, to be said in describing Sir Richard Temple's life in England of his literary labours. Side by side with his public duties he has maintained an active connection with the world of letters, and hardly a month has passed without bringing from his pen some productions, the result of his ripe experience and sound judgment. But this side of the eminent administrator's life is as well known in India as in England, and it would be a work of supererogation to enter into details on the point. Let it suffice to say that, in the opinion of many eminent critics, Sir Richard has made for himself a name as a writer on Indian questions not much inferior to that of Kaye.

#### THE U. C. S.

(Civil and Military Gazette).

There are many other grievances to be examined into by the Uncovenanted Service Committee besides that of diminished pensions, but the pension grievance is the most important, and the one upon which most rhetoric is employed. Now, it does not seem to have occurred to any one, though it will doubtless be suggested to the Committee, to propose what seems a very equitable and not very expensive way out of the pension grievance difficulty. As everyone knows, the men who entered the service before 1872 or thereabouts could not foresee that the rupee was going to fall, and entered the service no doubt partly because they looked forward to a £500 per annum pension when their work was done; while those who came in after 1872, and especially after 1882, when the fall had set steadily in, entered it with their eyes open and knew they could not expect a sterling payment. Under these circumstances, would it not be fair to say that every man should receive his pension at the rate at which the rupee stood when he entered the service? The principle, we admit, would be arbitrary, but not unfair, for while there is no special reason for selecting the rate current on the opening day of the service rather than on the closing one (which is now chosen), it would differentiate all the cases, and proportion the hardship more evenly among the junior and senior men. To make the proposal clearer, let us take a concrete instance. A joined the service in 1870 when no one dreamt of the rupee losing one-fourth of its value. He expected his pension would be paid in rupees of par value, and his expectations ought not to be balked. B entered the service in 1880 when the rupee had come down to one-and-ninety or one-and-eightpence, and though he was aware his pension would be paid at the rate prevailing when he retired, he thought it almost wildly improbable that the fall was otherwise than temporary, and that the rupee would really sink so low as it has done. He had, therefore, strong ground for hoping to get a fair sterling pension. C entered the service five years ago—in 1885—when the rupee was one-and-sixpence or thereabouts. Now for C there is nothing to be said. He knew that the rupee was falling and might continue to fall, and he had his ears full of the ins and outs of the whole subject, cost of living, price of silver, chance of rehabilitation, and all the rest of it; and while C has no right whatever to look for payment at any rate over one and sixpence, if he gets his pension at the full rate he will be lucky beyond his most sanguine expectations. Suppose, however, that A, B, and C were to be paid their pensions at the rate at which the rupee stood when they entered the service respectively, none of them would have reason to grumble, and all of them would have a better pension than they now can look to. The cost to Government would not be nearly so great as it would be if the artificial rule were laid down that a rupee was to be equivalent to two shillings; and the principle would always be a guide to every man who comes hereafter into the service, for he has only to remember what the rate was when he entered to at once calculate his pension.

#### BENGAL.

(April 22.)

DARJEELING is, says the *Englishman*, going through rather a bad bout of influenza. Four deaths have occurred in the Bhutia Basti, and two in the bazaar. Rain is also needed very badly in the Darjeeling district. A continuance of the present dry weather will seriously affect the tea-gardens, both in the Terai and in the hills.

THE final record of the Maharajah of Kuch-Bihar's last shooting party totals up as follows, the expedition having lasted from Feb. 14 to March 19, a total of 29 days' actual shooting. The bag consisted of 21 tigers, 6 rhinoceros, 15 buffaloes, 1 bison, 7 bears, 18 large deer, 14 pigs, and 91 game birds of different sorts.

THE time-honoured Derby has at last, says the *Asian*, disappeared from the programme of the Calcutta race meeting for next season. Although it was hoped that, with the handsome sum of Rs. 5,000 added last year, some of the many owners of Arabs in the Bombayside might be induced to send

houses to Calcutta, this turned out not to be the case; and the money thus wasted can be better employed elsewhere.

A FIRE occurred, on the night of the 20th instant, in a large hut at Narcondanga, near the Calcutta Gasworks, by which four Mahomedan children, all girls, were severely burned. Two of them, aged eleven and twelve years, died while on their way to the hospital; the other two are under treatment. The fire is said to have been caused by the two younger children upsetting an open lamp close to where the two who were fatally burned were engaged in filling bottles with kerosine oil from a tin canister.

SERIOUS defalcations have been discovered in the local branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. Wildest rumours are afloat regarding the fraud in consequence of the refusal of the management to furnish details. It is believed that something approaching six lakhs of rupees have been misappropriated, and the telegram from England stating that fifty thousand pounds have been placed to contingent fund to meet the loss instead of passing that sum to reserve fund, confirms the story.

MR. CROFTON, of the Crofton Theatrical Company, obtained a summons in the High Court to-day against the editor of *Hayes Sporting News* for Rs. 15,000, for defamation.

#### MADRAS.

(April 22.)

FROM the 5th to the 11th instant, 1 European, 7 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 260 Hindus, and 51 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 330 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 292. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 3 from small-pox, 19 from measles, 122 from fever, 33 from dysentery, 9 from diarrhoea, and 154 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 43.0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 38.1 per 1,000 per annum.

A MADRAS contemporary says:—H.H. the Maharajah of Travancore, G.C.S.I., has been much moved by the premature death of the late Colonel Brodie Ketchen, the Commandant of the Nair Brigade. "I have lost the best and truest friend I ever had," he remarked in a letter of condolence to Mrs. Ketchen. As a practical token of the high esteem in which he held her husband, he has conferred on that lady, "as the widow of an officer I valued so highly, and a private friend whom I so deeply regret," a pension of £60 a year. Mrs. Ketchen is a passenger to England in the *Goorkha*, which left Ceylon on the 10th inst.

THE *Madras Mail* regrets to have to announce the death, on the West Coast, at a comparatively early age, of Surgeon James Kernan, J.M.S., Acting Civil Surgeon of Cannanore, son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan, who recently retired after a long service as a Judge of the Madras High Court. The intelligence was received by wire by Mr. John Kernan, the brother of the deceased, barrister-at-law and Clerk of the Crown, Madras High Court. Dr. Kernan was married but ten months ago to a daughter of Colonel Stephens, of the 4th Light Cavalry, at Secunderabad. His death was unexpected and sudden.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent the *Madras Mail* the following extract from a letter he has received from a passenger on board the s.s. *Manora*, which left Madras on the 25th ult. for London:—"On Saturday night, 29th March last, an awful tragedy happened. Amongst the passengers from Calcutta were a gentleman, his wife, and two children. She struck us as being rather strange in manner; but she was under no restraint. She just came and went like everyone else on board. On Saturday evening, after dinner, she came up on deck and stood staring hard out at sea with a queer expression on her face. The thought just flashed across me, 'I wonder if she wants to throw herself overboard.' She remarked, however, that she was looking for her husband. She slept upon deck between her husband and her little son of three and a-half years old. Very soon after midnight the quartermaster on his rounds missed her from her place, and woke the husband. Search was made all over the ship, but she was never found. She had evidently watched her opportunity, and thrown herself overboard. The poor husband is perfectly distracted. She was quite a young lady, tall, graceful, and very handsome."

THE Telephonic Exchange has, says the *Madras Mail*, for some time engaged the attention of the mercantile community in Madras, and experiments in this direction are soon to take a practical shape. The Oriental Telephone Company is expecting shortly from England a light submarine cable with which it is proposed to try the experiment of connecting vessels in the harbour with the Company's Central Exchange, thus bringing the ships into direct communication with the mercantile offices, banks, and the principal shops in the city. This will not only be a great convenience to passengers on board the steamers, but of much importance to steamer agents

and shippers. It may be mentioned, that only recently the office on the pier was brought into telephonic communication with the shore.

#### BOMBAY.

(April 25.)

MR. J. SLADEN, C.S., is gazetted to act temporarily as Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar.

MR. W. WOODWARD has been permitted to resign the Bombay Civil Service, with effect from March 1st last.

CAPTAIN C. F. GRANTHAM, 6th Bombay Cavalry, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad.

AT about 2.30 A.M. on the 16th inst. a most daring attempt was made on the life of Mr. Shamrao Narayan Laud, the Dewan of Cambay, whose name will be remembered in connection with the case in which Mr. Wilson was concerned. It seems that about the hour in question, while the Dewan was lying asleep in his bedroom in the Dewan's *Kothi*, some person approached the bed and stabbed him on the left shoulder. Fortunately Mr. Laud was wearing thick clothing at the time, and the sharp weapon only inflicted a slight wound, but still the pain which its sharp infliction occasioned was sufficient to awake the Dewan, who on getting up to raise an alarm received another cut on the nose from the instrument with which his assailant was armed. The latter then rushed out of the room and managed to effect his escape. With the least possible delay information of the occurrence was conveyed to the police, who immediately set about making inquiries as to the whereabouts of the Dewan's would-be assassin, but nothing was ascertained till Friday, when the Dewan, who arrived here on Friday morning, received the following telegram from Cambay:—"Culprits discovered. Very bad disclosures. Accused admitted everything in main. Particulars posted." So far little is known about the motive which actuated the culprit or culprits to make the attempt on the Dewan's life, but the assault is believed to be the result of a political intrigue. The manner in which the culprit or culprits entered the house is somewhat of a mystery, as the place is, as a rule, guarded by something like eight armed sepoys. On the night in question two or three members of the guard failed to put in an appearance at the proper hour, while one of the other five who were on duty, when questioned, stated that he saw a man leave the Dewan's bedroom and drop from the terrace outside the room, but he made off before his arrest could be effected. One of the Dewan's body-servants, who had been told off for the night to *punka* his master, was also absent when the assault was committed. Mr. Laud, who, as already stated, arrived in Bombay on Friday morning, is now under the treatment of Dr. Gopal Shivram. Fortunately his injuries are of a very slight nature. The police have since arrested two Mahomedans, who have made confessions that at the instigation of a *Bunniah*, who has made himself scarce, they attempted to murder the Dewan. It is said that the household servants of the Dewan are also implicated in the matter.

AT a meeting of the friends of the late Mr. George Manson, held at the Port Trust Offices on Monday afternoon, it was resolved that subscriptions be collected for the erection of a memorial tablet in St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, a monument or tombstone over the grave in Malta, and the founding of scholarships at the Scottish Orphanage, the interest being given to the widow of the deceased, or in the event of sufficient funds not being available for the latter object, that the whole of the balance in hand be handed over to Mrs. Manson.

MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD presided on the 17th inst. at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Book and Tract Society and the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society held at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder. The reports of both the Societies having been adopted, the retiring committees were re-elected, the chairman, before closing the meeting, referring to the deep loss the Societies had sustained by the death of the late Mr. Manson.

*Anglo-India* says:—Self-satisfaction, qualified by true piety, is the keynote of Lord Reay's farewell address to the people of Bombay. His boast that his object had been to carry out strictly the Queen's proclamation was, no doubt, sincere enough, and might find a sufficient answer in the famous words of Madame Roland. His statement that "when a grave departure from those principles was ordered from England" he at once tendered his resignation, implying, as it does, a serious charge against Her Majesty's Ministers, challenges criticism of a different kind. It might, at least, have been reserved for another place and a more becoming occasion.

ITARI bids fair soon to grow into a large and thriving junction station, where the Indian Midland and G.I.P. will meet. Extensive station buildings, siding accommodation, and other arrangements are being actively undertaken by the

G.I.P. authorities, at a cost of several lakhs, to be recouped to them from Indian Midland funds later on. The G.I.P. Company is responsible for the working of the joint station, and will doubtless give the public and the I.M. directors ample satisfaction. Great endeavours are being made by the Traffic Department to nurse existing, and develop new, traffic.

THE following is the summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the past week:—Rain during week in parts of Shikarpore, Upper Sind Frontier, Khandeish, Nassik, Kolaba, Poona, Ahmednugger, Sholapore, Bijapore, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara. Exotic cotton in two talukas of Dharwar blighted. Jowari in Ahmednugger middling. Crops otherwise good. Harvesting of late crops continues in several districts, and cotton picking in Gujarat, Southern Mahratta Country, and Baroda. Preparations for next season's crops progressing in most districts. Fodder scarce in two talukas of Khandeish and Dharwar, and one of Nassik and Poona. Water scarce in three talukas of Nassik, and one of Dharwar.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAUB.

(April 23.)

COLONEL THÜLLIER, Surveyor-General, is expected to arrive in Simla on the 25th.

THE Rana of Koti, in whose territory the well-known Sipi fair near Simla is usually held, is reported to be seriously unwell.

A CIRCULAR, the Lahore paper understands, has been issued to the Punjab Police establishment, exhorting them not to marry before the age of thirty-five.

SOME idea of the mildness of the late winter in the hills may perhaps be gathered from the fact that ice or rather compressed snow is now being advertised in Simla at over seven rupees a maund.

A CONTEMPORARY remarks that Simla habitués returning to their old haunts find the United Service Club altered out of all resemblance to its former self. What with two new blocks of chambers, the new public rooms, the new covered tennis court and stables, the Club premises have the appearance of a little township in themselves. At present the place is in the hands of the carpenters and workmen, but in another week or ten days some of the new chambers—and very desirable apartments they are—will be ready for occupation. The tennis-court (alas that it was not a racquet court) is already open; and the public rooms are to be open by the 1st May, though probably the last touches will be some time longer in filling in. A month or two hence, and members will be wondering how they could have endured the old stuffy premises so long.

### India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 5.

—O—

#### FACTORY LAW IN INDIA.

MR. HOWARTH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether children were allowed to work in Indian cotton factories at seven years of age, and to be kept at work for nine hours per day; also whether it was the case that there were no restrictions whatever affecting the employment of young persons over 12 years of age, or of women in regard to the number of hours during which they might work; and whether, in view of the fact that the Berlin Labour Conference recommended that children should not be admitted to work in any industry under twelve years of age, and then only for six hours per day till they were fourteen, that young persons from fourteen to sixteen years of age should not work more than ten hours per day, and that women should in no case work more than eleven hours per day, Her Majesty's Government proposed to take any steps to bring the factory law in India into conformity with the Berlin standard.

SIR J. GORST: The existing factory law of India is correctly stated in the question. A Bill has been introduced, which is not yet passed, raising the age at which children can be employed to nine, and restricting the hours of labour of women to eleven. The Secretary of State will send the resolutions of the Berlin Conference to the Government of India, and will commend them to the careful consideration of that Government in connection with the proposed amendment of the factory law.

MR. MUNDELLA asked whether the proposal would come before the House before being approved by the Secretary for India?

SIR J. GORST: I do not think it will.

### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

#### MR. BEVAN'S EXPLORATIONS IN NEW GUINEA.\*

"Papua for the Papuans and the Missionaries." Such is the war-cry of Messrs. Lawes and Chalmers, the two representatives of the London Missionary Society, for the most part resident at Port Moresby, and so quite out of harm's way. According to these two fanatical gentlemen the dreadful massacres that have so frequently occurred along the coasts of New Guinea were merely acts of retaliation on the part of the Natives, roused to vengeance by the brutal treatment they have had to endure at the hands of European and Australian adventurers. No doubt some provocation has been given, especially by kidnapping youthful adults to labour on the Queensland plantations; but as a rule the traders have been surprised while fishing for the *bêche mer*, or during the nighttime, and murdered with scarce a show of resistance. The impunity with which these barbarous outrages have been perpetrated is greatly answerable for the audacity displayed by the savages. Occasionally, after a long delay, a British war-vessel anchors off the offending village, and demands the surrender of the actual murderers. The usual answer is the rapid flight of the villagers into the woods, whence they closely watch the proceedings of the enemy. Now and again a village may be fired and some fruit trees cut down, but it oftener happens in these civilised times that a deputation, bringing fruit and vegetables, is kindly received, and that after some idle palaver the officers purchase a few curios, and both parties separate with every demonstration of mutual goodwill. This may be a charitable and Christianlike mode of dealing with grave crimes, but it fails to inspire awe, and is decidedly not a deterrent. The Missionaries, who are believed to recommend and approve such imbecility, take very good care not to expose themselves to any danger. They send into the interior half-trained teachers from the Pacific Islands, who readily fraternise with the Papuan savages, but do not appear to make any converts worthy of the name. Unhappily for Mr. Bevan these two Missionaries had contrived to poison the minds of the successive Special Commissioners, Major-General Sir Peter Scratchley and the Hon. John Douglas, and dissuaded them from granting the smallest portion of territory to the man who, more than any other, had opened the highways of commerce from the malarious coast of the Papuan Gulf into the mountain ranges of the interior. Mr. Bevan's discoveries were further honourably distinguished by the absence of all violence towards the savage population. Though an extremely young man, and in spite of frequent provocation, he carefully avoided coming into collision with the Natives, on one occasion only was he compelled in self-defence to blow the steam-whistle and to fire a gun two or three times into the air, whereupon his assailants fled into the woods. His discoveries were numerous and important, though conducted in a tiny steam-launch quite unfitted to encounter the stormy seas that have to be traversed off the British New Guinea coasts. The *Mabel*, lent to him by Sir Henry Parkes, was dependent for fuel on the wood he was able to procure day by day, often with great difficulty and danger. She was filled, besides, to the combings with commodities for barter, and with tinned meats and other provisions for four Europeans and four coloured boys. The rivers discovered and ascended by Mr. Bevan for nearly a hundred miles were Queen's Jubilee River, the Douglas, and its affluent the Philp. The first-named river is described as being as wide as the Thames at London Bridge, with the peculiarity of rolling a volume of sweet, drinkable water to within fifteen miles of the sea. All these streams, however, are navigable by only small vessels, banks of mud and pebbles forming in the channel, except during the season of heavy rains. The banks are composed of swampy, alluvial soil favourable for the cultivation of rice, sugar, and tobacco, but uninhabitable by Europeans. The sea coast, though unsuitable for Europeans, is peopled by native fishermen, strong, powerful, and healthy, and possessing a far more robust physique than the tribes in the interior, who are less well nourished. The highlands might quite well be colonised. They are covered with magnificent timber of great variety, and valuable for commercial purposes. Mr. Bevan, it may be remarked, is a naturalist as well as an adventurous explorer, and alighted upon several plants of great beauty and fragrance previously unknown to science. His description of the manners, customs, and usages of the natives of British New Guinea is extremely interesting, and goes over much new ground. His early adventures, too, under Ah Gim, the Chinese captain of the *Wong King*, were very exciting; nor were his experiences under the famous Nicholas Minister less worthy of note. Both of these daring adventurers were shortly afterwards massacred, though no cause of offence

\* "Toil, Travel, and Discovery in British New Guinea." By Theodore F. Bevan, F.R.G.S. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.)



had been given by them. In short, Mr. Bevan's book will command the interest of his readers from beginning to end, while he himself deserves a better fate than has hitherto befallen him at the hands of missionary-ridden Special Commissioners. As British New Guinea is now a Crown Colony, better things may, perhaps, be expected of the new administrator, Dr. Wm. Macgregor.

#### THE HERIOTS.\*

A novel from the pen of Sir H. Cunningham is sure to be welcomed by a crowd of Anglo-Indian readers who still remember the delightful "Chronicles of Dustypore." It is to be hoped that the clever author has not altogether forgotten old days in the East, and that he will yet give us another charming story of Anglo-Indian life in hills and plains. In "The Heriots" he is as clever, as witty, and as cynical as ever; but we confess to having a preference for the worldly-wise, and sometimes worldly-wicked people who met at *burra Khanas*, at Dustypore, to those we meet at fashionable dinner-parties in the society of the Heriots. But it is still pleasant to meet with a writer who can make his characters, male and female, talk so brilliantly and entertainingly as Sir H. Cunningham does his. Dinner-parties would not be the terrible inflictions which so many of them are if guests and hosts and hostesses indulged in the lively kind of conversation which those described in "The Heriots" do. In this direction Sir Henry has a gift denied to many novelists, and he can therefore afford to be less particular about the plot of his stories. Indeed, in his present novel, the reader will find much more to interest him or her in the people than in the plot, and this is why we hope to get another Anglo-Indian novel from the same clever writer.

#### JAMES VRAILLE†

We are not surprised to hear that a cheap and popular edition of this novel is likely to be issued, for, notwithstanding the melancholy tone which pervades the story, the book is one which has found many sympathetic readers. We cannot endorse the opinion of the critic in the *Times*, who described it as "a very faithful picture of military society in India." We hope that it is not so, for we should be sorry to believe that society is altogether so black as it is painted in some pages here. We are certain that few officers have had the sad experiences of Captain James Vraille, although many have, perhaps, married vain and foolish women, but not altogether of the type of Mrs. Vraille. But the book is a clever one—original, forcible in style, and showing that the author has much graphic power in drawing characters and placing them in dramatic situations. The story might, perhaps, have been made less gloomy without any loss of interest, but it is a story well told, and an effective one.

#### THE GOODWIN SANDS.‡

This is a book which will have a fascination for many readers, for the name of the "Goodwin Sands" has been one fraught with terror to many generations of Englishmen from their earliest reading of tales of shipwreck and disasters at sea. But the treacherous "Goodwins" do not represent any hidden danger; they are close to the pleasant little town of Deal, in front of which they lie, well marked out, buoyed, and beacons, and at low tide plainly visible. Yet what records of death and sudden doom are connected with them! Mr. Gattie gives the history of these sands from the first knowledge of them until to-day. The work is well done, showing considerable research, and is most interesting, and the letter-press is accompanied by maps, charts, and illustrations.

#### THE PASSION PLAY OF OBER-AMMERGAU.§

We can honestly recommend this translation to all intending visitors to Ober-Ammergau, as they will find it of the greatest use in helping them to understand and appreciate the meaning of the celebrated Passion Play—which has taken such hold of the minds of the simple folk for whose benefit it was first put upon the stage. In this handy volume the whole drama has been translated into English, and the songs of the chorus into German and English—a literal version being given. So complete a translation has never been printed before—so the aid given to the English reader is great and valuable. In addition to this the author gives useful hints regarding routes, lodgings, &c., with a map of the neighbourhood, and a plan of the theatre in which the drama is enacted.

\* "The Heriots." By Sir H. S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E. (Macmillan and Co.) Three volumes.

† "James Vraille: the Story of a Life." By Jeffery C. Jeffery. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

‡ "Memorials of the Goodwin Sands and their Surroundings, Legendary and Historical." By George Byng Gattie (late H.M.'s Civil Service.) (W. H. Allen and Co.)

§ "The Passion Play of Ober-Ammergau." By the Author of "Charles Lowder." (W. H. Allen and Co.)

#### THE INDIA OFFICE LIST FOR 1890.\*

This is much more than a plain book of reference in the matter of names and services, such as one might be led to suppose from its simple title. Giving the names and services of all officials under the India Office, compiled from authentic sources, the volume contains a vast amount of information concerning the official administration of India up to the latest date. The information given is concise, but comprehensive enough too; is carefully collated, and put together in an intelligent way. It is a most complete and valuable annual of reference on all matters pertaining to the India Office.

The *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) for the current month is a capital number. Amongst a series of excellent articles, we would specially commend Major Preston's most sensible advocacy of the introduction of military training into all schools as a part of every boy's education. Such training would not only be physically beneficial, but would tend to make the army much more popular amongst the masses, and so secure better classes of recruits than at present. Rear-Admiral Colomb continues his able Papers on "Naval Warfare," and Judge O'Connor Morris contributes a study of Napoleon as possessing in the highest degree the genius of a great commander. Is it not, however, a little late in the day for a military magazine to make this discovery? Readers of the magazine will this month miss the Editor's clever pen in certain contributions which helped so much to bring this periodical to its present standard; but good men have given good work, and the illustrations continue to improve.

In that pleasant book of Reminiscences, "Leaves of a Life," by Montagu Williams, Q.C., a book which the publishers, Messrs. Macmillan, must have found to be as eagerly in demand in India as here, occurs the following, which will not be without interest to many Anglo-Indians:—

"My very dear friend, Douglas Straight, was called to the Bar on November 11th, 1865. We were, indeed, the most intimate and the staunchest of friends, and so we remain to this day. He is now Mr. Justice Straight, of Allahabad, one of the North-West Provinces of India. In 1891, I believe, he will become entitled to his pension, and will return to his native land and to his legion of friends. Douglas Straight has been the architect of his own fortunes.

"My earliest recollection of him dates from the time when, on leaving Harrow, he came to London, and, with a view to making a little money, turned his attention to journalism. An evening newspaper, called the *Glow-worm*, had just been started, and Douglas became one of its principal contributors. The precise circumstances under which I first encountered my future friend were somewhat peculiar. As I was crossing Waterloo Bridge one day, I saw a young man go up to two newsboys and soundly cuff their ears, their offence being that they had failed to call out the *Glow-worm* in sufficiently stentorian tones. It was Douglas Straight."

THE subjoined is from the *Indian Daily News*:—The *Indian Mirror* quotes as from "a Bombay paper" a paragraph which we published a few days since concerning Lady Reay's gift of Rs. 10,000 towards the Convalescent Home for Europeans to be built at Khandalla, and remarks on it: "This is real charity. Did Lady Dufferin part with a single farthing for such purpose when she was in India?" To which we may add that, however much the *Mirror* may admire "real charity" in others, he appears to be curiously deficient in the virtue himself. There is no need for us to inquire whether Lady Dufferin did or did not contribute to the relief of suffering while in India by donations from her private purse. All India knows—and all India is grateful for the fact, with the exception, apparently, of the *Mirror*—that Lady Dufferin conferred greater benefits on suffering humanity in this country than perhaps any other individual has ever been the means of securing. And, as it happens, Lady Dufferin did contribute directly to the hospital funds in exactly the same manner that Lady Reay has done. Fancy Fairs were organised by Lady Dufferin at Simla, the proceeds of which were given by her Ladyship to the Simla Hospital. The Rs. 10,000 given by Lady Reay to the Khandalla Convalescent Home was part of the Rs. 36,000 realised by the recent Fancy Fair on a large scale at Bombay. If it had been a gift from Lady Reay's private purse, the *Mirror's* sneer at Lady Dufferin would not have been a bit less vulgar and uncalled for. But as we were responsible—and not "a Bombay paper"—for omitting to explain the precise nature of the gift in the first instance, it is perhaps as well that we should do so now.

\* "The India Office List for 1890." (Harrison and Sons.)

DR. SOULE'S

## HOP BITTERS.

THE GREAT APPETIZER

AND

BEST TONIC ON EARTH

FOR THE CURE OF

INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, &amp; GENERAL DEBILITY

NOTHING EQUALS IT.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE  
VENDORS

## HARMAN &amp; CO.,

Civil and Military Tailors,

INDIAN AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,

12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

HARMAN & CO. make a speciality of Outfits for Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, as well as of the various Departments under the Government of India; also of Clothing and Underwear for Civilians; and from their long experience, of over Half-a-Century, of the requirements of Tropical Climates, they are prepared to supply suitable articles of the best quality at the lowest possible prices. ESTIMATES FOR OUTFITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON APPLICATION.

HARMAN & CO., 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.  
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1830.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (*which are payable in advance*), should be sent to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN AND CO., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., London.

## TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year... ..	0	18	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1890.

## THE MAMLATDARS IN THE CRAWFORD CASE AGAIN.

Is there never to be an ending to the discussions arising from the action taken by Lord Reay and that taken by the Secretary of State in the matter of the *Mamlatdars* incriminated in the Crawford case? The majority of Anglo-Indians, who for weeks and weeks found the columns of Indian papers by successive Overland Mails filled with dreary and dry reports of the Crawford trial and all its

surroundings, must long ago have summarised the whole proceedings as John Lang summarised in his celebrated leading article those of the Gorham case, "D——n the Gorham case"; but this, it appears, is not to be allowed. Mr. Bradlaugh will not allow the dead past to bury its dead; he would ask questions—prompted by interested parties—about this *Mamlatdar* business, of which we have a shrewd suspicion he understands little or nothing—not even, perhaps, the meaning of the word—but, having asked his question, the Press has now been treated to two papers, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed; concerning the Crawford case. One of these, some ninety odd pages of Blue-book size, gives copies of, or extracts from, the Correspondence with the Governments of India and Bombay as to the *Mamlatdars* incriminated up to December last, and the other is a continuation of the same delightful topic in the shape of a letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, giving cover to two memorials protesting against the action of that official in not upholding the guarantee of indemnity of the Bombay Government. One of these memorials is from Mr. W. H. Probert, and the other from Mr. Keyser, both officers of high standing in the Bombay Civil Service. The Government of India has received memorials addressed to the Secretary of State by three other Bombay civilians, who were, however, informed that they had no business to address such memorials to Her Majesty's Secretary of State on a matter with which they had no personal concern. So their memorials were not forwarded. But with regard to the two other memorials, the Viceroy in Council writes:—"We forward Mr. Probert's on account of the high position which he occupies, and Mr. Keyser's both on account of his connection with the Crawford inquiry, and because it contains the most forcible statement we have seen of the typical arguments which have been advanced against the action taken in the matter of the guarantee to the *Mamlatdars* who incriminated themselves." This would show that the Government of India is very much impressed by the arguments brought forward by these gentlemen—arguments which they leave to the Secretary of State to answer, but which he does not. Mr. Probert's paper is, however, more of a protest than an argument, but Mr. Keyser's is a very elaborate and exhaustive piece of reasoning against the action taken by the Secretary of State in refusing to uphold the indemnity promised by Lord Reay. Mr. Keyser has served twenty-four years in the Bombay Civil Service, and, when acting under Mr. Crawford, had not only long ago suspected that officer of corrupt practices, but had brought the same to the notice of Government without effect. His remarks concerning Mr. Crawford are scathing enough, but with these we need not concern ourselves now. We give Mr. Keyser's view as to the position in which he says the action of the Secretary of State leaves District Officers—English gentlemen of the Civil Service who have to work through Native channels:—

"Your lordship," he says, "will excuse an allusion to the many complimentary things which are habitually said by departing Viceroys and others of the members of the service to which your memorialist belongs. So much is at any rate true that Government can only administer the country through us, and that we must be their channels of communication with the people, as also the instruments to carry out their policy. In our turn (your memorialist adopts the first person for convenience) we have to administer with such material as is available. It is merely shutting our eyes to known facts to pretend that the subordinate Native service is generally above temptation, or that many, if not, as is

sometimes asserted, most of its members are corrupt. Your memorialist personally believes that corruption is on the decline, and that the service is less corrupt than it was; but a high moral standard in this respect, although it may be wished for, is not yet attainable, and is scarcely in accordance with the customs or habits of thought of the country. Of all forms of corruption presents to a highly-placed officer would be in Native eyes the most venial, and it is yet the custom in many Native States for the chief to take such presents as 'Najarana' in making appointments.

"Your memorialist is thus fully assured that the promise given may be kept without danger to the best interests of the public, or of the service itself; and, as far as he can ascertain, the whole body of administrators in the Bombay Civil Service, that is, of the men who are in the best position to form an opinion, and who are in a measure responsible for any mischief which might ensue from their opinion being acted on, are practically unanimous on the point.

"On the other hand, any loss of confidence in the good faith of Government must, your memorialist humbly submits, be attended with incalculable danger; for on it must mainly depend the moral hold an alien Government has on the goodwill and the respect of its subjects.

"The position of district officers, which is yearly becoming more difficult with the growing restlessness consequent on the development of the intelligence of the people and the fading memories of the hardships they suffered under Native rule, will become almost unbearably so if it is once thought that the pledged word of the Government, between whom and the people they act as intermediaries, can no longer be relied on. And should any time of special danger be in store for us no promise of immunity can be expected to induce any suspected persons to come forward with information; and all experience teaches that in times of political danger and trouble the evidence of such witnesses is indispensable."

As a proof that he is in earnest in fearing that danger has been done to the prestige of British rule by the action taken by the Secretary of State, Mr. Kayser tenders his resignation of his appointment, and asks leave to retire from the service in which he has for so many years held a high and honourable position.

This may show that he has the courage of his opinions, but it shows also that "some one has blundered"—only the blunder has now to be shared. Lord Cross is to be pitied, but what of Lord Reay?



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 19.)

- DWKE**—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Rev. W. A. Duke, a senior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service.
- STRATTON**, Lieut. W. C. R., Bengal S.C., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as assistant political agent at Basra.
- BAYLAY**—The services of Colonel C. A. Baylay, Bengal S.C., additional political agent of the 1st class, and political agent in Kotah, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
- MASTERS**, Captain E. S., Bengal S.C., wing officer and adjutant of the Bhopal battalion, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Mhow, during the absence, on furlough, of Colonel W. S. Peat.
- WAIT**, Mr. L. G., assistant director-general of the Post-office of India, is granted leave to Europe, on medical certificate, for one year.
- OWENS**, Mr. J., superintendent, 1st grade, Bengal Circle, is appointed

to act as deputy postmaster-general, 3rd grade, as a temporary measure, vice Mr. Wait, and is posted as assistant director-general of the Post-office of India.

**LAWRENCE**, Mr. E., under-secretary to the Government in India in this Department, is transferred to Bombay, and posted as deputy accountant-general.

**SHORT**, Mr. J. B., deputy postmaster-general, Behar, is granted privilege leave for three months.

#### MILITARY.

**RAMSAY**, Captain J. G., Bengal Staff Corps, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, officiating district staff officer, is appointed to be district staff officer, 2nd class, vice Major E. A. Young, vacated.

**KINLOCH**, Colonel A. A. A., 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is appointed to officiate in command of a district of the 2nd class, with the temporary rank of brigadier-general, vice Brigadier-General W. Galbraith, C.B., on furlough.

**LAUGHORNE**, Lieut. H. S., R.A., supernumerary subaltern, No. 4 Field Battery, is appointed to be supernumerary subaltern, No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, to complete the establishment.

**MALTRY**, Major F. G., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and 2nd in command 2nd Infantry to be commandant 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Major A. J. Garrett, appointed military secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad.

**LUSHINGTON**, Captain E. C. M., Madras Staff Corps, wing officer 6th Infantry, is appointed to be wing commander and 2nd in command 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Major Maltby.

**BRANDRETH**, Lieut. E., Lincolnshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 13th Bengal Lancers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from June 8, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

**EDWARDS**, Surgeon A. R., Bengal, is permitted to resign the service from April 16, subject to H.M. approval.

**TOBIN**, Honorary Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary W. T., P.W.D., is permitted to retire from the service, from Feb. 25.

**HARRISON**, Lieut.-Colonel C. W. I., R.E., Public Works Department, is confirmed in his appointment as chief engineer and joint secretary to the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh in the P.W. Department.

**OLDEHAM**, Mr. A. J., executive engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

**WICKES**, Mr. T. H., superintending engineer, 1st class, Public Works Department, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as chief engineer and joint secretary to the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on furlough of Colonel J. P. Steel, R.E.

**PARKER**, Mr. W. H., chief engineer, 2nd class, State Railways, Public Works Department, is appointed engineer in chief of the Jubulpore-Nagpur Railway Survey.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

**VALLINGS**, Colonel A., Bengal Staff Corps, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year; pension service, 32nd year, commenced Oct. 30, 1889.

**HOME**, Colonel S. B., General List, Infantry, 40th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 31st year, commenced Nov. 20, 1889.

**STOCKLEY**, Captain V. M., Bengal Staff Corps, 16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for 182 days; pension service, 17th year, commenced Feb. 13.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**KINSMAN**, Lieut.-Colonel H. J., R.A., ordnance officer, 1st class, on m.c., for six months.

**ROBERTSON**, Second Grade Assistant Apothecary J., on m.c., for one year.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, April 16.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**ATKINS**, Colonel A., 2nd in command, to be commandant 15th Bengal Cavalry, vice Vibart, vacated.

**COTTER**, Major E. W., R.E., on vacating his appointment in the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, is attached to the Military Works Department, and posted to the Zansi Division.

**TRAVERS**, Lieut. J. O., Devonshire Regiment, attached to the 24th Madras Infantry, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, pending orders from H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

**BRAUMONT**, Lieut. G., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, is detailed for duty at the Regimental Depot, vice Wynyard.

**HAMILTON**—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. and Adjutant H. I. W. Hamilton, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, is extended to Jan. 16, 1891.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

**BARLOW**, Major M. J., 9th Field Battery Royal Artillery, for six months, on private affairs.

**BUSHE**, Lieut. C. K., 2nd Dragoon Guards, for seven months, on private affairs.

**RICHARDS**, Captain G. R. H., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

**SARGENT**, Lieut. H. N., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

GREME, Lieut.-Colonel R. C., 2nd Battalion Yorkshire L.I., for twelve months, on private affairs.  
WELLS-COLE, Lieut. H., 2nd Battalion Yorkshire L.I., for twelve months, on private affairs.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 16.)

ROBERTS, Captain C. J., 16th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to act as cantonment magistrate at Dinapore.  
MARRIOTT, Mr. C. R., officiating magistrate and collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act in the second grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. F. R. S. Collier, on furlough.  
FAULDER, Mr. C. J. S., officiating magistrate and collector, Durbhunga, is appointed to act in the second grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. H. Lee, on deputation.  
SAMUELS, Mr. C. A., magistrate and collector, Maldah, is appointed to act in the first grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. A. W. B. Rower, on deputation.  
BLYTH, Mr. W. D., officiating magistrate and collector, Chumparun, is appointed to act in the second grade of magistrate and collectors, vice Mr. C. A. Samuels.  
MANISTY, Mr. G. E., officiating magistrate and collector, Cuttack, is appointed to act in the second grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. A. G. Tule, on furlough.  
COLLIER, Mr. F. R. S., officiating magistrate and collector, Durbhunga, is allowed furlough for two months.  
COLVIN, Mr. E. G., officiating private secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.  
WARDE JONES, Mr. N., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Dinapore, on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Cuttack.  
COXHEAD, Mr. T. E., officiating magistrate and collector, is appointed to act as deputy commissioner of Darjiling during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. W. Pal.  
WALLER, Mr. R. M., officiating magistrate and collector, Bhaugulpore, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Monghyr, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. Mosley.  
MARINDIN, Mr. C. R., officiating magistrate and collector, Dinapore, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Bhaugulpore, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. A. A. Wace.  
MAQUIRE, Mr. H. F. J. T., officiating magistrate and collector, Burdwan, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Dinapore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. E. G. Glazier.  
DUTT, Mr. R. C., magistrate and collector, Mymensingh, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Burdwan.  
POPE, Mr. R. R., C.S., is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Mymensingh, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. C. Dutt.  
KNIVETT, Col. W. L. N., deputy inspector-general of police, is allowed leave for six months.  
GRAHAM, Mr. G. D., district superintendent of police, Nuddea, is transferred to Sarun.  
COX, Mr. G. W. S., district superintendent of police, Burdwan, is transferred to Durbhunga.  
ABERCROMBIE, Mr. W. D., officiating district superintendent of police, Durbhunga, is transferred to Nuddea.  
CAMPELL, Mr. A. A., assistant superintendent of police, Manbhum, is transferred to Lohardugga.  
BYRNE, Mr. St. Q., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Hazaribagh, is transferred to Lohardugga.  
ALLEN, Mr. W. F. S., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Lohardugga, is transferred to Manbhum.  
PATON, Mr. J., district superintendent of police, Lohardugga, on leave, is transferred to Hazaribagh.  
DAWSON, Mr. H., district superintendent of police, Hazaribagh, is transferred to Lohardugga.  
TUCKER, Mr. F. H., assistant superintendent of police, on special duty, is posted to Hazaribagh.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 17.)

ROSE, Mr. H. A., assistant commissioner, Rawalpindi, is transferred to the Gurdaspur District, and placed in charge of the Dalhousie Sub-Division.  
BEADON, Colonel C., deputy commissioner of Lahore, is appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Lahore Division, vice Colonel G. G. Young.  
BECKETT, Mr. H. B., officiating divisional judge, is transferred from Dera Ismail Khan to Rawalpindi.  
INGLES, Captain E., is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of the Bannu District.  
HUME, Rev. C. W., joint chaplain of Rawalpindi, is appointed to the chaplaincy of the Murree Galls.  
FENTON, Mr. M. W., Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-one days.  
MAYNARD, M. H. J., on return from duty in the Mandi State, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab.  
BEADON, Lieut. G. C., assistant commissioner, on expiry of the privilege leave, is attached to the Lahore District.  
MOULSON, Rev. J., chaplain of Delhi, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months.  
KELLY, Rev. W. S., of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Delhi.  
MACLAGAN, Mr. E. D., assistant commissioner, Punjab, is appointed superintendent of census operations in the Punjab.

EOERTON, Lieut. C. P., is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class in the Lahore district.  
BROOME, Mr. L. N., district superintendent of police, Rawalpindi, has obtained leave on medical certificate for eighteen months.  
DAVIS, Mr. W. S., officiating district superintendent of police, Kohat, has obtained leave, on medical certificate, for nine months.

## MADRAS.

—o—

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 15.)

## FURLOUGHS.

MADRAS, Right Rev. Bishop of, furlough to Europe for six months.  
PENNY, Rev. F., B.A., LL.M., chaplain of Wellington, is granted furlough for two years, without medical certificate.  
ETTY, Rev. C. J., is appointed to be chaplain of Wellington for two years.  
NORMAN, Rev. H. B., B.A., to act as chaplain of Trimulgherry.  
HAYNE, Mr. W. C., district forest officer, Trichinopoly, privilege leave for three months.  
HOWELL, Mr. C. P., sub-assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, to act as district forest officer, Trichinopoly, during the absence of Mr. W. C. Hayne.  
JACKSON, Mr. A. B., assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from Nellore to Cuddapah.

## MILITARY.

FITZGERALD, Colonel C. J. O., C.S., S.C., is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year, from March 25; pension service, 33rd year, commenced April 15, 1889.

## FURLOUGHS.

SMITH, Colonel C. J., R.E., consulting engineer for railways (m.e.), for one year.  
FRASER, Major E. A., Staff Corps, 1st assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara (p.a.), for one year.  
WEST, Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary W. C. S., is granted an extension of leave up to the date of his retirement.

## BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, April 13.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—  
BOSWELL, Captain W. L., Bengal Staff Corps, 33rd Bengal Infantry, to be station staff officer, Pokoko, vice Lieut. Tomkins, relieved.  
ANDERSON, Colonel A., second in command 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be commandant, vice Colonel Grove, transferred to 15th Regiment Madras Infantry.  
STEVENS, Lieut. N. M. C., officiating wing officer (on probation) 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.  
GROVE, Colonel A. S., D.S.O., Staff Corps, commandant 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be commandant 15th Madras Infantry, vice Colonel Bance, retired.  
SANDFORD, Second Lieut. H. C., officiating wing officer (on probation), 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 24th Regiment Madras Infantry.  
The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—  
COCKERILL, Surgeon J. W., doing duty Station Hospital, Mandalay, to do duty Station Hospital, Tounghoo.  
VICKERS, Surgeon W. C., arrived from England, to do duty, Belgaum and Bangalore Districts.

## FURLOUGHS.

O'DONOGHUE, Captain M. E., 30th Madras Infantry, for 183 days.  
LEISHMAN, Lieut. W. W., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, to England, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

## BOMBAY.

—o—

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

## BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 24.)

GOODFELLOW, Major-General C. A., V.C., R.E., chief engineer, 1st class, is allowed special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months.

## MILITARY.

HUMFREY—The furlough for six months, on private affairs, granted to Major J. Humfrey, Staff Corps, is cancelled.



ROOMER, Lieut. H. N., Staff Corps, squadron officer 7th Bombay Cavalry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for one year.

HARRIS—H.E. the Right Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, has been pleased to accept the office of honorary colonel of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief:—

CLOWES, Major P. L., 8th Hussars, to be aide-de-camp.

TYLER, Deputy Commissioner and Honorary Captain C., Quarter-master-General's Department, is permitted to retire from the service from May 1.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, April 18.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WINDHAM, Lieut. C. J., Royal Marine L.L., who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to act as wing officer 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion), on probation.

CHANCE, Major O'M., V.C., Staff Corps, officiating 2nd in command, to be commandant, 29th Bombay Infantry (2nd Belooch Battalion), vice Colonel Galloway, C.B., who vacates the appointment.

MOORE, Surg. C. G. D., medical staff, on general duty, Bombay district, is transferred to general duty, Mhow district.

#### FURLONGS.

TREWITHICK, Capt. R. L., G.I.P.R. Volunteer Corps, to England, for ten months, on private affairs.

ROGER, Lieut. R. A., R.D. Fus. (2nd Battalion), to England, for nine months, on private affairs.

## INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 8.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major John Humfrey, S.C.; Colonel A. H. Prisep, Cav.; Colonel H. M. Pratt, C.B., S.C.; Major G. Hildebrand, R.E.; Lieut.-Colonel F. Firebrace, R.E.; Lieut.-Colonel F. Bailey, R.E.; Colonel A. Fitzgerald, Inf.; Colonel E. D. H. Vibart, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Oldham, R.E.; Colonel C. K. M. Walter, S.C.; Brigadier-General W. Galbraith, C.B., District Staff; Surgeon-Major E. Sanders, Lieut. C. C. Anderson, S.C.; Colonel G. R. Hennessy, S.C.; Captain H. Read, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Colonel H. A. Hammond, S.C.; Captain J. W. Currie, S.C.; Captain P. G. Huggins, D.S.O., S.C.; Colonel C. J. O. Fitzgerald, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Colonel G. C. Grant, S.C.; Colonel C. P. Newport, S.C.; Brigade-Surgeon A. Barry, Surgeon C. B. Maitland, Surgeon-Major J. A. Howell.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—S. H. Hennessy, G. A. Patten, C. M. W. Brett (Cov.), E. White (Cov.), C. A. Roe (Cov.), J. C. Kipling, A. Pedler, J. E. Moultrie, R. G. Hodgson, H. C. Williams (Cov.), H. Hovey, C. E. Palmer, R. G. Hardy (Cov.), O. S. Stack, C. L. Tupper (Cov.).

*Madras Estab.*—A. T. Forbes (Cov.), W. C. Lewis, H. Bradley (Cov.), J. S. Gamble.

*Bombay Estab.*—Captain G. B. O'Donnell, B.S.C., G. McCorkell, T. Hamilton (Cov.), Lieut.-Colonel F. Firebrace, R.E., R. W. Liebschwager, J. J. Heaton (Cov.).

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. C. H. Clay, S.C., sixteen days; Lieut.-Colonel B. J. Goldie, R.E., four months; Surgeon J. G. Jordan, fourteen days.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. G. A. L. Buchanan, S.C., three months.

*Indian Marine.*—Captain H. S. Black, four months.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. N. C. Cloete, three months' furlough; H. E. Cradock, four months' m.c.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Captain J. H. Hancock, S.C.; Lieut. C. H. Clay, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Captain F. Wyllie, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major H. P. Young, S.C.

## BIRTHS MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### HOME.

#### BIRTHS.

BOURNE—May 6, at Southborough, Tunbridge-Wells, the wife of F. S. A. Bourne, H.M.'s China Consular Service, of a daughter.

CARLISLE—May 1, at 57, Clarendon-road, Holland-park, the wife of Captain Tom Carlisle, of a daughter.

FARRELL—May 5, at West Hampstead, the wife of Captain Gerald H. Farrell, Orderly Officer to H.M. the Nizam, of a daughter.

MITCHELL—May 1, at Wimbledon, the wife of Hugh Mitchell, late Captain R.E., of a son.

MYLNE—May 3, at 13, The Grove, Boltons, South Kensington, the wife of L. H. Mylne, of Beheer, Bengal, of a daughter.

SCUDAMORE—April 26, at Bury St. Edmunds, the wife of Captain F. W. Scudamore, the Suffolk Regiment, of a daughter.

WICKHAM—May 4, at The Arches, Clevedon, Somerset, the wife of W. J. R. Wickham, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

BOYS—PRIME—May 3, at St. John's Church, S.E., Herbert John, son of the late Herbert Boys, Esq., of Eastbourne, to Ada Maria, fourth daughter of Charles Prime, Esq., M.I.C.E., D.P.W., Ceylon.

GILLIES—INNES—May 6, at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Hampstead, the Rev. J. R. Gillies, M.A., Hampstead, to Nora Mary, daughter of the late Surgeon-General Francis William Innes, C.B.

LE BAS—SHAW—May 3, at the Chapel of the Charterhouse, London, Cecil Henry Arthur Le Bas, to Zarita de Gattinara, second daughter of Captain Eyre Massey Shaw, C.B.

### DEATHS.

BRIDGES—May 1, at Falmouth, Ada Harriett Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Major Thomas Walker Bridges, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, and Mary Anne Philippi, his wife, aged 21.

HAYTER—May 1, at Croydon, Colonel Charles George Hayter, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, aged 50; and, on the same day, Laura Helen Hayter, elder children of John Hayter, Esq., late of Harley-street.

HOGG—May 4, suddenly, at Sandy Mount House, Woburn Sands, Maud Edith Hammond, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Melville Hogg, 6th Bombay Cavalry, aged 4.

KENNEDY—May 4, at 38, Green-park, Bath, Eliza Madelina, the wife of Major-General J. D. Kennedy, aged 69.

NICKLE—April 29, at Eversley, Ventnor, Caroline Anne Nickle, widow of the late Major Robert William Duff Nickle, 30th Madras Native Infantry.

RAINCOCK—May 2, in London, Sophia Raincock (late of Rome), last daughter of the late W. Raincock, H.E.I.C., aged 82.

SCOTT—May 3, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Augusta Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late General Sir Hopton Stratford Scott, K.C.B., of Woodville, county Dublin.

TIMBRELL—May 7, at 17, Upper Wimpole-street, Ellen Jennie, eldest daughter of Major-General Timbrell, late Royal Horse Artillery.

WOLFE—May 1, at Surbiton, Surrey, Catherine Wolfe, widow of Capt. H. J. Wolfe, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's Service, aged 92.

WORTLEY—March 30, at Rosslyn House, Grove-end-road, Lieut.-Col. A. H. P. Stuart Wortley, aged 58.

## INDIAN.

### BIRTHS.

ALPHONSO—April 18, at Kurrachee, Sind, the wife of A. G. Alphonso, S.M.D., of a son.

BARRINGTON—May 6, at Meerut, the wife of Surgeon-Major Barrington, of a daughter.

CASTELLI—May 4, at Malabar-hill, Bombay, the wife of Saverio (Xavier) Castelli, of a son.

HOBART-MORRISON—April 30, at Mhow, the wife of Major R. Hobart-Morrison, 18th Hussars, of a son.

NEWDIGATE—April 29, at Gibraltar, the wife of Major-General H. R. L. Newdigate, C.B., of a daughter.

PAINTER—April 18, at Kodaikanal, the wife of the Rev. A. F. Painter, C.M.S., of a son.

PLUMER—April 17, at Aurangabad, the wife of Lieut. T. H. Plumer, 5th Infantry, H.C., of a daughter.

RICHES—April 20, at Parel, Bombay, the wife of Mr. C. H. Riches, of a daughter.

RUSHTON—April 18, at Brooklyn Hall, Byculia, the wife of A. J. Rushton, of a son.

SHAW—April 9, at Dera Ghazi Khan, the wife of Lieut. D. G. L. Shaw, 1st (P.A.V.O.) Punjab Cavalry, of a son.

SHANNAHAN—April 12, at Jhansi, the wife of W. D. Shannahan, Driver, I.M. Railway, of a son.

SKIPWITH—April 20, at Meerut, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Skipwith, R.E., of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

BROUNGER—VANRENNEN—April 10, at St. John's in the Wilderness, Lalitpur, Sydney George Bronger, A.M.I.C.E., younger son of W. G. Bronger, M.I.C.E., late Chief Engineer, Cape Government Railways, to Evelyn C., youngest daughter of the late Captain John Adrian Vanrennen, B.S.C.

SMITH—POWIS—April 10, at St. Paul's Church, Waltham, Clement Ed., son of the late Colonel C. Smith, M.S.C., to Katie Edgell, second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel F. T. Powis, Madras General List.

### DEATHS.

CODY—April 19, at Mhow, C.I., of cholera, Katherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lieut. James and Ellen Cody, aged 17.

HAZLETT—On Easter Sunday, at Coimbatore, Madras, Lionel Henry, son of Surgeon-Major H. J. Hazlett, aged 2.

HOUSDEN—April 11, at Morgha Outpost, Beluchistan, of enteric fever, Alexander Prest Housden, Lieut., 18th Bengal Lancers, aged 25.

JERVIS—April 9, at Calcutta, from the effects of a fall from his horse, Lieut. and Officiating Adjutant Lionel De Rosen Jervis, 2nd Queen's Own Bengal Light Infantry, aged 26.

JOSEPH—April 16, at Bangalore, Catherine, widow of the late Deputy Surgeon-General J. M. Joseph, aged 60.

LUMSDEN—April 14, at the Travellers' Bungalow, Cottyam, James Skene Lumsden, of Chuckara Estate, Peermade, Travancore.

MAYES—April 15, at Delhi, Edith Rachel Sharpe, the wife of J. C. Mayes, Supervisor, D.P.W., aged 22.

QUARRY—April 14, at Cannanore, Malabar Coast, Surgeon-Major C. Quarry, Medical Staff.  
 ROBERTSON—April 9, at Rawal Pindi, G. T. Robertson, Lieut., Northumberland Fusiliers, aged 27.  
 RUTHERFOORD-READE—April 12, at Dinapore, Lieut. P. A. Rutherford-Read, 1st Battalion, the Connaught Rangers, aged 26.  
 YOUNKER—April 16, at Bombay, Mrs. M. Younker, the wife of the late Rev. Augustus Younker, Church Mission Society, Madras, aged 69.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE 33rd Madras Infantry paraded, for the last time, on April 21st on the Fort Glacis, where they had been encamped since their arrival from Moulmein and Port Blair on the 14th. The men fell in in plain clothes, but with arms and accoutrements, the strength being 691 rank and file, 16 native officers, 41 non-commissioned officers, and seven European officers. The disbandment order having been already read to the regiment at Moulmein, the Commandant, Colonel Richmond, made a short speech in Hindustani, which was translated into Tamil, expressing his regret at the disbandment, and wished long life and prosperity to those about to be pensioned. He hoped that the men transferred to other regiments would maintain the good name and soldierlike bearing they had always held in the 33rd Regiment. They then marched into the Fort to deposit their arms and accoutrements.

THE officers have strongly protested against the transfer of band instruments, mess furniture, &c., to the new corps to be formed of Punjabis. The disbandment of this fine regiment is generally considered a great pity. Last year the Commander-in-Chief, at his inspection in Burma, characterised it as the best in discipline, physique, and shooting in the Madras army. For the last three years the regiment has been at the top of the list in shooting. Most of the European officers have volunteered for service with the new local battalions in Burma.

THAT most useful class of non-commissioned officers, paymaster-sergeants, are doomed, the *fat* having gone forth from the Horse Guards that no more appointments to the grade are to be made. At home the changes introduced lately for the payment of troops may render such an order necessary, but in India the case is very different, these non-commissioned officers being the very backbone of regimental pay offices.

FROM Murree comes the story of another case of murder of a Native by a soldier. A private of the Northumberland Fusiliers, while accompanying the baggage, &c., of his regiment is reported by the Lahore paper to have shot the bullock-van driver dead, and wounded another man, on Sunday morning. It appears that the soldier was suffering from fever, and was hurrying the cart-man on; but the latter, about a couple of miles below Tret, unyoked his bullocks and ran away. This seemed to enrage the soldier beyond control, and is the only cause up to the present that is assigned for the unfortunate occurrence.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—We regret to record yet another instance in which a Native has lost his life through the rash and cruel conduct of some English soldiers. On the night of the 7th instant, we learn, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a Native was noticed by a sentry of the Seaforth Highlanders prowling near the lines. He was challenged twice by the sentry, who fired on getting no reply. The man was not hit, and managed to get away, but was subsequently secured by a private of the same regiment. When the shot was fired, it naturally brought to the scene several persons, among whom were three Native caretakers in the employment of the Military Works authorities. They appear to have been taken by the soldiers for bad characters, and were as such at once attacked. To escape the soldiers they ran back to the hut where they had been sleeping, but were followed by the soldiers, who violently assaulted them, and finally brought them as prisoners to the guard-house. All three were badly wounded with sticks and bayonets, and one of them died about 2 A.M., from the effects of the injuries he received. The other two were sent to hospital, where they are now under treatment. The civil surgeon, we are informed, has certified that the deceased died from rupture of the spleen, but his death was undoubtedly accelerated by the existence of two deep punctured wounds in his left side and on his head. The case will be tried by a military court of inquiry.

THE *Indian Planter's Gazette* writes:—“That during the last few years the Behar Light Horse has been slowly but surely deteriorating no one in the district will deny, and no better illustration of this could be quoted than the last inspection at Mozufferpore in February. Among the crowd standing down were dozens of men either actually able-bodied, members of the corps or efficient in every way to join. We do not pretend to know the reason for this unsatisfactory state of things, but simply state the fact that most undoubt-

edly the once strong *esprit de corps* has been allowed to die out in the regiment, and both officers and men seem, with very few exceptions, to have lost heart and interest in the Behar Light Horse. Moreover, very feeble support is being accorded by the members to parades and the general business, without attention to which efficiency cannot be attained. That something is radically wrong cannot be denied, and as in common with all India we should be sorry to see what was once the finest volunteer cavalry in the country die out from sheer inanition, we hold it our duty to appeal to the officers to shake themselves together; to ask them to meet and consult over affairs, and on finding out where the shoe pinches to endeavour to rectify matters ere it be too late.”

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience having been experienced in Bombay on the departure of the last troopship for England by officers from Bengal who had hurried down to the port of embarkation at short notice in obtaining final last pay certificates for Europe, it may be as well to quote the procedure. An officer moved from his station to another, if not on regimental payment, has to obtain a last pay certificate from the Treasury Officer by whom last paid, which has to be sent to the Pay Examiner of the circle, who thereupon issues a last pay certificate, which he forwards to the officer concerned (in nine cases out of ten too late to be of use) for presentation at the port of embarkation to the paymaster there, who finally settles with him and issues a final last pay certificate by which he can only obtain payment in continuation in Europe. There is no reason whatever why the Treasury Officer's last pay certificate should not be acted upon without the intervention of the Pay Examiner and officers saved much inconvenience and annoyance. In the case of an officer embarking at Rangoon direct for Europe he will obtain a final last pay certificate from the circle paymaster there: but should an officer embark at Karachi, then he has the usual amount of red-tape to get through, and has to apply for a last pay certificate to the Pay Examiner of the circle to which he belongs, which in any case means ten days' delay.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the continuance of the system of granting a money allowance to Native troops serving in Baluchistan in lieu of rations in kind. This has been found to be more satisfactory to all concerned than the usual grant of grain compensation for dearness of food. Could not this money payment system be applied to all India?

TWO Colonels' wives in Pindi, says the Lahore paper, have been ably following Lady Roberts' good example in showing much interest in the hospitals this season, the one having handed over a sum of money (the proceeds of some late concerts) to Brigade-Surgeon Churchill for extra improvements and comforts in the hospitals, and the other having a surplus sum in hand from a charitable fund partially re-furnishing the hospital for soldiers' wives and children. We should be glad to have similar news from every military station in India.

THE official statement of the quantity of country salt sold throughout India during the year ending March 31st does not, the *Pioneer* remarks, seem to bear out the wild assertions frequently made regarding restrictions of consumption caused by the recent increase of the duty. On the contrary, we find that the sales amounted to close on four lakhs of maunds more than in the year preceding, the net increase in the duty collected being over nine and a quarter lakhs. The test of consumption, therefore, itself a favourite one with the critics of Government policy in this matter, is far from proving that the increase in the duty has been felt the bitter hardship we are often asked to believe.

THE *Pioneer* asks, is the Governor of Bombay a representative of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress accredited to the Courts of the most puissant rulers of the three hundred States in Kattywar, or is he the Governor of that portion of the Western Presidency? If the latter, how comes it that Lord Reay permitted himself to be addressed as follows by the Chiefs and Princes of Kattywar:—“Your relations in the capacity of the representative of her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress with us and our States have been characterised by a statesmanlike grasp of every question that formed the subject of consideration between us.” When the managers of the Poona Native Institution “humbly and respectfully craved permission to offer heartfelt thanks for the long-wished-for opportunity of submitting a valedictory address,” no one probably requested that this sentence should be re-drafted. But when petty potentates in a portion of the territories administered by a Presidency Government address the head of the Local Government in terms implying that he merely occupies the post of ambassador to their microscopic Courts, it should be somebody's duty to correct the draft before the address itself is enclosed in a silver casket and presented in the durbar-room of Government House.

## A SANITARIUM FOR BURMA.

(FROM TIMES BURMA CORRESPONDENT.)

The want of a sanitarium has been greatly felt in Burma. At present the two nearest hill-stations to Burma are Darjeeling, in the Himalayas, and Coonoor in the Neilgherries. A visit to Darjeeling involves a sea journey for four and a-half days from Rangoon to Calcutta, a delay of a day in Calcutta, and then twenty-six hours by rail from Calcutta to Darjeeling, or, in all, a full week's journey. If a traveller leaving Rangoon for Darjeeling has started from any of the remoter districts of Burma, another week may be added for the time necessary to reach Rangoon and the inevitable delay there. To visit Coonoor involves a sea journey of seven days from Rangoon to Madras, owing to the circuitous route adopted by the steamers plying between Rangoon and Madras. A further two days is necessary to reach Coonoor. These lengthy and expensive journeys make it practically impossible for the great majority of residents in Burma to visit any hill-station for recreation or in search of health. In case of serious illness a visit to Europe is made whenever it is possible, rather than attempt the fatiguing journey necessary to reach Darjeeling or Coonoor.

Prior to the annexation of Upper Burma there was no place in British Burma sufficiently elevated to be beyond fever range. Since the annexation of Thebaw's dominions a large number of sites have become available. There are sites sufficiently elevated to make good hill-stations both in the Shan hills, in the mountains north-east of Bhamo, and in the Kachyen hills. An expedition under Brigadier Gatacre, commanding at Mandalay, and Colonel Strover, Commissioner of the Northern Division, has just returned from exploring the mountains near Bhamo for suitable sites for a sanitarium. Several positions were found, which, with sufficient expenditure in constructing roads and clearing jungle, might be made available for hill-stations in the future. All these localities are, however, under the disadvantages of being extremely difficult of access, at a considerable distance from any railway or river station, only approachable by a tedious journey through difficult country or a malarious *terai*; and in most cases they are situated in the territory of hostile or half-subdued tribes. There is, therefore, no immediate prospect of any of them being made available as a sanitarium.

The Byinge range of hills, recently explored by Mr. Symes, C.I.E., the officiating Commissioner of the Eastern Division of Upper Burma, appear likely to afford a suitable site for a sanitarium, and could be made almost immediately available. Mr. Symes has made an interesting report, which has been published. The Byinge hills form the boundary between the Pyimianana district and the Shan State of Swelon. The range runs north-west and south-east, and is about four miles in length. It consists of a succession of hills, having a height from 5,400ft. to 6,200ft. The summit consists of series of rolling grassy downs, which are described as well adapted for house sites. These hills can be reached at present in two fairly easy marches from the Shwemyo station on the railway from Rangoon to Mandalay. If a good road were constructed from Shwemyo Station to the hills the journey would be considerably shortened. Shwemyo Station is reached from Rangoon in sixteen hours by rail. If the proposed line to the Shan States is made from Shwemyo to Moby—a very likely route—a station might be established within ten miles of the summit of the Byinge hills.

Mr. Symes, who was greatly struck by the survey and climate of the Byinge hills, where he spent some days in January, gave the name of "Bellavista" to the site of his camp on those hills. He reports that in the middle of January a cool, pleasant breeze was blowing. The temperature at noon in the shade was 62 deg., and at midnight 46 deg. The water supply appeared sufficient. A difficulty which occurs in the case of many hill-stations is that the country through which they are approached is feverish. This objection does not appear to exist in the case of the Byinge hills. Mr. Symes was accompanied by Mr. Chomeley, the Assistant Commissioner of the adjoining district, and a party of fifty Burmans. They spent six days in the hills, and Mr. Symes and Mr. Chomeley slept in a small jungle tent. With the exception of one delicate Burman official, who had a slight attack of fever, none of the party suffered in health.

Mr. Symes mentions a fact which, although it can hardly be considered as adding to the capabilities or attractions of the Byinge hills as a sanitarium, will probably attract many visitors in search of sport. Game is plentiful, and Mr. Symes and his party found the hills intersected in all directions by the tracks of elephant, rhinoceros, bison, tiger, deer, and other game. It would probably be difficult to find any other locality in British territory where, in a healthy and pleasant climate, within two easy days' march of a railway station, such an abundance and variety of large game is to be found.

Mr. Symes has applied to the Chief Commissioner for a grant to enable him to construct roads and erect a house on

the Byinge hills, to enable their capabilities as a sanitarium to be further tested. It is to be hoped that this application will be granted.

## WHAT ARE THE HINDUS TO BE?

We translate the following extremely outspoken article from a recent number of the *Swadeshamitran* :—

Why should the Hindus occupy their present position? Such large countries as China and Russia possess independence, and are honoured among nations. Such small countries as England and France also occupy a very good position. But our country, shorn of its glory, has fallen low, and affords cause for reproach and sorrow. Are our countrymen deficient in sense or numbers? Being the inhabitants of a torrid zone, it may be that we are in a slight degree physically weak. Granting that, had we not the advantage of numbers to counteract that evil? Even with the aid of an overwhelming population, why have we not attained a good position? Why is it that we have not only lost our independence by becoming subject to various foreign rulers, but remain contented in our present slavish state, possessing a diversity of languages, religions, customs, manners, and sentiments? If we deeply consider this subject, we may find various causes for it. Some of them may be natural, being based on meteorological conditions, in that we inhabit a torrid climate; but the others are of our own seeking, brought on by our own perverseness and folly. We were ruined by the evil of our ways. It may be asked whether other nations did not possess evil habits, and whether they were not subject to vicissitudes of fortune. We must admit this; but at the same time we should not lose sight of the fact that other nations have ever endeavoured to rectify the evils brought on by their own misconduct and ignorance, and have ever striven after a higher and higher position. But we have at the very beginning adopted certain evil habits. For three thousand years we have been cursed with the system of caste. This is the origin of our evil. As a result of this institution, the Brahmans and Kshatriyas fell out among themselves, and have crippled our fighting power. In a reactionary spirit, Buddhism rose into being, and split the people not only in caste, but in religion, the result being that the old Rajahs fought with each other and brought on their own destruction. More than a thousand years since the great Rajahs in our country had disappeared, and, in their place, petty princes and chiefs assumed authority; and when the Mahomedans invaded the land, neither the petty rulers nor the people had power sufficient to unite and drive the intruders away. The fertility of our country and the habits of our countrymen have united in rendering us weak in body and in mind. Our Rajahs contracted the habit of passing their lives in the harems, while their ministers, the Brahmans, whiled away their time in meditation in the forests. Between the king and his minister, the country was wrecked and became a prey to invaders. Child-marriages had in the meantime become fashionable. The people had become illiterate, and had lost all interest in their country, so much so that they became indifferent as to which ruler reigned over them, and had come to such a pass as to think that their highest happiness was to be let alone by the ruler for the time being. If, in the countries of Europe and other countries, any danger should threaten, the king and the people, we have seen, would make a common cause, and drive away the invading enemy, valuing independence and the honour of their fatherland better than their lives. But in our country, the people have never evinced the idea of defending themselves against foreign aggression; when their king was down, they have not shown the bold spirit to set up another ruler over themselves, and march up to do battle with the enemy. Our people paid tribute to the king, whether he was a Hindu or Mahomedan, sitting on the Hindu throne. Love of country never once entered their hearts. Child-marriages undermined the strength of mind and body of our higher classes; and evil customs arose, which diminished the position and consequence of our women. It is a fact to be well borne in mind, that whichever nation loses respect for its women and denies them education and their rights, that nation is sure to go down. As long as our women enjoyed common rights and privileges, and were not debarred from educating themselves, our country had a name; but when our short-sighted Rishis began to curtail the rights of our women, we began to plunge on our downward course. The evils which have thus been the cause of our dissolution yet dwell with us. But we have happily rid ourselves of one of them. The thousand-and-one petty States which divided the land and cursed it with their tyranny are now no more, and in their place flourishes the one rule of Britain. But the other evils continue in force. The difference of caste is yet supreme. Child-marriages and the subjection of women continue to flourish as ever. The masses are guiltless of having acquired any knowledge, and are sunk in extreme ignorance. All these factors continue yet, and if the

Hindus are to rise at all as a nation in independence and renown, these will have to change. To hope that the Kaling will be born, that the world will be deluged, that the sway of foreigners will cease, that the Brahmans and Kshatriyas will once more rule their own, is the forlorn hope of a blockhead.

#### A NATIVE MILITIA FOR THE PUNJAB.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* is strongly in favour of forming a standing militia in the Punjab. The *Bengalee* thinks it is now time for the Government to enlist educated native gentlemen in the defence of their own country. Already some of the fighting races have lost their martial spirit—a result greatly to be deplored. The *Civil and Military Gazette* very justly observes:—

Everyone who knows anything of the feelings of all classes of Punjabis must know that one of the chief, if not the chief—we might almost even say, the only—complaint which they make of the effects of British rule in the Punjab, is that by denying to them the use of arms in peace-time, it leads the sturdy ryot to forget that he has a man's strength and should have a man's spirit. All that is required in order to maintain the high martial reputation of our fighting Punjab races, without drawing them from their homes or their work, is suitable military encouragement and training. This would be effected by their territorial enrolment in a force of militia. With such a militia in their midst, brothers, cousins and uncles side by side in the ranks, as in the fighting days of yore, and ready as in those days to rally at the given summons in defence of their homes and rulers—with such a force always in their midst and paraded in each district twice a year in all the panoply of war, the Punjab races would never forget their warlike traditions, and we should hear no more of the complaint that British peace is sapping the military strength of the people of this province.

#### OBITUARY.

—o—

##### COLONEL CHARLES HAYTER, C.B.

By his old comrades in arms in India and, indeed, throughout the service, the death of Charles George Hayter, C.B., on the 1st inst., at Croydon, at the age of 50, will be read with sincere sorrow and regret. Distinguished, among the many distinguished men of our Indian Army, he has at last fallen a victim to the treacherous climate of Upper Burma, where so many grand men have now been lost to us. Joining the 34th Madras Light Infantry at the early age of sixteen, in August, 1856, he volunteered for active service during the great Indian Mutiny, and was attached to the Shahabad Field Force under Brigadier-General Douglas. During the campaign 1857-58-59 he was posted to the Madras Rifles, and frequently brought himself to notice by his cool courage and extraordinary daring. He was a born leader of men, and when any difficult or hazardous undertaking had to be carried out Hayter was invariably selected for the duty. Although a lad barely seventeen, those placed under him never hesitated to follow or obey. They had every confidence in his leadership, and he seemed to infuse his own courageous nature throughout the rank-and-file. On one occasion, with a small handful of Sepoys, he surprised and captured the strong rebel post of Maindoorah, capturing and destroying twenty-six large river-boats, and dispersing the enemy with heavy loss. This was in August, 1858. A few days afterwards he was at the taking of Suhar, on the left bank of the Soane, when, with his weakened company, he successfully defended the bridge of boats against enormous odds. We have not space to give his many gallant deeds in detail, but we trust that ere long his eventful and useful life in the service of his country may be duly chronicled. He took part in the actions of Noorpoor, Surragha, and Turcole, when those towns were destroyed. For his services in the N.W. Provinces and in Central India he received the Mutiny medal. When the Bhootan War broke out, five years later, he served with the Eastern Field Force, under General Tombs, G.B., V.C., and it was he who constructed the road over which the successful advance on Dewangeri was made, the capture of which stronghold practically ended the war. For his services in this campaign he received a medal and clasp, and shortly afterwards he was engaged in an expedition against the Naga tribes. For some years he remained in Assam as an assistant commissioner, and frequently distinguished himself in leading successful expeditions against unruly tribes. As an engineer he opened out roads and built bridges, and by his firm and just administration of the law established peace and security in his district. When the Afghan war broke out, in 1878, he returned to active military life, and served throughout the campaign, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the medal and a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy,

besides being thanked by the Governor-General of India in Council for settling claims arising out of that campaign. In 1881 he served in the Mashood Wuzuree Campaign as director of transport, and at the outbreak of the war in Egypt (1882) he was appointed director of transport to the Indian Contingent, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir; mentioned in despatches, C.B., medal and clasp, 3rd class Medjidie and Khedive's star. A characteristic anecdote may be related, showing what a man of action he was. When the expedition left India he remained at Bombay, completing the organisation of his transport. Some thousands of mules had arrived at Suez, but they were not disembarked, owing to the want of lighters, which had been sent for to Ismaliah. Gen. Macpherson was in despair; a whole week had passed, and his force was unable to move. At last Hayter arrived, found a frantic appeal from his general to have his transport landed as soon as possible, and in five minutes the mule drivers were landed and distributed along the shore. Then he signalled to the transport to "throw all the mules overboard." This was done at once, and, with the exception of three, all swam to the shore safely, and were captured by their drivers. The next morning the column moved on! Shortly after the Egyptian Campaign Colonel Hayter was appointed a colonel on the staff, and was actively employed against the Tavoy rebels, receiving a medal and clasp for his Burmese service. When Brigadier-General Wolsley returned to England last year Colonel Hayter was appointed to the command at Bhamo; but a long life of exposure and incessant hard work, coupled with the deadly climate of that terrible district, told on his naturally strong constitution, and he only reached England to die. Strange to say, his sister died almost at the same moment, and both were laid to rest in the same grave at the Croydon Cemetery on Saturday last.—*Broad Arrow.*

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday rose 1-16, otherwise there was no change. Mysore Shares were last quoted 6 1-16 to 6 3-16 x new, Nundydroog 2 to 2½, Indian Consolidated 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., Balaghat-Mysore (New) 9s. 6d. to 10s., Ooregum Ordinary 2 1-16 to 2 3-16, ditto Preference 2 to 2½, Devala-Moyar 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d., Nine Reefs New (11s. paid) 6s. to 6s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 10s. 6d. to 11s., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s., South-east Mysore 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., Indian Glenrock 1s. to 1s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 13s. to 14s., New South-east Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. 6d. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s.

So far as legislative business is concerned, the Simla season promises to be a quiet one. During the last few weeks in Calcutta most of the urgent measures were dealt with by Government, and the programme now before them is not very formidable. The Leper Bill is still in abeyance, and until the opinions of local Governments and Administrations are received will remain so. The Factory Bill, as has already been announced, is postponed till the cold weather of 1890-91. The Cantonment Bill, so far as it relates to house property, will, however, most likely be executive discussed and passed, while the amendment to the Merchants' Shipping Bill will also probably receive attention.

THE question whether the Madras Surgeon-General's family is entitled to travelling expenses when accompanying him to and from the seat of Government, has been settled by the Supreme Government. It has been decided that such expenses are admissible to and from Ootacamund, if the Surgeon-General's stay in Madras exceeds four months.

A DUEL AT PONDICHERY.—On the evening of Sunday, April 13th, while the Zouave band was playing at the Place Dupleix, the public were treated to a pugilistic encounter between a gentleman and a military officer. The latter it appears had challenged the former to fight a duel a day or two previously, and as the gentleman declined to have anything to do with so dangerous an undertaking, the officer took occasion to offer him a public insult at the band stand. From high words they came to blows, and not content with this, a duel was arranged between them, to take place in the Jardin du Roi, at 2.30 P.M., on Tuesday, April 15th. Accordingly at the time and place appointed, the combatants met with their respective seconds, and the encounter began. The military officer had the advantage over his opponent, whom he wounded in the fore-arm, and honour having been declared satisfied by the drawing of blood, the affair terminated.

A GOOD many suggestions have been made regarding the name for the services hitherto known as Uncovenanted, and now the Association moving for inquiry into the grievances has taken to calling itself "The European Civil Services Association," a name which has never been generally adopted. A correspondent suggests that the body of officers in question should call themselves in the aggregate "The Departmental Services." This term is short and compact; it includes all; it is descriptive; it is strictly true; it makes no invidious distinctions; and it draws no comparisons.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 5, Kirby Hall (s.), Bombay.  
BOMBAY.—May 2, Netherby Hall (s.), Liverpool; 8, City of Agra (s.), Clyde.  
CALCUTTA.—May 2, Clan Sinclair (s.), Liverpool; 3, City of Calcutta (s.); 6, Chyebassa (s.), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 3, Shanghai (s.), Bombay; 2, City of Edinburgh (s.), Bombay; 3, Clan Macintosh (s.), Calcutta; 6, Aston Hall (s.), Bombay; 8, City of Bombay (s.), Calcutta.  
BOMBAY.—May 1, Douro (s.), Hull.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

*S.s. Bengal*, from London, May 16.

For Gibraltar: Dr. A. Bruce Low, Mr. and Mrs. Wildbore, Gunner Pinnock, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Britton.  
For Malta: Corporal C. W. Cass, Miss Faron, Mr. Wyatt.  
For Colombo: Mr. V. A. Julius, Mrs. Pickford.  
For Calcutta: Mrs. Ormerod and infant, Mrs. Hughes Garbett, Mrs. C. T. Gaddes, Mr. Dockerill, Dr. Inman Welch, Dr. J. Perkins.

*S.s. Oceana*, from London, May 16; from Brindisi, May 26.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dugdale.  
For Bombay: Mr. G. A. Ward, Lieut. S. D. Ketchen, Mr. E. S. Dun, Lieut. H. M. MacTier, Lieut. A. H. Browne, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. J. Crofts, Mr. G. R. Duncan, Lieut. J. R. Wyndham, Capt. Webber, Col. G. D. Wahab, Mr. J. W. Collett, Mr. Thornley, Mrs. Eyre and two children, Mr. Leveroy. From Brindisi: Rev. J. Beck, Dr. Cooke, Mr. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Tisdall, Mr. Gerrard, Hon. Justice Parsons, Mrs. Parsons, Mr. Naylor, Capt. W. C. Ross, Mr. Westmacott, Col. Benson, Mr. G. G. Corbett, Mr. Cantopher, Mr. H. J. Raines.  
For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Pitfield.  
For Alexandria: Miss Roper, Capt. Tobins.  
For Madras (via Bombay): Dr. E. Chester, Mr. John Weir.

*S.s. Sutlej*, from London, May 22; from Brindisi, June 2.

For Bombay: Surg.-Major Barker, Capt. E. Lawford, Mr. Finnigan, Mr. W. H. Barden, Capt. F. H. Seymour, Mr. R. Morgan. From Brindisi: Mr. W. Smith.  
For Gibraltar: Gunner Smith.  
For Madras (via Bombay): Mr. A. Corben. From Brindisi: Mr. W. Goodrich.  
For Port Said: Col. Buchanan.  
For Malta: Mr. W. Howard.  
For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. F. Taylor.

*S.s. Shannon*, from London, May 30.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. B. Oldham.  
For Gibraltar: Col. A. G. Wauchope.

*S.s. Massilia*, from London, May 30; from Brindisi, June 9.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Carver. From Brindisi: Dr. Hill, Surg.-Major C. H. Joubert, Mr. M. H. Jackson.  
For Colombo: From Venice: Hon. Justice Clarence.

*S.s. Pekin*, from London, June 5; from Brindisi, June 16.

For Bombay: Col. F. W. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Mullaly, Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite. From Brindisi: Mr. E. S. Llewellyn, Mr. and Mrs. White, Capt. F. H. Hancock, Mr. A. J. Hogg, Mr. Ewbank, Lieut. Foord, Surg.-Major R. D. Murray, Mr. Blennerhasset.  
For Aden: From Brindisi: Mrs. Jopp, Miss Mennie.  
For Gibraltar: Gunner Rouse.

*S.s. Mirzapore*, from London, June 13.

For Colombo: Mr. R. Gatehouse.

*S.s. Arcadia*, from London, June 13; from Brindisi, June 23.

For Bombay: Mr. W. B. Baker, Rev. J. M. Walker, Dr. Drury. From Brindisi: Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, Surg.-Major W. F. Burnett, Capt. H. Lawson, Mr. Talbot, Mr. H. Barlow, Mr. A. F. Campbell.

*S.s. Oriental*, from London, June 20; from Brindisi, June 30.

For Bombay: Mr. James, Mr. F. R. Tebbis, Mr. Duxbury. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. H. Wright, Sir Harry Prendergast, Mr. A. Martindale, Mr. Harold King.

*S.s. Khedive*, from London, June 27.

For Gibraltar: Surg. R. Cotell.  
For Calcutta: Rev. J. M. Macdonald.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, from London, May 22.

For Colombo: Major Yerbury, R.A.  
For Madras: Mrs. F. G. Preston, Mr. W. Rowett, Mr. J. H. Frenberth.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, from London, June 20.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Baker.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rosetta*, Capt. G. W. Brady, at Bombay, April 21.

From London: Mrs. Clothier, Rev. A. E. Day, Mr. and Mrs. T. Spratt, Miss Carr, Mr. W. C. McDowell, Mr. F. Austin, Mr. M. Innes, Mr. W. M. Ross, Mr. W. R. Brown, Col. C. C. Campbell, Major H. M. Rose, Mr. Hussey, Mr. Collingwood, Mr. and Mrs. Heaton, Dr. Powell, Mrs. L. Lye, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Donovan.

From Brindisi: Mr. Mein, Mr. MacLean, Col. R. A. Sargeant, Mr. A. Lawson, Surg.-Major Caldecott, Rev. H. G. Gray, Surg.-Major Conry, Major Money, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Sunawalla, Major Symonds.  
From Malta: Mrs. Nairne.

From Aden: Brig.-Gen. Sanford, Brig.-Gen. Nairne, Capt. Mercer, Mr. McConkey, Rev. W. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee and four children.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. P. Harris, at Brindisi, May 2.

From Bombay: Col. T. Oldham, R.E., Mr. A. Ewbank, Dr. O. Codrington, Surg.-Gen. and Mrs. W. A. Thomson, Mr. F. S. Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Little, Mr. C. W. Odling, Mr. D. B. Horn, Mr. W. N. Boutflower, Mr. F. Benson, Mr. L. N. Broome, Mr. Slater, Mr. R. G. C. Westbrook, Col. J. Cook, Capt. W. J. Montessor, Col. and Mrs. Hatchell, Miss Hatchell, Mr. and Mrs. James Jardine, Mr. T. Nowroji Furdoonji, Mr. Illies, Mr. Eyre Coote, Mr. F. W. Fox, Col. H. M. Buller, Brig.-Surg. A. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Patch, Mr. H. C. Dumbell, Mr. H. R. King, Dr. C. Mallins, Mr. T. R. Peacock, Capt. and Mrs. Ozzard and two children, Mrs. W. Pendlebury and child, Rev. F. James, Rev. F. Edwards, Major M. L. Barlow, Col. A. R. T. MacRae, Mr. M. P. M. Bhatt, Mr. A. MacMillan, Mr. W. W. Black, Mrs. Dobbs, Major R. B. Burnaby, Mr. J. C. Anderson, Mr. B. Macmaster, Mr. J. Duffus. For London: Mr. R. Aitkin, Mr. M. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Kuriason, Com. Boldero, Col. F. T. Edden, Mrs. Bonham Carter and infant, Mrs. M. G. Gerard, Mrs. Iredell and infant, Mr. W. Fraser, Mrs. N. Franks, Miss Ringer, Miss James, Mr. J. H. Edwards, Mr. W. J. Green, Mrs. H. S. Symonds, Rev. W. Jukes, Mr. W. Ashdown, Miss Malbert, Rev. J. and Mrs. Parsons and two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilcox, Mrs. Davidson and family, Mrs. Ashby, Mrs. Bryce, Mr. Randall, Mr. Timens, Miss Lily Johnston, Mr. W. H. James, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Durrant, Mr. R. L. Ker, Mrs. W. Scott, Major J. Fletcher, Mrs. Bellasis and infant, Mrs. W. B. Wright and infant, Mr. J. P. Wilson, Mr. Steward, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Taylor and child, Mr. J. Stansfeld, Mrs. Higgins and family, Mr. T. R. Smith, Miss Chimery, Mr. J. Francis, Dr. Bola Math, Mr. W. Maybery, Mr. M. Iamari, Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr. F. A. Bethune, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, Mr. W. Fenton, Mr. A. Randall, Mr. H. C. Watt, Mr. G. Napier, Mr. R. Mahoney, Mr. Littlefair.

From Aden: For London: Sergt. Murphy.

From Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Stephens. For London: Mr. G. Sewell, Mr. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Thurston, Mr. Thorowgood, Miss M. Brown, Mr. N. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Warrens, two Messrs. Smith, Mr. J. R. Mitchell, Mr. Annerley.

From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Miss Pease, Mrs. H. C. Pease, Rev. R. A. C. Bevan, Mrs. Low, Mr. J. Low, Mr. Bayard, Miss Hunter, Mr. Rocca Serra, Mr. Frank. For London: Mr. Cash, Mr. Muir, Mr. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nepaul*, Capt. A. B. Daniell, at Gravesend, May 7.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Clay, Mrs. Law and family, Mr. and Mrs. Seaton and family, Mrs. Evans Gordon, Mr. Saunders and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Cheetham and two infants, Mr. Ferrand, Mr. and Mrs. Aitken and infant, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Carpill, Mrs. Fairweather and family, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Cowburn, Mr. Pike, Mr. Warren Johns, Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson, Miss Kerr, Mr. Steinberg, Mr. and Miss Neuville, Miss Hall.

From Ismailia: Mr. Gilford, Mr. Powell, Mr. Tagg, Col. and Mrs. Colville, Miss Pike.

From Madras: Mr. Donoghue.

From Colombo: Sir W. Gregory, Mrs. Spooner and child.

From Bombay: Mr. Craw, Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. A. Wilson.

From Suez: Mr. Chauntler.

From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Meredith.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, at Marseilles, May 5.

From Bombay: Mrs. Alexander and child, Mr. C. E. Biddulph, Major Carpenter, Mrs. Henslowe, two Misses Henslowe, Mr. and Mrs. Kinlock, Miss Kinlock, Mrs. Kirkpatrick and three children, Mrs. Knyvett and two children, Master Knyvett, Col. Maunsell, Mrs. Maunsell, Miss McPhine, Rev. R. Winsor, Mrs. Winsor, Master David Winsor, Master Frederick Winsor.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, April 25.

For Brindisi: Mr. Lewis Moore, Major Dawson, Mr. R. N. Mudholkar, Mr. A. E. Silk, Dr. E. A. Lawrie, Mr. M. V. Joshi, Lieut. Col. W. G. Cumming, Mr. T. A. Bulkley and two Misses Bulkley, Major W. W. Cole, Mr. G. Rennie, Mr. J. Marcus, Mr. J. Scott, Col. A. D. Hawes, Mr. W. Murray.

For Marseilles: Mr. Geo. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. W. Richardson and infant, Mr. C. G. Blathwayt, Mrs. Branson, Mr. Noad, Mr. Geo.

Kittredge, Mr. Pickering Clarke, Mr. F. C. Gates, Mr. and Miss Thompson, Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton, Mrs. Mainwaring, Mr. A. Newell Tuck, Col. Atkins, Mr. F. Stevens.

For London: Mr. W. Pennington, Mr. W. Henvey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barclay and two children, Major Brunker, Mrs. Richards, child and infant, Mr. R. Trevelthick, Mrs. and Miss Wright, Miss Barlett, Lieut. Birdwood, Capt. A. C. Connell, Mr. Gulam Mustaffa, Mr. McMillan.

For Suez: Mr. Renard, Mr. A. Trimborn.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Captain R. Harvey, from Bombay, May 2.

For London: Mrs. Lock and child, Mrs. Campbell, child and infant, Mr. H. C. B. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. Lamarque, Miss Little, Mr. and Mrs. T. Walsh, two children and infant, Major and Mrs. E. A. Fraser, Mrs. Broadhurst and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. Blyth, Miss Anderson, Mr. W. Siddons, Col. and Mrs. W. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ross, Rev. Frank Penny, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. H. Blore, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Griffin and infant, Mr. F. M. Grey, Mrs. Maitland and five children, Major W. M. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carey and infant, Miss Phillips, Miss Brodie Hunt, Miss Nellie Smith, Mr. H. F. Stacey, Mr. and Mrs. Hiscocks, Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. J. F. Barter, Mrs. Craigie, Miss Cordue, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Hudson, Miss Burgess, Miss Mertons, Miss Macdonald Ritchie, Miss Field, Miss Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Taylor, Mrs. Dougherty, two Misses Dougherty, Miss Clark, Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. Stevenson, Mrs. Sunderland, Mr. P. Knox Thomas, Col. W. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Beardmore, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Kench, Mrs. Steel, Mr. W. Cruickshank, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Hume and infant, Capt. Brazier Creagh.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. S. Talbot, Mr. C. Weidmann, Mr. H. A. Pittman, Major and Mrs. F. S. Mackintosh, Mr. F. Brownrigg, Mr. W. E. Hartt, Major Hale, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. C. Hutchinson, Mr. R. H. Seaton, Lady Elliott, Mrs. J. W. Orr, Mr. H. F. House, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rivett Carnac, Mr. A. West, Mr. C. T. G. Lester, Madame Bruel, Mr. Geo. Whyte, Mr. Focke, Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell, Mr. W. O. Gibson, Mr. Eardley Norton, Surg.-Major M. D. Moriarty.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, May 9.

For London: Rev. and Mrs. E. Diez, Mrs. E. A. Hall and infant.  
For Brindisi: Mr. Laidlaw, Mr. Branson, Mr. Halliday, Mr. E. Simpson.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rome*, Capt. A. W. Adamson, from London, May 8; from Brindisi, May 19.

For Gibraltar: Sergt. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Watson, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Mocatta, Mrs. H. Woolger, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Colby, Mr. C. Hutchins, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. W. J. Lovett, Mr. J. Levy, Sister Annias, Col. and Mrs. Harman, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Horne, Mr. J. L. Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Boulnois.

For Bombay: Mr. E. Pears, Mrs. J. Nugent, Mrs. Candy, Major A. A. Garstin, Mr. and Mrs. Asquith and two infants, Col. H. F. Pearson, Mrs. Kelly, Corporal W. Beldam, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lane, Rev. H. Nelson. From Brindisi: Syud Hussein, Lieut. Robertson, Lieut. H. Clowes, Mr. H. J. Rainey, Mrs. Moore, Mr. G. P. Ashdown, Mrs. Liebe.

For Madras (via Bombay): Mrs. R. V. Lloyd, Lieut. H. St. G. Thomas.

For Malta: Gen. Meyrick, Mr. F. Mitchell, Mr. G. P. Edwards, Mr. B. German, Miss Thelvall, Dr. J. J. Dinnis, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Webb, Mr. Fraser, Mr. C. S. Woodwright, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. A. F. Walbrook, Mr. S. Tucker.

For Ismailia: Mr. J. S. Wood.

For Port Said: Mr. H. Mills.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, from London, May 9.

For Aden: Capt. J. Mosse.

For Madras: Miss Pease.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. Whitby Smith, Mr. J. V. Le Grand, Mr. F. Carratt.

For Colombo: Mr. J. Partridge, Mr. H. Gibbons.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, from London, May 10.

For Bombay: Mr. J. E. Boucher.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, from London, May 10.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. C. Kelly.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Peninsular*, Captain W. J. Webber, May 13.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Jones and child, Major Babington Peel, Mrs. Henry and four children, Master M. Henry, Mrs. Bedford, child and infant, Rev. J. P. Graham, Mr. Arthur Brooks, Mr. D. M. Scobie, Col. O. A. Bayly, Mrs. E. Holding, Mr. F. M. Fish, Mrs. Robert Shutt and child, Mr. S. and Miss Parkington, Mrs. Anderson, Rev. and Mrs. E. Mortimer, Rev. R. L. Page, Mr. J. J. L. Davis, Mrs. G. W. Pitt, two children and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Cotgrave, Rev. E. S. Hall, Rev. F. Craven, Miss Lely, Miss Harris, Dr. H. L. Ansted, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Mackenzie.

For Marseilles: Mr. E. Gibson, C.S., Mrs. Conlan and child, Mr. H. S. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. T. Yorke Smith, Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. Edgell, Major-General C. A.

Goodfellow, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Mr. A. L. Harvey, Mrs. Lonsdale, Mr. Charles Nicond, Mr. G. A. Charpie, Madam Conroy, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Byrne, Major Vincent, Mr. F. H. Lowinski, Major and Mrs. D. W. K. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Walker and child, Mr. Noel Fenwick, Col. Becher, Mr. Le Marchand, Mr. A. C. Parmenides, Mr. G. Monro, Capt. H. Stockley, Mr. James Broadbent, Mr. H. W. Boileau, Mr. and Mrs. P. Benn and child, Mr. E. Silinger, Col. and Mrs. Gordon Young, Mr. H. R. Cobbold, Hon. F. L. Latham, Miss Latham, Col. Steel, Mr. O. Marden, Capt. R. G. McLeod.

Per s.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, May 16.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Oliver, Mrs. Machonachie, Mr. B. Egerton, Mr. Luke, Mrs. Denison and family, Mr. Sayed M. Hak, Mrs. Freed and four children, Mr. J. Borges, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Freeborn, Mr. H. G. D. La Fonche, Mrs. La Fonche and three children.

For Brindisi: Lieut.-Col. W. Cooke, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. W. Porteous, Mr. John Lees, Mr. Muspratt, Mr. Leighton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson.

Per s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. J. Reeves, May 23.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. H. B. Allen, Mr. V. A. Reddie.

## AN ESSAY ON INFLUENZA.

A Babu, who styles himself an F.A., a few days ago applied for a post worth Rs. 25 per month. The head of the Department, who is of a very humorous nature, told him to write an essay on influenza. Pen, ink, and paper being supplied him, the following was the result:—

Sir,—As I am requested by your honor to write an essay on influenza all I can say is that this infernal Epidemic, which has fallen on our mother country like a great calamity, is caused by the concentrated efforts of minute bacus of the animalculæ tribe of unforeseen microscopical animal life. Like the old plagues of Egypt it is deteriorating in the extreme, carrying its enormous degenerating contamination through every household families, not excepting your humble servant, who has suffered too much the details of fever in its augmented state with a pertinacity that would have done the heart of Euscapalius good to have interviewed.

Notwithstanding, nevertheless I am now all square, your honor, enjoying salubrity of health, hence my ability to write this hard subject matter.

Although this infernal, inhuman disease, is not dangerous except for the old decrepit one-foot-in-the-grave sort of paralytic people, yet is fraught with too great after-consequences, such as Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Catarrh, *et hoc genus omne* (you see I am veiled in few Latin terms), causing thereby some care to be taken with ourselves afterwards.

It is great, great pity your honor asked me to write such kind of great difficult, inexperienced task. No B.A. I am sure would be spritely enough to undertake such eccentric task without purloining his intellectual faculties to the utmost tension.

Your honor will kindly excuse my writing to a greater length, although I could give much information on the statistic of this great and downfelling disease on bed with all items of fever and nose running all day and night, my wife is still suffering, but I am earnestly working the oracle with the Gods to minimise the malady by giving alms and all things to poor helpless beggars asking much, from your humble servant who is at present greatly impecunious for want of job, two children besides wife and myself to feed and one more child coming soon yet unborn owing to wife's fault.

Hoping to be favoured by your kind consideration.

THE Municipal authorities of Pondicherry have come across some very valuable solid masonry pillars and columns carved out of pure granite. It is supposed that they form the surplus stock of the columns obtained from the once famous temple of Ginghee, and which now ornaments the Place Dupleix.

THERE seems reason to believe that rubies exist in Burma outside of the area which has acquired so much interest as the Ruby Mines District. Persistent rumours of long standing point to several mines in the Shan States, where the inhabitants are deterred by superstition from gathering the precious stones. In one case in particular a valuable mine is believed to be jealously guarded by supernatural beings, and a story is related of these spirits overtaking a party of ruby-thieves and recovering their booty. When we remember how successfully the old buccaneers kept adventurers off from the caves and islands where their treasure was concealed by murdering a man, and charging his spirit to guard the spot, we may easily believe that interested parties have spread weird stories about ruby mines known to them, so that the fact of the existence of the mines has become involved in mystery, and the place where they are is not to be found except by systematic investigation.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—April 20.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 99½	to	100
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	100½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	95
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	103	to	—
Cocra's Splaining Bonds ...	104	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Ra. 500	6 pr. ct.	92½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct.	98½
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	91½
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai ...	all	17½ pr. ct.	11
Banking Corporation ...	all	5 pr. ct.	170
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	—

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akhar ...	1,250	125	—
A'hort ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	225
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	127½
Breul's Cawnpore Press ...	200	16	90
C. J. Limited ...	1,880	25	425
Colaba ...	all	12	—
Dholleria Ginning ...	1,000	180	1,275
East India ...	8,500	100	1,150
Fort ...	all	50	625
French ...	500	—	425
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	450	40	—
Khangam ...	125	7½	—
Mercantile ...	400	50	440
Motusil Co. ...	all	25	170
Munmar M. ...	500	45	555
New Berar ...	125	11	87½
New Indian ...	400	40	370
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
S. Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	120	1,250
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	750	50	460
Sind ...	all	09	62½
Wolkart ...	—	—	—

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Abmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	100
Alhance Spinning ...	all	20	450
Albert Edward Mills ...	800	20	—
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	65
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	—	—
Ld. (Bellary) ...	1,000	—	—
Bhownagur Mills ...	1,000	25	600
Bombay United ...	600	45	870
Central India ...	1,000	40	420
Coori Mills ...	all	—	—
D. Spinning ...	1,000	50	850
Dhruv Mills ...	all	25	480
Empress Co. ...	1,000	25	440
Framjee Petit ...	400	—	—
Golam Baba ...	1,000	20	110
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	80	700
Hindustan ...	500	—	—
Hingrayhat Mill ...	1,000	80	760
Hyderabad Spinning ...	500	35	830
Imperial Cotton ...	1,000	50	850
Indian Manufacturing ...	500	25	480
James Greaves ...	1,000	—	—
Jaffer Ali ...	1,000	45	770
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	50	540
Khandesh ...	1,000	40	525
Khatia Mackunjee ...	100	5	146
Loopold ...	1,000	100	1,825
Madras United ...	1,000	—	—
Mahalaxmi ...	1,000	50	1,125
Manockjee Petit ...	250	5	90
Mazagor ...	1,000	75	1,500
Morarji Goculdass ...	100	—	—
Nalgam ...	1,000	—	—
National ...	1,000	25	250
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	640
Oriental ...	625	10	350
Parell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	500	—	—
Prince of Wales ...	1,000	25	1,500
Sassoon ...	1,000	60	1,250
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	80	850
Sunderdas ...	500	15	110
Southern India ...	250	12½	205
Southern Mahatras ...	1,000	35	350
Victori. Mills ...	1,000	25	400
Western India ...	—	—	—

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con-	solidated Stock	1,080-15	5 pr. ct.	2,375
Do New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	—	—
Do. do.	65-7-3	do.	—	—
Do. do.	1-13-1	do.	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co...	—	do.	—	—
New £12 Shares	196-5-6	—	—	465

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	84
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,200
Indian Gr. & S. Assn ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping... ..	800	60
Kemp & Co. ...	175	362
Mechanics' Bldgs. Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	30	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,270
Thacker and Co. ...	25	115

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

## CALCUTTA.—April 21.

P.O.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Ra. 100	9 to 100	10
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	—	—	—
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	—	—	—
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	101	8 to 101	10
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	101	8 to 101	10
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1880) ...	100	0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	104	0 to 103 8
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	101	8 to 101 12
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	101	8 to 101 12
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	102	4 to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	102	8 to —
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	99	12 to —

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	115 to —
Allahabad ...	100	200 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	165 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	980 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	172½ to —
Himalaya ...	100	125 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	106 to —
National of India ...	£12½	165 to 170
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	110 to 112
Sims Bank Corporation ...	—	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	63 to —

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	86 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Ra. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	185 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	103 to 104
Bengal Coal ...	100	1,800 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface	17s. 6d.	12 to —
A. shares) ...	—	—
Do. D. deferred B. Shares ...	£1	2½ to —
Bengal Mills ...	£10	170 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	78 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	405 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	61 to 62
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	100 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100	180 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	97 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	127 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	116 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	87 to 81
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	135 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	65 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	175 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	83 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100	200 to 202
Gouropore ...	100	125 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	81 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	122 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	86 to 87
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	82 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	220 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	187 to 138
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	148 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	95 to 96
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	183 to —
Ramkisthore Press ...	100	86 to —
Raneesgunge Coal Association ...	100	62 to —
Riverside Press ...	100	63 to 69
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	800	250 to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	98 to 93
Strand Bank Press ...	100	84 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	98 to —

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amuckle ...	100	59 to —
Acruptipore (Cachar) ...	100	45 to —
Assam ...	£20	600 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	83 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	45 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	32 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	185 to —
Do. contributory ...	100	93 to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	28 to 29
Central Cachar ...	200	100 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	23 to 22
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	38 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	25 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	— to —
Coochees (Cachar) ...	100	15 to —
Darjiling ...	100	122 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	45 to —
Dehra Dun ...	100	45 to —
Dhawal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	96 to —
Dhansiri ...	100	40 to 45
Durrug (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	80 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	36 to —

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Gliele (Darjiling) ...	130	58 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	130	180 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	30 to 32
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	48 to —
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	74 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	130 to —
Jellapore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	12 to 13
Kangra Valley ...	100	— per
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	61 to 63
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	77 to 78
Do. contributory ...	200	57 to 58
Kursong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	195 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet) ...	100	50 to 51
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	49 to —
Loobah ...	100	130 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assa. n) ...	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	Liquidation.
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 12
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	115 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	105 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	Nominal.
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	34 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to —
Pattureah (Syhet) ...	100	38 to 40
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	53	22 to 23
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murnah ...	100	83 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to 49
Soom (Darjiling) ...	130	80 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	67 to 68
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	88 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to 100
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	181 to 185
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to —

## LONDON.—May 12.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all p.c. ...	99½ to 99½
3 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	108 to 108½
Do. October 10, 1892 ...	— to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	106 to 106
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	107 to 109

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	122 to 125
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	134 to 136
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	130	102 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	130	133 to 136

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	99 to	101
Bengal Central, Lm., Sha. ...	5	5½ to	6
B. B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	189 to	191
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	23½ to	24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1935...	—	24 to	25
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	28 to	29
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4½ p.c.	—	114 to	118
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	174 to	176
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	149 to	151
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	141 to	143
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	135 to	137
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	— to	—
Rohilk and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	114 to	116
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100	100	24 to	25
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	27½ to	28½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	181 to	138
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd. ...	20	116 to	117
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	121 to	123
West of India Port, Ltd. ...	30	113 to	115

SENT CARRIAGE PAID AT OUR RISK

**J. B. DENT & SONS,****ENGLISH LEVER WATCH  
MANUFACTURERS,****IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS,**

AND

**189, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON,  
ENGLAND,**

SUPPLY THEIR CELEBRATED

**CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER  
WATCH for £5.****Warranted for Five Years.**

This Watch deserves the name given it. **THE CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER OF THE WORLD**, highest finish, jewelled in every part, Chronometer balance, full capped movement, sterling Silver Cases, with unbreakable Crystal Glass face, last a lifetime. In 18-carat Gold Cases, £12.

Gentleman's strong, reliable Sterling Silver Lever Watches from £2 2s., sent carriage paid at our risk. Our Lady's Watches, in beautifully Chased Cases, at the same reduced price.

Send for J. B. Dent and Sons' Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewellery, Electro Plate, &c., &c., sent free by post.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to J. B. Dent and Sons, at the General Post Office, London, addressed to J. B. Dent and Sons, British Empire, London and Provincial Watch Manufactory, 189, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

**GEO. DAVIES & SON,****NAVAL & MILITARY SHIRT TAILORS,  
HOSIERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,****29, NORTH AUDLEY ST., OXFORD ST.,  
LONDON, W.**

Outfits to all Parts of the World on the most Reasonable Terms with Despatch.

**NOW READY.**

Fifth Thousand. Cloth. One Shilling.

**PUDDINGS & SWEETS.**

BEING

**Three Hundred & Sixty-Five Receipts,**

APPROVED BY EXPERIENCE.

BY

**LUCY JONES.****OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.**

"Those whom the matter concerns will find a faithful and fertile source of information."—**SATURDAY REVIEW.**

"Contains a fresh recipe for every day of the year, is clearly printed, and of a handy size. The recipes are clearly set forth, and likely to be of practical assistance to cooks and housewives, since they have all been approved by experience."—**THE CATERER.**

"A useful little cooking book."—**HOME NEWS.**

"Miss Lucy Jones' 365 receipts are admirable for their terseness and for the ease with which they can be understood. This handy book is a veritable treasure to young housekeepers."—**PUBLIC OPINION.**

"The collection, as a whole, in this handy and useful volume will be highly prized."—**BRITISH WEEKLY.**

"We could not recommend a better work."—**ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE.**

"A considerable number of the recipes are out of the ordinary run, and those which we have examined in detail appear to be constructed on sound principles."—**MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.**

"Will be found extremely serviceable."—**METROPOLITAN.**

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, Waterloo Place.

**NOW READY.**

Demy 8vo., with Oblong 8vo. Atlas. Price, the Two Vols., cloth, 30s.

THE

**CULTIVATED ORANGES AND LEMONS**

OF

**INDIA AND CEYLON.**

*With Researches into their Origin, and the Derivation of their Names, and other Useful Information.*

WITH AN

**Atlas of 259 Plates and Descriptive Letterpress.**

BY

**E. BONAVIA, M.D.,****Brigade Surgeon, Indian Medical Service.****CONTENTS:**

CHAPTER.

- I. The Seville Group.
- II. The Khatta Group.
- III. The Portugal and Malta Group.
- IV. The Amilbed and Pummelo Group.
- V. The Suntara Group.
- VI. The Mandarin and Keonly Group.
- VII. The Thambiri Group.
- VIII. The Citron Proper.
- IX. The Lemon Group.

CHAPTER.

- X. The Lima and Lime Proper.
- XI. The Cultivation of the Orange, Lemon, &c.
- XII. The Uses and Commercial Products of the Citrus.
- XIII. The Orange and Lemon Trade of India.
- XIV. The Morphology of the Citrus.
- XV. Discussion of the Origin of the Citrus in India and the Derivation of its Vernacular Names.

**APPENDIX.**

Containing a translation of the Chapters on the Citrus in the "*Flora of Amboyna*," by Rumphius, besides information which may be useful to Planters and Commercial People in India, and to Future Investigators of the Natural History of the Citrus.

**LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE,  
PALL MALL, S.W.; and  
CALCUTTA, 7, WELLESLEY PLACE.**

**ADOPTED AS A PRIZE BOOK BY THE SCHOOL BOARD.**

In Six Volumes. Each Volume complete in itself. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. each volume, or £1 1s. the set,

**The Parents' Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction.**

BY

**MARTHA HILL and FRIENDS.****NEW EDITION.**

EDITED BY

**CONSTANCE HILL.**

The *School Board Chronicle* says:—"It is a library of bright, lively, wholesome reading in short pieces—about twenty separate tales, fables, poems, articles, and sketches to the volume. Now that the work has been so handsomely and happily revised, no school library will be quite what it should be without it."

The *Guardian* says:—"We hope that the children of the present generation will welcome, as we remember doing, 'The Parents' Cabinet.' So much did we love the book that the sight is a real refreshment."

The *Englishwoman's Review* says:—"The work will be prized, we believe, by a new circle of readers for its own sake, as well as by those who re-read it to recall the impressions of their childhood."

The *Scotsman* says:—"All the articles are written in popular language, being well brought within the capacity of those for whom the work has been compiled. . . . Will prove one of the most popular productions of the season for the rising generation."

The *Daily News* says:—"Each book is complete in itself, in token of which the order is indicated, not by figures, but by stars. . . . Mrs. Hill was the inventor of this convenient method. . . . May be separated without assuming the appearance of odd volumes."

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.





# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show him!! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human pair?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**

*You can change the Trickling Stream, but not the  
Raging Torrent.*

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," to check disease at the onset!! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?



"I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life."—

J. C. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E. (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)**

## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, their action is as simple as a tomato, whole meal bread or porridge (with scalded milk); you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced Life they are everything you could wish. Read Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other disastrous diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each Bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

**EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,**

PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS

*SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.*

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

**MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.**

**155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

**STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.**

**W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S ORIENTAL MANUALS.**

*TWO ADDITIONS TO THE SERIES JUST PUBLISHED.*

Fcap. 8s. 6d.

**ANGLICISED  
COLLOQUIAL BURMESE;**

OR,

**How to Speak the Language in  
Three Months.**

BY

**Lieut. F. A. L. DAVIDSON,**  
Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Fcap. 10s. 6d.

**A CHINESE MANUAL**

COMPRISING

**A Condensed Grammar with Idiomatic  
Phrases and Dialogues.**

BY

**ROBERT K. DOUGLAS,**

Assistant Keeper in the Library of the British Museum,  
and Professor of Chinese at King's College, London.

**LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.**



**W. ENGLISH,  
ARMY & NAVY  
OUTFITTER,**

Nos. 3, 4, 10, & 11,

**ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, PALM MALL, S.W.**

Established 1860.

**SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.**

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for any  
Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.

Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement

on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

**67, HAYMARKET.**

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

**EPPS'S**

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**C O C O A**

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER,  
70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES  
EDWARD JOHNSTON, 13, Waterloo Place, Pall  
Mall, S.W.—May 12, 1896.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.]  
No. 1,958.]

LONDON, MAY 19, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	459
NOTES OF THE WEEK ... ..	460
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ... ..	461
ANGLo-INDIAN PRESS:—	
Income Tax Productiveness ..	461
Cycling in India ... ..	462
Native Want of Originality ...	462
Lord Reay ... ..	462
Wasting Public Money ... ..	463
Conversion and Christianity ...	463
The Dak Bungler.—I. ... ..	464
Bengal, &c. ... ..	465
MEDIA IN PARLIAMENT ... ..	466
NOTICES OF BOOKS ... ..	467
LEADING ARTICLES—	
Lord Strathairn ... ..	468
OFFICIAL GAZETTE—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	469
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	470
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	470
INDIA OFFICE ... ..	471
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	471
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	471
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ... ..	472
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ... ..	474
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	476
LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON	
FURLOUGH—Military ... ..	477
ADVERTISEMENTS ... ..	478

**SANDHURST, WOOLWICH,**  
MILITIA, LITERARY, UNIVERSITIES, LAW,  
&c.—UNIVERSITY MAN, of many years' successful  
experience, COACHES expeditiously for above. Pre-  
liminary and further. Individual attention.—J. J.  
GREVATT, B.A., 10, ALFRED PLACE WEST, SOUTH  
KENSINGTON, S.W.

**EDUCATION.—CHOICE OF**  
SCHOOLS and TUTORs, England and Abroad,  
recommended Free of Charge—BOYS and GIRLS.  
Also TUTOR for Militia, Woolwich, Sandhurst, Indian  
and Home Services. No connection with any other  
Firm trading under our name. Established 40 years.—  
ORELLANA & Co., 53, CONDUIT STREET, REGENT  
STREET, LONDON.

**OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—**  
Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage,  
Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored  
at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET  
BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the  
safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and  
are kept warm at an even temperature during the  
winter. Removals effected.

separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI,  
EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY,  
every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS,  
and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND,  
and TASMANIA, and ALEXANDRIA,  
every alternate week.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices,  
122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur  
Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the  
Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at  
Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool  
as follows:—

LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.  
City of Cambridge ... J. Marr ... Saturday, May 24  
City of London ... J. Black ... Tuesday, June 10

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.  
City of Dublin ... J. Swan ... Monday, June 30  
Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms,  
baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class  
passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European.  
Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St.  
Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE AND WORK-  
MAN, 36, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN  
BROTHERS AND Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVI- GATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee,  
Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras,  
and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the  
Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.	Kurrachee and Bombay.
*Goorkha ... May 23	Kangra ... May 29
*Dorunda ... June 6	Henzada ... July 5
*Rewa ... June 20	Huzara ... Aug. 2
*Chyebassa ... July 4	Kerbela ... Aug. 30

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

*Madura ... June 9	*Africa ... Aug. 4
*Ethiopia ... July 7	

\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and  
cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all impor-  
tant ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be respon-  
sible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any descrip-  
tion arising from strikes or lock-outs.

Apply to GRAY, DAVES AND Co., 13, Austinfriars,  
E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELATLY, HANKEY,  
SEWELL AND Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and  
51, Pall Mall S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVI-  
GAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO  
and RUBATINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for  
BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day  
later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average  
passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine  
and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for  
berths is requested.

s.s. DOMENICO BALDUINO, 5,500 tons, May 20.  
s.s. SINGAPORE, 5,000 tons, June 10.

Passengers should embark the previous day.  
Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG  
KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE  
GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA  
every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every  
Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company,  
McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street,  
London.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**BOMBAY via TRIESTE and  
BRINDISI.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.**—  
Only Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail  
Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days  
after:—

July 3 ...	Amphitrite ...	4,000 tons.
July 8 ...	Imperator ...	4,070 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further informa-  
tion apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,  
127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA,  
via Suez Canal.

Clan Grant ...	May 31
Clan Macarthur ...	June 14

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE,  
via Suez Canal.

Clan Macgregor ...	June 17
Clan Murray ...	July 5

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged  
for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms.  
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any  
period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fort-  
nightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUTR AND  
Co.; or to CATZER, LAYNE AND Co., Leadenhall Build-  
ings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings,  
40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street,  
Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., 23,  
Regent Street, S.W.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn),  
of London and Liverpool.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, AND  
GENERAL SHIPPING INSURANCE AND COM-  
MISSION AGENCY AND GLOBE FOREIGN  
EXPRESS.

### PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND MERCHANDISE FORWARDED. PASSAGES

ENGAGED. Baggage Collected and Shipped, and In-  
surances effected to all parts of the world.

Full information may be obtained on application at  
10, Queen Street, Chapside; and 23, Regent Street,  
London; and 10, North John Street, Liverpool.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK COR- PORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Authorized, £2,000,000. Subscribed and Paid  
up, £330,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.  
WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.  
EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong  
Kong, Kobe (Eligo), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne,  
Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tamatave,  
Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes  
Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Cir-  
cular Notes available throughout the world, forwards  
Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of  
Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest  
and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Busi-  
ness generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per  
cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates  
for shorter periods.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 1883  
CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every  
description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be  
ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary  
with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches.

INDIA ...	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon.
IN CEYLON ...	Colombo, Kandy, Galle.

IN STRAITS SET-	
LEMENTS ...	Singapore, Penang, Malacca.

IN JAVA ...	Batavia.
-------------	----------

IN CHINA ...	Hong-Kong, Shanghai.
--------------	----------------------

Bank of England.

Bankers ... London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells  
Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular  
Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agents  
business connected with the East, on terms to be had on  
application.

**GARDEN & SON,**

200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**MILITARY & HUNTING  
SADDLERY,**

HARNESS, ACCOUTREMENTS, &amp;c.

Patentees of "Safety Saddle Bar," strong,  
simple, and secure, and the "Grip-fast,"  
a secure Stop for Riding and

Driving Reins.

**ROBT. S. GARDEN,  
GUN & SWORD  
MAKER,**

200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

**REVOLVERS OF ALL  
DESCRIPTIONS.**Swords made to order, the blades thoroughly  
tested by machine on the Premises.SPORTING CARTRIDGES CAREFULLY LOADED  
AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

Every Description of Sporting Apparatus.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

**BIRKBECK BANK, SOUTHAMPTON**  
BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.  
THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS,  
repayable on demand.TWO per Cent. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS  
calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not  
drawn below £100.The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge,  
the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and  
Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends,  
and Coupons, and the purchase and sale of Stocks,  
Shares, and Annuities.Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
post free, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual  
Receipts exceed Five Millions.****HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS  
PER MONTH,** with immediate possession, and no  
Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK  
BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings,  
Chancery Lane.**HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE  
SHILLINGS PER MONTH,** with immediate posses-  
sion, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply  
at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND  
SOCIETY, as above.The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
on application

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**SMITH, KAY & CO.,**

Late JEREMIAH SMITH &amp; CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS.)

**MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT  
STATIONERS.****PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND  
LITHOGRAPHERS.**

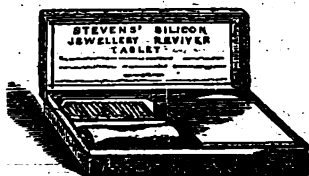
ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.

**GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY**Kept Brilliant and Equal to New for Years  
with one Shilling Box of**STEVENS'S SILICON.**

(DIRECT FROM NATURE'S LABORATORY.)

The best substance known for Cleaning and Polishing  
Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones without the least  
injury. In a handsome Box, with Brush, Leather, and  
full directions.Sold by all Chemists, Jewellers, and Fancy Dealers, and  
Post Free for 14 Stamps of**G. STEVENS, 376, STRAND.**

To His Highness the Sultan of Jahore.

**A. ABRAHAMS,  
COURT BOOTMAKER,  
113, HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON,  
LONDON, W.**BOOTS and SHOES made to Order on ANATOMICAL  
PRINCIPLES.Specially Prepared Leather for Tender Feet.  
Specialties for Hot Climates.Sizes Registered and Lasts kept for every Customer,  
thus ensuring a Perfect Fit.**ROBINSON & CLEAYER'S  
PARIS PRIZE MEDAL IRISH  
CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.**PER DOZEN:—  
Children's... 1/3 REMSTITCHED:  
Ladies'... 2/4 Ladies'... 2/11  
Gent's... 3/6 Gent's... 4/11  
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,  
from 1/- to 60/- each.  
**IRISH LINEN COLLARS  
AND CUFFS.**"Their Irish Linen Collars,  
Cuffs, Shirts, &c., have the  
merit of excellence and cheap-  
ness."—*Court Circular*.COLLARS: Ladies' and Chil-  
dren's 3-fold, 3/6 per doz.;  
Gent's 4-fold, 4/11 to 5/11 per  
dozen.Cuffs for Ladies, Gentlemen,  
and Children, from 5/11 per  
dozen.**ROBINSON and CLEAYER, BELFAST.**  
Samples post free. Please name this Paper.**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE  
CORPORATION.**

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.)

**For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.**Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.  
Branch: 29, FILL MALL.Accumulated Funds nearly £4,000,000.  
The Total Claims paid by this Corporation have  
exceeded THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.**FIRE.**Policies issued free of expense.  
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be  
paid whether the property be set on fire or not.  
An abatement equal to one year's charge is allowed on  
Policies issued for seven years.**LIFE.**MODERN AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF  
ASSURANCE.Unimpeachable Security. Large Bonuses. Liberal  
Conditions of Assurance.Guaranteed minimum Surrender Values.  
Policies protected against accidental forfeiture.  
Immediate Settlement of Claims.  
No fines or fees charged.A Prospectus, Annual Report, and Balance Sheet will  
be forwarded on application.

E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary.

**COCKLE'S** FREE FROM  
MERCURY.**ANTIBILIOUS**FOR  
BILE, LIVER,  
INDIGESTION, **PILLS.**  
&c.OF PURE VEGETABLE INGRE-  
DIENTS.THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.  
THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.

IN USE EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**4, GREAT ORMOND STREET,  
LONDON.**15 per cent. Discount from Catalogue Prices to members  
of the Army and Navy Civil Service Supply and  
Co-operative Societies.ESTAB. 1839. **N. THIERRY,** ESTAB. 1839.**MILITARY BOOT MAKER.**

THE LARGEST STOCK IN ENGLAND OF

**MILITARY,  
PARADE, MESS (Dress), RIDING, and  
CAMPAIGN BOOTS.**Every Description of BOOTS or SHOES Made to Order  
IN A FEW DAYS.

Special Lasts kept for every Customer.

All goods are hand-sewn, N. Thierry's own make.  
The prices (which are marked in plain figures) will be  
found lower than charged by Co-operative Societies or  
other firms.**LONDON:** (70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W.  
48, GRESHAM ST., E.C., and  
131, FENCHURCH ST., E.C.)  
**MANCHESTER:** 2, ST. ANNE'S SQUARE.  
**LIVERPOOL:** 5, BOHN STREET.Outfits for Cadets for R.M. Academy, Woolwich, and  
R.M. College, Sandhurst.**CERTAIN AND RAPID CURE.****RHEUMATISM,  
LUMBAGO,  
GOUT,  
&c., &c.****REYNOLDS'S  
SPECIFIC.**  
Sold  
in Bottles,  
2/9 each.  
By all the Principal  
Chemists throughout the  
World**IMMEDIATE RELIEF.****ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—  
PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.**Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full par-  
ticulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either  
personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's  
Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical  
treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases  
excepted.**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**These FAMOUS PILLS PURIFY the BLOOD,  
and act most soothingly on the LIVER,  
STOMACH, BOWELS, and KIDNEYS—the  
great MAIN SPRINGS of LIFE. They are  
wonderfully efficacious in all ailments in-  
cidental to FEMALES. To the EMIGRANT  
TRAVELLER, SOLDIER, and SAILOR, they  
will be found invaluable in the time of need.



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 2nd May; from Allahabad and Madras to the 30th April; and from Calcutta to the 29th April.

THE VICEROY arrived in Simla on Friday afternoon, April 25th, making a long march in from his camp on the Fagoo side of the Giri river.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, having completed his tour of inspection in the hill-cantonments of the N.W. Provinces, is now in Simla.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA was detained at Mozufferpur recently by an attack of fever, but his lordship has quite recovered, and is now back again in Calcutta.

THE vacation of the Calcutta High Court will this year extend from September 17th to November 26th. The vacation Judges will be the Hons. H. T. Prinsep and A. Wilson.

COLONEL JOHN BIDDULPH has returned from furlough, and assumed charge of the Ajmere Commissionership.

COLONEL W. LUCKHARDT, C.B., Commissary-General, Bombay Army, retires shortly from the service.

THE health of Mr. Lane, Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, has broken down, necessitating his going home on leave.

MR. C. DILLON, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Public Prosecutor, *ad interim*, in the N.W. Provinces during the absence of Mr. Ross on leave.

THE hired armoured-steamer *Somali* arrived in Bombay on April 22nd. She reports that while lying at Zanzibar the gunboat *Conquest* captured a slave-dhow and 78 slaves, whom she liberated. Cattle-plague was raging in Zanzibar, many carcasses lying rotting in the suburbs. Food, in consequence, was very scarce, and the men of the English squadron were on salt provisions.

TANTIA BHIL's lieutenant, Bhoudria, has been killed in Holkar's territory on Thursday. He and five followers were shot down on the borders of the Nimar district.

A RUMOUR has gained currency that the Board of Revenue in the N.W. Provinces is to be augmented by a third member, representing the Revenue interests of Oudh. There is no truth in this report, though under the reorganisation scheme now before the Secretary of State it is proposed that the Oudh and N.W.P. Land Revenue should equally be under the control of the Board.

ANOTHER mill of 30,000 spindles has been opened in Bombay.

MONEY has become easier in India, the Bank of Bombay having reduced its rate of interest to 10 per cent. and the Bank of Bengal to 9 per cent.

THE second exhibition of the Calcutta Fine Arts Society is announced for Dec. 20th.

THE State Dinner and Lovee will be held at Viceregal Lodge on May 24th, and the Birthday Ball on May 29th.

THE VICEROY had some fair sport in the Dun, and on

the day when the party bagged a tiger there were no less than four tigers on foot at the same moment.

THE sportsmen also had the opportunity of seeing a rogue elephant, which, however, was judiciously allowed to escape unharmed, as they were unprepared for such big game.

HIS EXCELLENCY also enjoyed some very good fishing, and landed a fine mahseer over 30lbs.

THE VICEROY, accompanied by Lord Kerry, Colonel Ardagh, Dr. Fenn, and Captain Brazier Creagh marched in thirty miles on Friday, the 28th ult., from Dehra, arriving at Simla on Saturday.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS are still at Mahableshwar.

H.E. LORD HARRIS has accepted the office of patron of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

THE Ameer is still remaining quietly at Mazar-i-Sherif, and although preparations have been made for his journey and reception at Herat, it is just as likely that he will return to Cabul direct.

THE Afghan Governor of Lughman, Nizam-ud-Dowla, Herati, whose death was lately announced while an official inquiry was being made into his accounts, has been posthumously found guilty of embezzling State funds.

THE Ameer's son has ordered part of the dead Governor's property to be sold to make good his defalcations.

A CIRCULAR letter, signed by five of the oldest civilians in the Bombay Presidency, has been addressed to all officers of the Civil Service over ten years' standing regarding the Mamlutdars' Indemnity.

MUCH indignation has been caused in Calcutta by a new Income Tax circular addressed to the leading merchants in that city.

THE *ticca-gharrywallas* in the Meerut Cantonments have struck, and the public are greatly inconvenienced.

COAL has been discovered on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, being struck by workmen who were digging the foundations of a bridge over the small river Eb, in Chota Nagpore. The seam is five feet thick, and only twenty-four feet from the surface, while the quality is reported better than that of Warora.

MESSRS. H. S. KING AND Co. have been appointed London Agents to the Government of Mysore on the same terms as they hold a similar position with respect to the Hyderabad Government.

ORDERS have been received from the Government of India for the speedy construction of buildings at Rawalpindi, for the Military Accounts Offices by April 1891.

MAJOR BARR, Resident at Gwalior, takes three months leave immediately, and Colonel Abbot, Political Agent at Jhallawar, will most probably officiate in his absence.

MR. F. W. PORTER, Allahabad, C.S., lately had a very narrow escape coming down the hill from Simla. Both tarts in his tonga turned a simultaneous and unintentional somersault, and scattered their fare pretty considerably. The Collector, however, soon collected himself, and another pair of animals, returning from the next changing station, were secured, and the journey ended happily.

THE Lahore military paper hears that Sir George Greaves has nominated Colonel R. L. H. Curteis, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, for the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General at Army head-quarters, Bombay, which will become vacant on the 1st July next, when the present incumbent (Lieut.-Col. H. L. Dundas's) tenure expires. Col. Curteis is a graduate of the Staff College, and is now commanding his battalion in the Madras Presidency. When he takes up his duties in July next, he will have been three years in command of a battalion, and he has also had five years' experience at the Horse Guards as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. He is probably, therefore, the right man for the right place.

## NOTES.

THE *Times* telegram from Calcutta yesterday, which we re-produce to-day, gives little news of interest from India. The "gods" are on Olympus, and have left the plains to dulness and diatribes against the Simla exodus.

THE correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that some Sikh vagrants have been arrested in Burma, and are supposed to be emissaries of Dhuleep Singh. They are charged with attempting to corrupt the military and the police. This telegram, it may be remarked, comes from Calcutta, which during the "silly season" there is a place from whence emanates all manner of rumours and reports. Dhuleep Singh's funds are not yet in a condition to enable him to corrupt anybody but himself; and if they were, how corrupting a Burman policeman would help him to regain the sovereignty of the Punjab is a mystery which only "our own correspondent" could explain.

THE same correspondent telegraphs that on Sunday night it was stated in Calcutta that Sir Frederick Roberts will leave India early next year, and that Lord Wolseley will probably succeed him. Very likely such a statement was made—possibly after dinner, when there was nothing else to talk about; but why go to the expense to telegraph it to London?

"OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT," however, must live, and must take such pabulum as he can lay his hands upon, and so he further telegraphs that a Bombay Native paper recently published an account of a dinner at which a number of Hindoo gentlemen met Dr. Emma Ryder, an American Lady, and Pundita Ramabi, a Christian convert. Several Hindoos who were present had been ordered by their caste—the Panchayets—to undergo the ceremonies of purification. There is evidently a dearth of news in Calcutta—only this and nothing more.

A CALCUTTA Native paper, which must have been disappointed to find that there is anything in the world worse than the British Government, devotes a leading article to the discussion of the question, "Is influenza earthly or heavenly?" Its treatment of the subject is more poetic than scientific, for it leads off with the mysterious preamble:—"As some, at least, if not many, souls are being carried off from earth to heaven, and as several of our friends lately made a journey to the gates of the latter place on the wings of influenza, bringing back physical acquirements that promise to be lasting." The theory that the writer puts forward, however much it may savour of Jules Verne, is not bad for one who has probably failed to connect the goddess Kali with the visitation, and is in search of a more strictly cosmic cause of sneezing and aching bones. The cause of mischief, then, he suggests, is meteoric. It is star dust that does it, and there's an end to the matter. The explanation may not seem to be worth much, but in communicating it the writer gives us doses of eloquence which, if administered at the right time, ought to be a powerful remedy against influenza and much worse things. "Armoured and plated by this circumambient canopy of air, the vessel of the earth sails along more safely than all the floating batteries of Great Britain, and the fiery cannon-balls, shot out from the heavens as soon as they touch our transparent envelope, are caught and consumed and put out, their intense heat turning them into vapours, which, as missiles, lose their effect in falling." Evidently Mr. Percival Spencer did not take his parachute to Calcutta for nothing.

ONCE more, says the *Pioneer*, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in reviewing the work done in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Province, has to regret the smallness of the contributions given by the Native public to the latter class of institutions. Out of a total of Rs. 24,000 subscribed in 1889 more than two-thirds came from the comparatively small European community.

Now the dispensaries are maintained entirely for the benefit of Natives, and the number of persons attending them amount to over two millions annually. Their popularity is undoubted, and they might be multiplied with advantage, but the funds for their support are not forthcoming. District Boards and Municipal Committees seem somewhat remiss in many districts in the matter of providing medical relief for the people, and they are to be forthwith admonished on this particular point; but the Government can do but little to combat the general apathy of the public. It is certainly a reproach to a Province which is steadily advancing in material prosperity that only Rs. 7,000 per annum should be given to Dispensary funds by the whole Native population.

THE *Englishman* draws attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the administration of justice in Upper Burma, and says:—"The special provision in Sir David Barbour's budget of five lakhs of rupees is intended in part to meet the expense of improving the judicial service of Upper Burma, and the shape which the reforms will take, provided objections be not raised in the India Office, will be the appointment of a Judicial Commissioner for the whole of the newly-annexed province. At present there are four Judicial Commissioners in the province, each in charge of a province, each independent of the others, and each holding a final court of appeal. There are consequently apt to be four different precedents laid down in cases of the same character, which cannot but cause confusion where traders have business connections all over the country, and where their contracts are in danger of being interpreted one way in one division, and another way in another.

Now that the Chin-Lushai Expedition is, at any rate for the present, at an end, it is as well to look back, says the *Allahabad Morning Post*, on the cost, in lives, which this little campaign has involved. Our casualties among officers have comprised Major Gordon Cumming, Cheshire Regiment, and Second Lieutenant A. K. Foster, King's Borderers, killed; Major Sewell, Norfolk Regiment, severely wounded, and a number of officers invalided, including Colonel Carleton, Major Storney, and Major Edge. After all, the list, in its serious aspect, is not larger than the return of those, within the same period, who have lost their lives or limbs in the polo field.

THE Mahomedans of Bengal apparently do not intend to be behind their brethren of the Punjab and the North-West in their opposition to the Congress movement. Perceiving that a large number of their co-religionists who read the vernacular papers edited by Bengalee gentlemen are favourably disposed towards the Congress, they have started a Bengalee journal of their own, with the avowed object of presenting to its readers the views held of the movement from the anti-Congress standpoint. The paper, which has already secured a large circulation, is called the *Shudakar*. It is the property of Moulvie Seraj-ul-Islam, Khan Bahadoor, a pleader and vakil of the High Court, and a Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta, and several leading Mahomedans are said to be among its contributors.

MAJOR-GENERAL DASHWOOD is not complimentary to our friend the Babu in a letter he addresses to *Vanity Fair*, from which we cull the following:—"As to the idea of having 'East Indians' on the Privy Council, if by these Natives are meant, anything more ridiculous than Bengali Baboos in such a position could hardly be conceived. A race of people who are quite unfit to govern anywhere, who were slaves before our arrival, and would be so in the event of our departure; a non-fighting race, as they have more than once informed us; adepts at fraud, intrigue, and chicanery; in stability, originality, and truth altogether wanting! These are the chattering parrots who take in Radical politicians, ignorant of the East, and who have the impudence to pose as the representatives of Native opinion, which, as a fact, among the masses of that country, is non-existent."

WE have received a "Second Memorandum" on the Benares Temples case, signed by Mr. Frederick Pincott, Patron of the Benares Association, which accuses the Indian Government of "unlawful appropriation of charitable trust funds, and refusal to allow investigation." This, as Mr. Pincott puts it, is a grave charge, and he adds:—"The known facts are so clearly against the Indian Government that the onus of proof lies on the Government to establish its right to seize what seems so obviously Temple property, under the assumption that it formed part of Madhava Rao's private estate. Lapse of time cannot condone so great a wrong, more especially as the lapse of time has been entirely caused by the persistent evasion, on the part of the Indian Government itself, of the investigation now again demanded." Perhaps the Indian Government has its own explanation.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)  
(Times Correspondents.)  
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

The past week has been singularly devoid of any incidents of interest or importance. The excessive heat seems to have suppressed the energies even of the Congress agitators, and little has been heard of their political campaign in favour of elective institutions. Their opponents, too, appear to have suspended their efforts, but doubtless both parties will resume active work when the rainy season sets in. The *Indian Mirror*, the principal organ of the Congress party, publishes a long list of petitions condemning Lord Cross's and supporting Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill, which have been sent for presentation to Parliament. The real value of these petitions as expressions of public opinion is, however, greatly diminished by the revelations which have been made regarding the manner in which signatures were obtained. The counter-petition of the Mahomedan Patriotic Association has now reached over 39,000 signatures, and the Central National Mahomedan Association is also sending a largely-signed petition. The other minority communities, although decidedly hostile to election, do not seem to be making any organised effort to represent their views to Parliament; but their organs in the Press, in common with the more moderate Hindoo newspapers, are unsparing in their criticisms on the Congress campaign.

The Government has given way on the question of the taxation of profits on the sale of goods belonging to consignors living outside India. At the meeting of the Supreme Council on Thursday, it was resolved to instruct the income-tax authorities to withdraw their orders and suspend further action pending the receipt of the memorials which the commercial communities of seaport towns are now preparing. The Government has acted wisely, for the feeling on the subject was very strong, not only in Calcutta, but also in Bombay, and might have led to a popular agitation against the income-tax generally which would have been difficult to resist. Indeed, it is not yet certain that some such general agitation may not result from the recent conference of representatives of the principal public associations in Calcutta.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces is about to open relief works in Garhwal, where there appears to be some distress owing to the failure of the early crops. Scarcity is also probable in the adjoining district of Kumaon, but to less extent, although even there some relief may be required. Complaints of want of rain and great heat come from various other parts of the country, but nowhere do the crops as yet seem seriously threatened. During the last few days the sky has been clouded, and a good deal of rain has fallen in lower Bengal. The signs appear to point to an early setting in of the rainy season.

Some ten years ago an effort to improve the condition of the Eurasian community was made by starting agricultural colonies at Whitefield and Sansmond, on the table-land of Mysore, near Bangalore. Mr. Rees, private secretary to the Governor of Madras, has published an interesting account of the visit of Lord Connemara paid these colonies last month. The result of the inspection was not such as to hold out hope of success for the scheme. The climate is good, fruit and cereals could be grown easily, and there is a market at an easy distance, but Lord Connemara found that the crops were sparsely raised, and that the settlements had not a flourishing appearance. The conclusions he came to were that it is improbable that any but capitalists can work these holdings at a profit, that in respect of crops it is unlikely that settlers will ever be able to cope with cultivators, and that the idea of a

self-contained European or Eurasian village, possessing its own artisans, tradesmen and agriculturists, independent of all outside help, must be abandoned as altogether chimerical.

The Madras Government has received petitions containing several thousand signatures, praying for the release of the Mohunt, or High Priest of the Tripati Temple, who was lately convicted of misappropriating the temple treasure. The petitions bear the names of many well-known members of the Mussulman and Hindoo communities.

The Government *Gazette* contains a despatch from the Secretary of State, replying to the recent despatch of the Government of India on the excise question. Lord Cross states that the reply of the Indian Government places a different complexion on the matters mentioned in last year's debate. He accepts the general principles laid down for the guidance of local authorities, and is confident that the Indian Administration is fully as desirous as the House of Commons to prevent the increase of intemperance. Aspersions which he believes to be incorrect have fallen upon the excise arrangements, but he anticipates that the recent discussion will strengthen the position of the Government and its officers in their efforts to restrict the use of liquors and drugs.

BOMBAY, MAY 16.

The Commission ordered by the High Court last month to take evidence in Bhownugger on behalf of Bramacharee, one of the accused in the Bhownugger defamation case, has fallen through, the accused having admitted that he has no evidence to offer.

## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

### INCOME TAX PRODUCTIVENESS.

(Madras Mail.)

A little more than half-a lakh of rupees was spent in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1888-89—according to a Government review just published—on the collection of Income Tax. In Bombay City a Mr. Servai and a special staff are employed on the collection, but in the Mofussil the collection is made by the ordinary revenue establishment, assisted by a few temporary clerks and peons. Some remuneration is allowed to village officers for their co-operation, but the extent of it is not stated. The total collections amounted to Rs. 28,97,489, or say 29 lakhs, plus Rs. 2,99,683 deducted from salaries, and Rs. 1,53,939, deducted from interest on Government Securities, say about 33½ lakhs in all. So about 9 per cent. was contributed by public functionaries. It cannot be for one moment supposed that the public functionaries of the Western Presidency divide among them a gross amount in salaries equivalent to about 9 per cent. of the total assessable income of the whole province, so it must be concluded that a very large number of people succeed in evading payment of the tax, partially or wholly. This points to the chronic harshness of the tax. The servants of the State look to the State for the salaries guaranteed to them; but their paymaster, without their leave, and very much against their wish, withholds a portion of the salaries that have been earned, and applies it to general purposes. This looks very much like an arbitrary exercise of authority. But there is no appeal against it. The servants of the State would not have as much cause as they have for complaint at the docking of their salaries if the community at large were compelled with equal success to pay every anna of income tax that it is liable for. The contribution obtained by deducting income-tax from interest on Government Securities cannot be resisted, but it involves a breach of faith notwithstanding. If a private individual borrows Rs. 10,000 at 6 per cent. interest from a banker, he must pay neither more nor less than Rs. 600 per annum. It is not free to him, the debtor, to say to his creditor, "I am hard up, so I shall only pay 5 per cent. interest," for, if this were allowed, he might some day refuse to pay any interest at all. But the Government of India, as a debtor, deliberately ignores the obligation recorded on its promissory notes, and deducts, without the consent of its creditors, a portion of the sum that it owes for interest on its debts. In other words, to the extent of such deduction it repudiates its obligations, on the plea of an imperative necessity. This is a wrong without a remedy. Circumstances might induce the Government to double the income-tax any day; then in Bombay the unfortunate public servants would be mulcted to the extent of 6 lakhs, and holders of Government Securities to 3 lakhs.

A tax that yields in one province 33½ lakhs at an expense of about ½ lakh, must be admitted to be a productive one; but it is a very widely entertained opinion that the "game is not worth the candle." The evasions must be very numerous, and will probably always be so outside the influence of special machinery at the Presidency towns. Its inquisitorial character will always be a grave objection to the tax in India, and Native

public opinion is slow to recognise anything dishonourable in making fallacious returns of private ways and means. The tax is a means of oppression and of illicit income to subordinate revenue officers, for as the Government pays them nothing for prying into their neighbours' affairs they are easily amenable to temptation not to know too much, or not to be too inquisitive. The moral influence of the tax cannot be good, and the net yield is too small in comparison with the total revenue to compensate the State for the demoralisation that the tax is calculated to engender.

### CYCLING IN INDIA.

(*Englishman.*)

India, with its long level stretches of road, is an ideal country for bicycle riders, who have not been slow to profit by their advantages. Calcutta and other cities have their clubs, and from Peshawar to Rangoon the people are familiar with that curious sight, a Native postman on wheels. Ever since the first bicycle that was ridden in England created immense popular interest and astonishment, down to the present day, the sport which "wheelmen" love has undoubtedly been growing in favour. Some of Mr. Punch's young men allowed their lambent wit to play about the subject when cycling was yet in its infancy, and the picture of the frightened rustic, horror-stricken at the "man ridin' upon nowt," retains a good deal of its original significance even now. The introduction of India-rubber tyres has, indeed, made the approach of the cycle more silent and stealthy than of yore, when "bone-shakers" were common, and when it was easy to hear a wheelman fifty yards away. But what an advance has been made in the last twenty years in the grace and lissomeness and potential speed of the metal steed! Between the old bone-shaker which often carried wooden spokes, and had a backbone and a spring made of solid iron weighing about a hundred pounds between them, and the modern fairy like outcome of the manufactories of Coventry and elsewhere, the difference is as great as between Stephenson's "Rocket" and the locomotive which drags the "Flying Scotchman" of to-day at its rear. Cycling has passed through its period of childhood, and is enjoying at this moment a very robust adolescence, with every prospect of reaching a still more energetic and prosperous maturity. The sport has, of course, suffered from various infantile ailments. It has had its "cads on castors" who have now and then disgraced the dishonourable guild of wheelmen, and who have dashed along the highways and even the footpath to the danger and disgust of many of their fellow-citizens. Then it was considered the correct thing to ride on machines tall enough to render a "nasty cropper" a very awkward contingency indeed, thus driving away from the pastime every sensible or middle-aged person who cared for the safety of his own limbs and the nervous system of horses. Probably the direst peril that cycling has yet encountered has been the medical protest which was at one time raised against it; but the patient survived even this attack, and now most of its youthful troubles are well over. It has eliminated to a great degree the sky-larking wag on wheels, and respectable clubs have discountenanced the inane practice of "tootling" on horns on every possible occasion during a run, and the holding of race-meetings on public roads. The height of cycles has been reduced in the most satisfactory manner, so that the wheelman, instead of having almost to mount a ladder to get on his saddle, now trundles along with his feet within touching distance of the ground. The introduction of the "Safety" and "Facile" type of bicycles, and the popularity of tricycling, have produced this happy result. Then, lastly, the medical danger is no more, for eminent physicians have come forward to say not only to approve of the splendid exercise which cycling affords, but that they "wheel" themselves, and find health and enjoyment in the practice.

### NATIVE WANT OF ORIGINALITY.

(*Englishman.*)

It is a matter of general remark that the Natives of India, however highly they are educated, produce nothing really original in literature or science. This is certainly surprising when it is remembered that, besides an ancient literature of the East, they have now for a long time had free access to the West. It is not, however, in these branches of knowledge alone that originality is conspicuous by its absence; the same phenomenon is to be found in arts and manufactures. If it be indeed true that necessity is the mother of invention, it might be reasonably argued that this state of things is a sign that the Natives of India are well off. Though the small ryots and the labouring classes cannot be called rich, still the absence of a Poor Law indicates that there need not here be the same terror of poverty as there is in Europe. Nevertheless, not to this cause can the absence of inventions be attributed so much as to the want of industrial schools, and indeed of all education not required for training persons for Government

service or the Bar. Inventiveness and enterprise naturally go hand in hand. If these existed in a greater degree and with more force than at present, some practical benefits might be confidently expected in an insanitary town like Calcutta. For instance, everybody knows that the crowding of human beings, and of any other animals equally with the human, renders life unhealthy, both by exhausting the pure part of the atmosphere and by increasing the impure portion. It is not so easy to decrease the number of human residents of a town, but science and enterprise can do much to reduce the crowding of quadruped inhabitants. Thus, electric trams, as in the east of London, dispense with the necessity for horses, and similarly large dairies in the country would greatly diminish the number of cows now in the town. This last plan seems such an exceedingly simple one, and might apparently be made so lucrative withal, that it is marvellous it should not have been long ago adopted on a gigantic scale. With honest supervision, necessary buildings and machinery, and the modern appliances of science for preserving milk and butter in the hottest climate, a company might surely venture to compete with the Calcutta gowalas with confidence of success. In most parts of the Mofussil milk sells at sixteen seers per rupee or, quite unadulterated, at twelve seers, and, roughly speaking, half a seer yields an ounce of butter, or, in other words, the outturn is a chatak per seer. The dairy company might keep its own cows, or buy milk from cultivators, or perhaps both, but at first it would probably be advisable to only buy, otherwise their cattle might die mysteriously. Even now in a small way butter is manufactured by a private firm at Nowadiah, on the East Indian Railway, and sent to Calcutta at a profit; but this butter is said to be unsuitable to European taste from being slightly tainted with smoke. A big dairy much nearer than Nowadiah, and sending milk and cream as well as butter to the metropolis, should secure its owners a handsome profit, while doing much to render life in Calcutta safer and pleasanter.

### LORD REAY.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

In bidding farewell to Lord Reay the people of Bombay will associate with him in their regrets the lady who has been seen at his side in every good work, and who has succeeded in earning for herself a very high place in the regard and affection of the inhabitants of this Presidency. The presentation which was made to Lady Reay, on behalf of the women of Bombay, was a gratifying token of the esteem which she has won amongst those with and for whom she has laboured unceasingly, and whom she has inspired with a belief that she came to the Presidency not merely to contribute—as she has done in a striking degree—to the social success of Lord Reay's administration, but to do good to those of them who needed help. Lady Reay comes second to the Marchioness of Dufferin as the friend of the women of India, solely because she landed on these shores later than the beneficent foundress of the great Medical Women enterprise. Her labours in this cause have been as unceasing as unselfish. If she has induced others to co-operate with her in this good cause, those who have worked hardest in it have not worked harder than she. A marble bust is to commemorate her in our midst, but the true and best memorial of her goodness will be in the beneficent work of which she has been the initiator, and which will find its best commemoration in every case in which sickness and suffering are alleviated amongst the women of this Presidency through the agencies which she has done so much to establish and maintain. Lady Reay has never spared herself, taking the most generous and unselfish view of the obligations which devolved upon her as the leader of society in the Presidency. She has entered with sympathy into the life around her, and evinced an encouraging interest in all things which could fairly claim her concern. It was at one time part of the civil discipline of Rome that the Proconsuls should leave their wives behind them when they set out upon a distant charge. The modern representative of the Roman Proconsul is happily under no such obligation, or his best work would be in danger of failure, so greatly can the wife of a Governor aid him in his work and increase the acceptability of his person and his services to the society in which he labours. Shrewd and practical in all things, able at all times to take the brighter view of a situation and to inspire those who worked with a belief in themselves and in the ends they were aiming at, Lady Reay must have been to her husband all that the Viscountess Beaconsfield was to Mr. Disraeli, or Lady Palmerston to the great statesman whose place in politics was so largely determined by their splendid social qualities. But there is more to be said for Lady Reay than can be inferred from any number of analogies of this kind. What Napoleon said of Josephine may be said of the lady to whom we shall bid farewell. "She has won hearts," and has left an impression upon the memory and sympathies of many thousands in this Presidency which will not be easily effaced.



## II. (Times of India.)

When George III. chanced to open a book called "An Apology for the Bible," he said he did not know that the Bible needed any apology. This is hardly the case as between Lord Reay and the more ardent of his admirers. For the last fortnight they have done nothing else but apologise for each and every act of his official life. These apologetic eulogies came to a climax the other day in a newspaper which devoted about six times as much space to Lord Reay's career as had ever been accorded to any previous Governor. There were brave men before Agamemnon; and we really cannot bring ourselves to believe that Lord Reay's *regime* has been six times as important as that of any of his distinguished predecessors. This species of wholesale and indiscriminate flattery is a trifle exasperating. There is, of course, a reverse side to the medal, but it is no business of ours to turn it up. The *Bombay Gazette* has thought it expedient to extol Lord Reay to the tune of eight columns. The historian will probably find two words enough—"Crawford" and "Mamlutdar"—and we doubt if anything more of Lord Reay's administration will be remembered ten to fifteen years hence. Still the journalist and the historian are not the same, and from the journalistic point of view the good old sentiment, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, is especially applicable to a departing Governor. We shall, then, make it our business to give a brief, fair, and unbiassed account of Lord Reay's doings here since his arrival in April, 1885. At his first start Lord Reay wisely let legislation alone. He interested himself in grievances inflicted by harsh forest laws, and this led to the appointment of an Abkari Commission, which has not, however, resulted in any very satisfactory reform. He also spent much time in the consideration of some efficient scheme of technical education. Here, perhaps, his Lordship has been more successful than in any other direction. The movement in favour of technical education had been attempted in honour of Lord Ripon, and continued in memory of the late Mr. Fawcett. But there it stuck. Lord Reay was evidently in earnest when he took it up, but his Government had no money to spare. There is a wise Scotch saw that "if you have no money yourself you should go where money is." Lord Reay went to Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. Here he struck a veritable gold mine, which has supplied the sinews of war to dozens of philanthropic and educational schemes. The splendid generosity of the Parsee millionaire has formed a striking feature of Lord Reay's period of office, and has been adequately awarded by a C.I.E., Knighthood, and, finally, a Baronetcy. Having discovered how to obtain financial assistance in one direction, other sources were freely opened to Lord Reay; and with the unstinted use of private benevolence he has, if we are to believe Dr. Pinkerton, been able to do more for the different hospitals of the city during the last five years than all the Governors put together during the last five-and-twenty. For what has been accomplished in this direction we have also to thank Lady Reay. The movement in favour of Lady Doctors and of medical education for women was originated, it is true, by Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali. But it was warmly adopted by Lady Reay, and "Lady Reay's Fund" was in existence before ever "Lady Dufferin's Fund" was dreamt of.

## WASTING PUBLIC MONEY.

(Civil and Military Gazette).

The annual report of the Horse Breeding Department discloses a somewhat surprising state of things in connection with the selection of horses at home for the use of the Department in India. The whole number of stallions (thoroughbreds and Norfolk Trotters) received last year from England for the Bengal Presidency was twenty-four. One horse died on the voyage out. No one, of course, was to blame for that. The report continues:—"Some of the thoroughbreds (there were fourteen in all) are not so good as those of this class formerly received; one, St. Swithin, arrived from Bombay in Depot, unsound and lame from bone spavin in both hocks, and has been found incurably affected and unfit for stud purposes, and has been castrated prior to being sold." This does not exhaust the list of misfortunes. "The horses marginally noted have also enlarged hocks, but as the joints are of good or fair shape, and the enlargements on the seat of spavin do not produce lameness, these horses will be used for stud purposes under instructions that their stock be carefully inspected with regard to hock unsoundness, and should any of these horses' produce prove affected with spavin, they will no longer be used as sires." In the margin referred to are the names of eight English thoroughbreds, being one-third of the whole importation, and more than one-half the number of thoroughbreds. There is, however, something more. A little further on the report says: "Three are affected with cataract, but as it is not proved that this disease of the eye is in the Indian climate hereditary, they have been put to stud,

and their produce will be carefully watched as regards eye disease." So much for the thoroughbred. As for the Norfolk Trotters, one of them is reported to have arrived with enlarged hocks, but to have much improved under surgical treatment. It must strike any one, we should think, that the state of things here disclosed constitutes gross neglect, if nothing more. Twenty-four horses are brought, at very considerable expense, from England to improve the breed of Indian animals, chiefly in the interest of the Indian army. Of that number one die on the way out, one is unsound and lame from bone spavin on both hocks, eight so blemished that their progeny will have to be carefully watched, three are going blind with cataract, and one is under surgical treatment for enlarged hocks. All the explanation Mr. Hallen affords for a selection of this sort by the purchasing agent, Colonel A. R. Thornhill, is the rather vague one that "he had difficulty in obtaining thoroughbred stallions of the class required for Government stud work in India," and that the order for last season was "larger than usual." But it was not a very large order; and surely Colonel Thornhill cannot find insuperable difficulty in obtaining from the broad pastures of England two dozen first-rate horses. If he does, it would be far better not to purchase at all than to waste public money on a cargo of the equine halt and blind, the like of which we suppose never sailed for India.

## CONVERSION AND CHRISTIANITY

(Madras Times.)

Much as we shrink, as a general rule, from touching upon questions likely to lead to religious controversy, there are occasions when silence is no longer golden. We find men like Dr. Miller criticised roughly, because they have few converts to show as the result of many years' management of the Madras Christian College. Others are lauded for their brilliant success in bringing to the fold some now lamb or other, who may or may not eventually prove to be a wolf. In conversion, as in many other matters, speed is not always praiseworthy. The man who induces half-a-dozen Hindus to secede from their own faith and to espouse the cause of Christianity in the face of the world cannot always be regarded as a successful missionary. He may afford to smile at those nominally of his own faith who hint that secession from one's original creed is blameworthy rather than laudable; but whenever he studies the position of Christian missionary effort in this country fairly and impartially, he will find enough to make him hesitate to boast that he has done good work. Europeans who profess to be Christians are often ready to doubt the sincerity of converts, and to despise them for having forsaken the religion of their forefathers. In the Native Christian there are said to lie faults unknown to his Hindu ancestors, and like that other outcome of a Western Conquest in an Eastern land, the Eurasian, the Native Christian in India is but too frequently regarded as a model of all the vices, bereft of any virtue except that of being, in name, a Christian. There are instances to which remarks like these may be applied with justice, yet the wonder is not that there are such instances, but that there are so few. Those who watch the progress of missionary effort in this country, with a true knowledge of what Christian progress is, are not content to study statistics of conversions. To them it matters not so much whether two new converts are made or two thousand, as whether those previously made have proved worthy of their professions, have clung to their new faith and shown themselves worthy to be recognised as true Christians. To any man who has had experience as a physician of souls it is known that after a period of conviction and strength among converts frequently comes one of doubt and weakness. During this latter time the convert needs support much more powerful than was the persuasive influence previously brought to bear upon him. Left without such support, he probably sinks into the "slough of despond," and finds in his latter end a worse fate than was ever in store for him at the beginning.

The point to which we wish to call special attention is this: Urged on, perhaps, by the outcry of a section of the community which pretends to judge of results by statistics, our missions devote more attention than they can well afford to proselytising or to educating without lessening their ability to continue the cultivation of plants already yielded by good seed sown. We hear from Eurasians that they are neglected, that their poor are not properly attended to, and that there is danger of rising generations lapsing into the most terrible state of heathenism. From Native Christians a similar complaint comes, running to this effect: "You have converted me, and now I am neglected, while you seek fresh converts, whether directly by means of proselytising or indirectly by means of education." There is truth at the bottom of these complaints. The Christians already gathered into the fold are neglected, while the shepherd seeks fresh stray lambs further afield. Soundness and permanence of conversion is being sacrificed to a desire to make a display. A system is in force totally opposed to the teachings of religion and common-sense.

alike; and if this system continues there can be no hope that Christianity will make its way in this country as the life-giving religion of its people. After a convert is made he may do more indirectly than directly to convert others. He may show that he is respected and properly treated; that he has gained ground in the opinion of his teachers, and that he has entered upon a new life deserving of imitation. But this can only be the case, as a rule, if he continues to receive active encouragement and support from his Christian teachers. Ground gained must be maintained. Every step made in advance must be assured, or the latter end of some of our pseudo-Christians will be worse than the beginning, and irretrievable damage will be done to the name and fame of Christianity. The whole blame does not rest upon the Missionary, who might well expect at least the encouragement of approval from Christian folk in general. But, after all, the chief measure of censure must be meted out to him. He has allowed himself to be drawn from the path of strict duty by the desire to achieve a transient reputation. Instead of making and maintaining Christians, he has made nominal Christians, and then passed on, seeking to make more. This, at least, is our opinion, formed after a careful hearing of many complaints from Eurasians and Native Christians. The Christian community in this country considers itself neglected in favour of Hindus; and if it be right in its belief, then, indeed, the system of missionary work is capable of much improvement.

### THE DAK BUNGLER.—I.

(Pioneer.)

I live in a dāk bungalow. I do not live here from choice. I would rather live in a palatial hotel or in my own house; but in this station, where a paternal Government decrees that I should reside when not out on inspection duty, there are no palatial hotels, nor is there a dwelling-house available for rental. Consequently, I take it that Providence has claims upon my gratitude for allowing me to live even in the dāk bungalow.

It is not a bad dāk bungalow. It is roomy, and I have the free run of it, as there are no other residents; and, so far as I can make out, none are likely to pour in for a considerable time. The khansamah is not old; he is fair, sleek, oiled and curled, wears spotless raiment (only he *will* wear a *dhoti* to mark the exclusively honorary character of his functions), and displays a refined obsequiousness that must be unspeakably gratifying to gentlemen who come up to collect orders for Calcutta tailoring firms. He gets six rupees a month as his stipend from the State, but possesses four houses in the Native city, and he looks as if he owned much corn and oil and wine, and other Biblical luxuries. He keeps a staff of five servants, who perform the executive functions of the establishment, and of whom I may have more to say anon. These minions discharge the current duties of the household, but, on days when your bill is to be presented, the khansamah himself graces the banquet, and hands you the fried potatoes with a courtly grace that is overwhelming when first experienced.

I believe this khansamah is unduly susceptible to outward impressions. At least, it is only the possession of a gold *prince-nez* that I can attribute the circumstance of his honouring me with a written bill-of-fare at my solitary dinner. He perhaps takes me for an intellectual officer of the Educational Department. The following is one of his *menus*; and I wish here to say, in all solemnity, that this is an absolutely and reverentially accurate transcript of the original document invoicing the meal. Its size, by exact measurement, is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  by 3 inches, and it is written on half-tola letter paper with pale yellowish bazaar ink.

Billford  
—February 1890  
Khana  
Soup  
Consumie ala clear fish sootie  
Eggs Sauges  
Siddesh  
Cutlet ala Impria Sauges ala  
Spinal Joint  
Capin and saucit Bief breastket Salet  
Round Bief Bully  
Potatoo Cauliflower  
Seaking  
Prune fish Salads  
Pudding  
Teapshee  
Coffee

To those who may be inclined to treat the orthography of the above production in a captious or jeering mood, I may say that the meal was an excellent one. The immediate termination of a Planters' Meet explained the profuse liberality

of the *menu*. I ought perhaps to mention that the "seaking" or "second" course, consisting of "Prune fish Salads," was really a prawn salad, and that the "Teapshee" pudding was what we are more used to call a "tipsy" pudding.

But let us cavil no longer, for my khansamah, with all his orthographical idiosyncrasies, has the true soul of an artist, and he (or his minions) exerts all the resources of a fertile culinary imagination to furnish me with fresh and undreamt, of variations on the dāk bungalow moorgee and mutton chop, and for this I am inexpressibly grateful.

The station where my dāk bungalow is is still fairly cool, and the oleanders are gaily sprouting forth. I may say that I am not so very far from the mighty snows and the poetic Terai. But I thank goodness that I am not in the Western Doors. I once met a man who had been in the Western Doors. He was going home, and, on the voyage, made an injudicious proposal of marriage to a young lady fellow-passenger on board the steamer. Young lady's guardian promptly accepted but made it a *sine qua non* that gentleman should get his life insured. Opening for release was thus offered to hasty but repenting suitor. Presenting himself at the Insurance Office in London, he was ushered before Board of elderly gentlemen, and asked where was his habitual residence. Reply, "The Western Doors." Elderly gentlemen on Board nonplussed; Gazetteers ransacked in vain. "Ah, well, I am not surprised you gentlemen don't know the place, for no European has ever come back from there alive. Oh, yes, though! there *was* one, and I believe he lived as far as Aden." Insurance proposal was not accepted, and match fell through. However, this is a frivolous digression, called forth by the topographical allusion to the site of my dāk bungalow.

The station is large, but has none of the conveniences of civilised life—to wit, shops and hotels. The itinerant box-wallah and a bazaar cloth-merchant supply our outward wants, and the inevitable Babu wine and general merchant furnishes our creature comforts. There is also, of course, a "Medical Hall." I have come to the conclusion that if I needed a coffin it would have to be telegraphed for; there is no local industry in this line. This dearth of civilised conveniences—I don't refer to the coffin-manufacture alone—I attribute to the absence of any military element in the station. I have observed that when the military settle in a place trade is attracted thither and fostered. The enterprising Parsee opens a hotel and a wine and general store; a European druggist sets up in business; an auction and commission-sale rooms blooms forth, with perhaps a branch in the coach-building line; and even a Bengali firm of civil and military tailors, outfitters, and habitmakers, may be induced to court local patronage. But these luxuries are denied us here, for we are only a civilian community dependent on the value-payable post for our wants and luxuries.

However, in spite of these deficiencies, it is all very tranquil, and more or less idyllic. The March winds blow a continuous gale all day through the big trees, which keep up a roar like the distant surf. At sunset this ceases, and a colony of owlets who share the dāk bungalow roof with me come out and prattle in a favourite adjacent tree. Then a stroll on a dusty road, then dinner, then study of newspapers and correspondence. At intervals I hear the locomotive whistles and the rattle of passing trains, which sounds, unholy as they are in themselves, strike very gratefully on the ear as representing the connecting link with the outside world.

Besides the owlets and other denizens of the bungalow already mentioned (not forgetting the Government mosquitoes, flies and cockroaches), there is, of course, a dog. He is a large yellow dog, patronised by the khansamah. His tail was cut, probably in early infancy. The amputating operation, however, seems to have gone further than was intended; and the result is that there are now some thirty-eight linear inches of dog to about an inch-and-a-quarter of tail. I think he resents my intrusion. He has hitherto declined all my overtures of peace, and he occasionally soothes his ruffled feelings by barking at me from a respectful distance when he meets me outside.

Oh!—and then there are the fowls. The khansamah supports them. I have observed that there are four cocks to six hens on the establishment, an arrangement which must be calculated to produce domestic complications. The hens are very sociable. I surprised one on a chair in my room, where she had been spending her leisure in laying an egg. She scuttled away very indignantly, but presently announced her achievement in a triumphant cackle that echoed through the empty chambers. She has not since repeated the feat under the same circumstances.

Now that I have described my humble but peaceful abode and its principal inmates, I will defer to another occasion a further instalment of my short and simple annals, impressions and experiences.

THE BUNGLER.

BENGAL.  
(April 29.)

THE Calcutta Volunteers are at last well housed. The building erected for them is a club in many respects, and as the band plays there on Friday afternoons, no doubt afternoon teas will be quite the thing. With such attractions there are many worse ways of enjoyment than volunteering.

THE prospectus of the second exhibition of the Calcutta Fine Art Society is issued. The exhibition will be opened on the 20th December next. The Society offers two gold and eight silver medals, besides which there is the Viceroy's gold medal, Sir Stuart Bayley's prize, Sir A. Croft's four medals, and eleven other prizes.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from the Garrow Hills, Assam, says:—"Influenza is here and everywhere. You will be interested to know that that curious disease, nona-nona, has broken out at Kannia and Jatrapur simultaneously with the influenza. I believe that the cases have not been very numerous, but several deaths from it have occurred amongst natives. They go to sleep, and it appears that it is impossible to awaken them. The appearances are not that of collapse, but of natural sleep to the unskilled observer."

It would seem that romantic lovers are still to be found on the banks of the Hooghly. In a village called Tangail another case of "Villikins and his Dinah" was enacted a few days ago. A young Calcutta graduate, on being disinherited by his father for marrying a lady of the reformed class against his father's wishes, agreed with his "dearly beloved" to put an end to their existence by opium poisoning. They bid each other adieu and swallowed opium. The lady died the next morning; "the young graduate" "revived," it is said, under the influence of stomach pump and other medical aid, is living now after paying a penalty of Rs. 40 for his "rash" act.

MORE credit, says the *Englishman*, is due to the Calcutta Trades Association than has yet been accorded for its share in bringing about the abolition of the Silver Duty. In its most recent appeal, some three months ago, it specially urged, in view of the Budget surplus, that the unjust duty should be repealed, and that the obnoxious system of compulsory hall-marking should be abolished. The Association has steadily pressed this grievance upon the notice of Government for many years, and has been mainly instrumental in bringing the opinions of the various public bodies to bear upon the subject. In particular, therefore, the Association is to be congratulated on the success that has so far attended the agitation. It is to be feared, however, that, unless the arrangements with regard to hall-marking in India are satisfactory, the reform will do little for the indigenous industry.

THE report by Dr. Gregg, Sanitary Commissioner, on a tour of inspection which he undertook in February to inquire into the causes of the annual cholera outbreaks in Darjeeling Terai and Julpigori Doars, is published. The principal cause, he says, is drinking polluted water. Some tea gardens drew their water-supply from polluted streams, and others from polluted wells. Where there is a pure water-supply there is little or no cholera. The disease is also imported by coolies from Chota Nagpore, who drink polluted water during their journey along the route between Caragola Ghat and Titalia in the Purneah district. He recommends that special care be taken on the tea gardens to provide a pure water-supply, where pure streams do not exist, by means of properly protected wells, and that the district authorities be directed to look after the water-supply *en route*. Dr. Gregg also points out that room exists on some gardens for greater attention to sanitation in the coolies' lines, and more careful supervision is needed over markets, especially Government markets in the Doars, to prevent over-ripe fruit and unwholesome food from being sold. He points out the need for improvement in vital statistics, and suggests a form to be filled in by planters.

MADRAS.  
(April 30.)

BRIGADIER - GENERAL FARRINGTON, Adjutant - General, Madras, retires from his appointment early this month, and we hear that Colonel Gatacre, who has just returned from Burma, is freely mentioned as a likely successor.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HIME, R.A., lately Commandant at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, had a narrow escape of being killed at Coonoor, on the night of the 19th ultimo, by a branch of a tree that fell upon his head during a severe storm of thunder, wind, and rain. He was unconscious for a short time, but is rapidly recovering. The branch was eighteen inches in circumference at the thick end.

THE question of jurisdiction of the Nizam's Courts over European British subjects has been raised by a young English lady living in Hyderabad within Native jurisdiction. She is accused of assaulting a Native, who trespassed into her compound and remained there in spite of her remonstrances. She

relies upon the treaty of 10th July, 1861, but against this it is urged that the treaty was never completed, and that in any case the Nizam has sovereign jurisdiction concurrent with the jurisdiction of the British Resident. The question was argued at great length before the full Bench of the Nizam's High Court, but the Judges reserved judgment, with a view to consulting their own Government on the subject.

BOMBAY.  
(May 2.)

MR. T. H. STEWART, C.S., has been allowed extraordinary leave on medical certificate for two months.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. A. GOODFELLOW, V.C., R.E., Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, is allowed leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

THE HON. A. F. BEAUFORT has been appointed a member of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, vice Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., appointed chairman.

SURGEON MEYER, M.B. (Lond.), the recently appointed Professor of Physiology at the Grant Medical College, has had to take six months' sick leave to Europe. In consequence there is an acting vacancy at the College.

A HANDSOME marble bust of Sir Frank Souter, late Commissioner of Police in Bombay, provided by the subscribers to the Sir Frank Souter Memorial Fund, and which recently arrived in Bombay, was placed in the Municipal Hall on Wednesday afternoon at the close of the Municipal Standing Committee's meeting. The bust is precisely similar to the one erected in front of the Police Commissioner's office at Byculla, and has been executed by the same artist, Mr. Roscoe Mullins.

THE following is the summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the past week:—Rain during week in parts of Kaira, Khandeish, Poona, Ahmednugger, Sholapore, Southern Mahratta Country, and Kattywar. Exotic cotton in two talukas of Dharwar blighted. Crops otherwise good. Harvesting of late crops continues in several districts, and cotton picking in Gujarat, Southern Mahratta Country, and Baroda. Probable outturn of late crops in Tanna from 8 to 16 annas. Preparations for next season's crops progressing in most districts.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday unanimously passed the following resolution which was proposed and seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., C.I.E., and Sir Henry Morland, Kt., respectively:—"That the Corporation desire to place on record their high appreciation of the great and valuable services rendered to the City of Bombay by the departing Municipal Commissioner, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., C.I.E., during an administration, the longest, the most eventful, and the most memorable of any Commissioner. That the Corporation cordially acknowledge that the success which has crowned Mr. Ollivant's administration has been due to his firm and comprehensive grasp of Municipal problems, combined with rare talent for administration and organisation, sound judgment, great tact, and untiring energy and capacity for work." Mr. Dosabhoj Framjee, C.S.I., Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Grattan Geary, and the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani spoke in flattering terms in support of the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Ollivant attended the meeting after the above resolution was unanimously adopted by the Corporation, and on his being apprised by the President of the fact he made a long reply, thanking the Councillors collectively and individually for the handsome terms in which the resolution had been framed and passed by them.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, Captain Sir Henry Morland, the chairman, proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring Municipal Commissioner, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, the resolution making mention of the many and eminent services rendered by him to the city, his uniform courtesy, unwearied devotion to the duties of his office, and of the zealous manner in which he had on all occasions striven to uphold and extend the rights and privileges of the Municipality. The motion was seconded by Mr. M. N. Banerjee, and carried by acclamation, as was another proposed by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee to the effect that tablets commemorative of Mr. Ollivant's services should be erected at Tansa and in the new Municipal Hall. Mr. Ollivant acknowledged the compliment in an appropriate speech.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAUB.  
(April 30.)

MR. HALLEN, Superintendent of Horse Breeding Department, and Colonel Deane have arrived in Simla.

MRS. FOGGO is, we hear, about to renew her engagement with the Countess of Dufferin Fund in Calcutta for a further period of three years.

MISS HELEN GRANT has been appointed as lady doctor in charge of the new Victoria Hospital for Women at Kotah in Rajpootana.

THE office of the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund at Simla has this year been moved to the "Boorj," the Military Secretary to the Viceroy's officers.

ON Friday Lahore was treated to a very realistic imitation of a London fog, of the regulation pea-soup colour. It was made of dust, and at noon it was as dark as is usual at 8 p.m.

No dates have as yet been fixed for the Levée or Birthday Ball this month in Simla, nor are they likely to be so until the arrival of the Viceroy on the 25th.

THE Commander-in-Chief, Lady and Miss Roberts, and their party, on return from their hill tour to Naini Tal, Ranikhet, and Chaulhatta, passed through Bareilly on the 22nd, en route to Saharanpur and Simla.

DR. VOELCKER, after making himself acquainted with the conditions under which the new sewerage scheme for Allahabad would have to be carried, left Allahabad on the 24th ult., in order to complete his tour through the North-West Provinces.

HEAVY rain set in at Simla on Friday night, and continued throughout Saturday. This fall, coming after the rain of the previous week, should do something towards replenishing the springs and alleviating the water difficulty. The weather generally in Upper India has continued in an unsettled state during the last few days. Heavy rain is reported from various districts in these Provinces, and a rapid fall of temperature has followed. In Allahabad, though there was no rainfall worth recording, the change has been most marked, the mean temperature of Saturday being 80°·3° as compared with 97°·2° two days before.

A CONTEMPORARY records the death of Mr. T. Campion, auditor, O. and R. Railway, which occurred at Benares on the 22nd ult. Mr. Campion went from Goshainganj, his headquarters, to Benares about a fortnight ago to check some accounts in connection with the recent defalcations by the goods clerk. He was attacked with influenza, culminating in pneumonia. Nothing serious, however, was apprehended, and he was progressing favourably towards recovery till Saturday night, when a change for the worse set in, and by 11 o'clock the next morning he had breathed his last. Mr. Campion was a promising young man, who had but a few months previously been transferred from Chandausi, and was very much liked by all with whom he came in contact. His untimely death will be a loss to the Audit Department.

MR. STANLEY'S TRAVELLING CASE.—It is not every day that we can learn what is the ideally best kind of travelling case in the opinion of so competent a judge as Mr. Stanley. The distinguished traveller paid a visit a few days since to the well-known establishment of Messrs. Asprey, at 166, Bond-street, and after carefully examining the merits of their portable travelling cases, selected one of their flat suit cases, with all necessary toilet and travelling articles arranged in the most convenient and compact way, and, although only seven inches deep, having ample room for several suits of clothes. The stands with fittings are movable, and can be placed on a toilet table. Altogether it is a remarkably elegant and beautifully planned article.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—The principal change here on Saturday was a rise of 3-16 in the Mysore Company's Shares, upon the announcement of the dividend. Nundydroog improved 1-16. Mysore Shares were last quoted 6½ to 6 3-16, Nundydroog 2 to 2½, Indian Consolidated 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., Balaghat-Mysore (New) 9s. to 9s. 6d., Ooregum Ordinary 2 to 2½, ditto Preference 2 to 2½, Devala-Moyar 2s. 6d. to 3s., Nine Reefs New (11s. paid) 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 9s. to 10s., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., South-east Mysore 1s. to 1s. 3d., Indian Glenrock 1s. to 1s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 13s. to 14s., New South-east Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. 6d. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s.

AN exaggerated report has got about of one of the incidents that occurred lately on the Shan-Siam frontier, says an up-country paper. The leader of the Commission, it may be remembered, had on a certain occasion to turn the Siamese out of one small State which had already been declared British territory. We may as well state what actually occurred. The petty chief having made himself over to the Siamese they had occupied the State with a small force. Of necessity the Commission had to seize the chief, and expel the Siamese. An order was enough; the Siamese made no resistance, but went off quietly across the border, while the chief was carried off with our camp, and another man was put in his place temporarily. Nothing could illustrate better than this incident the wholesome respect which the Commission succeeded in inspiring all along the frontier.

## India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 12.

—:O:—

### THE POSTAL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA AND INDIA.

In answer to Mr. SUMMERS,

Mr. RAIKES said there was at present an estimated loss of £78,000 a year upon the postal service from this country to Australia.

In reply to a further question from Mr. SUMMERS,

Mr. RAIKES said: The additional loss over and above that now incurred, which will result from reducing the postage on letters sent from this country to India and Australia to 2½d., is estimated at £88,400 a year. A further loss of £42,000 a year would be the result of making the rate 1d. instead of 2½d. And a still further loss of £50,000 would follow a reduction of postage rates to all the colonies and India to 1d. The hon. member will see that the total of these reductions, by bringing the rate down to 1d. generally, would come to £180,400.

### THE PROTECTION OF INDIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Mr. HOWORTH asked the Under-Secretary for India whether, inasmuch as the Indian Factory Act did not apply to the Native States, he would consider the advisability of urging upon their rulers the necessity of introducing legislation for the protection of women and children employed in the manufactories of those States, and who now worked from dawn to sunset.

Sir J. GORST: The policy of the Indian Government is to interfere as little as possible in the internal affairs of Native States so long as the rulers govern justly. But the Secretary of State will bring this question to the notice of the Government of India, with a view to their advising Native States containing factories to follow the factory legislation of British India. (Hear, hear.)

MAY 13.

### MILL OPERATIVES IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. J. MACLEAN,

Sir J. GORST said: The Bill now before the Indian Legislature provides four days' holiday a month for women and children.

Mr. MACLEAN: Are these four holidays to be Sundays?

Sir J. GORST: The Bill does not specify that they are to be Sundays.

MAY 15.

### THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY SCHEME.

Sir G. CAMPBELL asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true that the Government, having just bought up the Guaranteed South Indian Railway at a heavy premium, was about to give another guarantee to the same or a reorganised company for the purpose of working the line; whether the terms of the fresh guarantee were 3 per cent. and half of any net profit after paying the guarantee; and whether the result would be that the Government, being able to borrow at 3 per cent., and having paid for the line at the rate of 131 per cent., now gave to the company 3 per cent., plus the salaries of the directors, the patronage of the administration, and the chance of additional payment in case of profit.

Sir J. GORST: Negotiations are now going on between the Secretary of State and the South Indian Railway Company with the view of the latter undertaking the management and working of the line just purchased by the Secretary of State. The terms of the agreement are not yet settled.

MR. HENRY WHYMPER, of the Murree Brewery, having observed a letter in the Allahabad *Morning Post* from the Rev. Mr. Evans, the Temperance Missionary, censuring that paper for inserting an advertisement about beer from the Murree Brewery Company, replies, and states that the Army Temperance Association solicited and obtained a beer advertisement from him last September, and that last January the reverend gentleman wrote and told him that temperance funds were so low that an advance payment for the Company's advertisement would greatly assist the association. He concludes by saying that the advertisement published in the *Morning Post* was not solicited, while that in the paper belonging to the Temperance Association was solicited, and was published with the remark that a member of any temperance association may drink the Company's beers with the best possible results to himself.



## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## WHEN WE WERE BOYS.\*

To every man comes a chance, which neglected seldom if ever returns. Accordingly, when a grand flourish of trumpets, and outspread of flaring posters announced the appearance of "When We Were Boys," by Mr. William O'Brien, curiosity was raised as to what use he would make of the opportunity of explaining much which needed explanation. It might, of course, have been assumed that the work would deal with the present movement in Ireland. A gentleman who had taken such a prominent part in the agitation which now racks the Emerald Isle, was not likely to do otherwise than select rebellion for his subject. In this respect public anticipation will not be disappointed. The book deals largely with the efforts of Paddy to shake off a yoke which galls; and it is not a little strange that, while Gladstonian orators never cease to descant upon the "Union of Hearts," which is to be the order of the day when (ay, when?) Home Rule is triumphant, Mr. William O'Brien is none too careful in the work before us to conceal that dying hate towards England is the spirit which animates every true son of Erin, and that National "Freedom" is the aim and object of the Secret Societies which riddle the land.

Thus far there is not much cause of complaint. He who runs may read, and it would be a pity if the clearness of speech with which the characters of the romance proclaim what "Home Rule" means is lost upon the public in general; but many amongst us will feel disappointed at the omissions—neither few nor unimportant—which mar the virtues of Mr. William O'Brien's tale, and which justify the assertion that the Apostle of Martyrdom has missed his chance. Take an example. The Parnell Commission dealt plainly, perhaps it might be said severely, with the omission on the part of the Irish party to afford any explanation as to the expenditure of a trifling sum of "over £100,000." Surely it would have been well had this interesting subject been treated in some detail in a work, the *raison d'être* of which is to popularise the cause for which Mr. William O'Brien courted political imprisonment, and raised his breeches and moustachios to the level of martyrdom. But no! From beginning to end there is not a syllable as to who became the happy possessor of an unexplained balance sufficiently large to produce at any time and in any country an army of agitators ready and willing to cast themselves into the fray, certain personally advantageous conditions being made clear ere the sword is drawn from the scabbard. Of a surety the "almighty dollar" is a factor in the world's history. Once again, some would have it that "boycotting" is merely exclusive dealing, while others incline to the view—and they have the support of three of Her Majesty's judges—that they who indulged in this method of enforcing obedience to the unwritten code of the Land League "were guilty of a criminal conspiracy;" but be this as it may, that the procedure is inhuman and cruel goes without for to say. Might not this mystery, too, have found an explanation?

Space precludes further allusion to this very interesting subject, and we pass on to the tale itself. What must we tell our readers? Here criticism need not hesitate or halt. From beginning to end there is scarcely one single page that would find a reader were the author other than the great Irish patriot Mr. William O'Brien. Some persons will always be found who take deep interest in narratives of "double, double, toil and trouble." When the powers of darkness belch forth on the land treachery, treason and rebellion; when society is dislocated, and the hand of everyone is against his neighbour; when, in a sentence, paradise is turned into hell, then a tale which proclaims how all this happens is likely to become popular and attractive. But even in this direction Mr. William O'Brien has contrived to burden his narrative with a mass of turgid and unreadable vapourings; and from the depths of our heart we pity all those poor wretched supporters of the "Uncrowned King," who for their sins will have to buy, if not to read, the most dismal failure which the present, or, indeed, any other literary season, is likely to produce.

## THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES.

Sir George Birdwood writes to the editor of the *St. James's Gazette*:—"Sir,—It is to be regretted that the *Daily Graphic* and the *St. James's Gazette* should have helped to circulate the absurd statement attributed to M. Eiffel that 'The Colossus of Rhodes'—was a myth. Students of art have always known that the mediæval story of its having straddled the entrance to the 'Little Harbour' was a pure romance; but of the existence of the statue itself no one who has read the descriptions

\* "When We Were Boys." By William O'Brien. (Longmans and Co.)

of it by Pliny, Lucian, and other ancient authors, can have the slightest doubt. From these accounts we learn that it was about 100 ft. high, that 12½ tons of bronze and 7½ tons of iron were employed in casting it, that it took twelve years to construct, and cost £72,000. It was raised on a marble pedestal, and was probably set up in some public place close to the sea; where, however, it stood for only fifty-six years, having been thrown down by an earthquake B.C. 227. Pliny gives a very detailed description of its ruins, which, it is said, were ultimately carried away by a Jewish pedlar, from Ur of the Chaldees, who loaded ninety camels with them.

"It is just like the egotism of our modern monstrosity-mongers—not one of whom has as yet shown anything of the remarkable capacity possessed by ancient and mediæval engineers for picturesque construction—that they should now tell us that the Colossus was a myth. It is just what might have been expected from the author of the hateful 'Eiffel Tower.' The builder of the Colossus became bankrupt over his work, and committed suicide; and it is to be devoutly desired that his fate may be repeated in the case of any one who may, in useless emulation of the diabolic 'tour-de-force' at Paris, adventure on the erection of a similar structure in London—although suicide is scarcely to be hoped of the insensitive sort of people who would attempt such an outrage,—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"GEORGE BIRDWOOD.  
"May 13."

## THE INDEBTEDNESS OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

According to the *Pioneer* a recent resolution of the Government of India calls the attention of all Local Governments and heads of departments "to the imperative duty which devolves on them of taking severe notice of the conduct of clerks and other *employés* who allow themselves to fall into embarrassed circumstances." In a former Resolution, issued in January, 1884, it was pointed out that assistants in Government offices should clearly understand that, if they voluntarily contracted debts or obligations which they were unable to meet, they would render themselves liable to summary dismissal. But there has been only too much reason to fear that these orders have not always been properly appreciated by those concerned; and the Government "desires therefore to supplement them by more definite instructions as to what constitutes such a state of indebtedness as to render it undesirable that a person should be retained in the public service." Explicit rules have in consequence been issued on the subject, laying down in detail the circumstances under which an officer in Government service would merit summary dismissal. These may be summarised as follows:—(a) Where half the salary of a Government official is constantly being attached for debt; or (b) has been continuously under attachment for more than two years; or (c) is attached for a sum which, under ordinary circumstances, it will require more than two years to repay, a full schedule of the officer's debts is to be obtained by the head of the office, and the case dealt with in the same way as if the debtor had taken advantage of the Insolvency Court. In such cases the special points to be looked to are: the proportion which the debts bear to the salary and the extent to which they detract from the debtor's efficiency as a public servant; whether the debtor's position is irretrievable, and whether it is desirable under the circumstances to retain him in the particular position he occupies or in any position under Government. In accordance with these orders all local heads of departments have to submit annually the required report and schedule of debts of the officers so involved under them.

MANY have looked for a sign and not been given it, observed the *Pioneer*; but Mr. Dyer, of the *Bombay Guardian*, and of fame in connection with the Patna Mission case, is a more favoured mortal. In a Bombay paper we read that at a recent meeting at Shanghai, whither we suppose he has gone to gather fuel for his fanaticism, Mr. Dyer stated that he had "an assurance from God that within two years the importation of Indian opium into China would be stopped." That Mr. Dyer was well dowered with assurance has long been a matter of notoriety; but we may be permitted to doubt the celestial origin which the possessor ascribes to it. "There is nothing," wrote Sydney Smith in the early days of the century, *à propos* of a certain reverend gentleman of the name of Styles—"there is nothing which disgusts us more than the familiarity which these impious coxcombs affect with the ways and designs of Providence. Every man is an Amos or a Malachi. One rushes out of his chambers and tells us we are beaten by the French, because we do not abolish the slave trade. Another assures us that we have no chance of victory till India is evangelised." Clearly Mr. Styles has cendants even in these days.

**DR. SOULE'S**  
**HOP BITTERS.**  
**THE GREAT APPETIZER**  
 AND  
**BEST TONIC ON EARTH**  
 FOR THE CURE OF  
**INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, & GENERAL DEBILITY**  
**NOTHING EQUALS IT.**

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE  
 VENDORS

**HARMAN & CO.,**  
 Civil and Military Tailors,  
 INDIAN AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,  
**12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.**  
 BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

HARMAN & CO. make a speciality of Outfits for Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, as well as of the various Departments under the Government of India; also of Clothing and Underwear for Civilians; and from their long experience, of over Half-a-Century, of the requirements of Tropical Climates, they are prepared to supply suitable articles of the best quality at the lowest possible prices. ESTIMATES FOR OUTFITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON APPLICATION.

HARMAN & CO., 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.  
 ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1830.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

**TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—**

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year... ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

**ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.**

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1890.

**LORD STRATHNAIRN.**

ON Thursday next, at the Royal United Service Institute, a meeting will be held for the purpose of organising some arrangement for commemorating the public services rendered to his country by the late Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn. Why nothing has yet been done in that direction is an historical problem difficult to solve. A short time ago the remains of another Field-Marshal of England, one who had done good service to his country,

too, were laid to rest in our great cathedral with all the pomp, pride and circumstance of a military funeral, and it was allowed by all that the honour was well deserved. But there were many, especially officers who had served in India, who, coming away from Lord Napier of Magdala's grave, asked themselves the question, "Why has the nation so neglected the memory of Lord Strathnairn?" Men could only put the question to themselves and wonder. The services of the unhonoured Field-Marshal were on record; and, in the zenith of his fame, when he returned from India after the quelling of the Mutiny, the *Times* told the people of England that, "had Sir Hugh Rose lived in the days of the Roman Empire, the citizens of Rome, to do honour to his successes as a general, would have turned out and have drawn his chariot of victory to the Capitol." What those successes were the brilliant pen of Malleon, the historian of the Indian Mutiny, has told in glowing periods:—

"Marching from Mau in November, Sir Hugh Rose had, in five months, traversed Central India, crossing its numerous rivers, storming strong forts, taking many towns, defeating armies vastly superior in numbers, led by men, and by a woman whose hatred of the British name incited them to efforts not to be surpassed in the annals of the Mutiny. He and his gallant comrades had accomplished these great deeds during a season the terrible heat of which far surpassed the heat of the corresponding season of previous years, and under a sun which proved scarcely less deadly than the enemy. Yet moving steadily onwards, regarding difficulties as only obstacles to be overcome; keeping in view the goal at which he aimed, Sir Hugh had marched from victory to victory. It may be said of him that it was his character which created his success. Careless of himself he conducted every reconnaissance, he planned every action, he was foremost in every attack, he courted danger and exposure. At the same time no leader ever paid greater attention to the soldiers. To look after their comforts, to see after a hard-fought action that the wounded were attended to, and, after a long and tedious march, that provisions were abundant, was with him a sacred duty. It was this which endeared him to the troops—this that made them fight cheerily against numbers, endure the killing rays of the fierce sun. If he demanded all their energies in the battlefield they saw that their wants were attended to when the battle was over, that he never spared himself, that, with all the cares of command upon him, he managed to find time to attend to them. It was that sympathy which evoked the enthusiasm which enabled the soldiers of Sir Hugh Rose to equal the achievements of any warriors of whom history makes record."

There were good and faithful services rendered by Sir Hugh previous to the Indian Mutiny in Syria, Turkey, and the Crimea, which it was possible for Englishmen to forget; but it is difficult to understand the forgetfulness of services such as those which the historian of the Mutiny has described. And these are not all. When Sir Hugh Rose was appointed to the chief command of the Indian armies, he set to himself the noble task of ameliorating in every way the condition of the soldiers under him. The state of the army which was handed over to him then was not one altogether satisfactory. His predecessor, able and zealous as he was, lacked several of the qualities which go to make up a successful commander of men. It is speaking no evil of the dead to say of Sir William Mansfield that he had not the rare secret of winning his way to the soldier's heart. It is a gift given but to few, but it is a grand possession to have, and Sir Hugh Rose had it. Swift and severe to punish crime, as he proved himself to be in his energetic stamping-out of that spirit of insubordination which got partly hold of the local European force in 1858-59, and which was

known in India by the name of the White Mutiny, he was throughout the armies he commanded known and recognised as the best friend of the soldier—accepting the term soldier as embracing all ranks without distinction. Officers and men found their interests guarded and cared for with fairness without favouritism. When complimented at the farewell public dinner given to him at Calcutta, previous to his leaving India, on the way he had distributed the patronage of his office, he said:—"It would have been a pasquinade on military merit if I had not given the spurs to the knights who won them." The ringing cheers which rang through the crowded hall when those words were uttered stamped their truthfulness and sincerity. The lot of the common soldier in India is a pleasant one to-day; but it should not be forgotten how much is due to the action of Sir Hugh Rose to make it so in days when the task was more difficult than now. The good he did then happily lives after him.

It is true that, in the eventide of life, there came to him rank and title—he died a Field-Marshal of England, and a peer of the realm. But when he died the memory of his good work seemed to die too. No memorial of him exists but in the pages of the historian, and in the hearts of surviving soldiers who knew his worth. It is well that the long public neglect of a great public servant should cease. And it is to be hoped that now, late though it be, some fitting tribute will be made by the nation to the memory of one who served it so well in peace and war.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 26.)

TUCKER, Mr. A. L. P., officiating political assistant, 1st class, is posted as first assistant to the agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

ARCHER—The promotion of Lieut. C. Archer, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as a political assistant, 1st class, is cancelled.

RAVENSHAW, Captain C. W., Bengal Staff Corps, political agent, 3rd class, is appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Secunderabad.

MUIB, Major A. M., Bengal Staff Corps, cantonment magistrate at Secunderabad, and officiating political assistant, 1st class, is appointed to be a substantive political agent, 3rd class, vice Captain Ravenshaw.

ABBOTT, Lieut.-Colonel H. B., Bombay Staff Corps, additional political agent, 1st class, and political agent in Jhallawar, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Resident at Gwalior, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Major D. W. K. Barr.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:—

LANE, Lieut. H. P., King's Own Scottish Borderers, officiating wing officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

CARUANA, Second-Lieut. A. J., East Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Frontier Force.

WALLACE-DUNLOP, Lieut. A., Essex Regiment, officiating wing officer 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

MACQUOID, Second Lieut. C. E. E. F. K., Liverpool Regiment, officiating wing officer 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

#### FURLONGS.

YOUNG, Colonel G. G., Bengal Staff Corps, commissioner and superintendent, Punjab (p.a.), for two years.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. A. B. C., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class (m.c.), for one year.

ANDERSON, Lieut. C. C., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 26th (Punjab) Regiment Bengal Infantry, 2nd in command Military Police, Burma (p.a.), for one year.

GREY, Lieut. E., Bengal Staff Corps, 38th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class (m.c.), for 182 days.

JAMESON, Surgeon-Major R., M.D., deputy sanitary commissioner N.W. Provinces and Oudh (p.a.), for 218 days.

MAIR, Surgeon-Major E., M.B., superintendent Central and District Jails, Bareilly, N.W. Provinces and Oudh (p.a.), for 215 days.

KEEGAN, Surgeon-Major D. F., M.D., residency surgeon, Indore, Central India (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

MORIARTY, Surgeon-Major M. D., M.B. (p.a.), for 240 days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

CHATTERTON, Colonel F. W., General List, Infantry, commandant, Presidency Volunteers, for 182 days; pension service, 31st year, commenced Nov. 5, 1889.

BROHER, Colonel A. W. R., General List, Cavalry, 18th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year; pension service, 31st year, commenced Jan. 30.

HAMITTON, Lieutenant A., Bengal Staff Corps, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for 182 days; pension service, 10th year, commenced Aug. 11, 1889.

SANDERS, Lieutenant O. L'H., Bengal Staff Corps, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Commissariat-Transport Department, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for one year; pension service, 7th year, commenced Dec. 5, 1889.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, April 22.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WAT, Major W. FitzA., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, to be commandant Hill Depôts, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Ilderton, D.S.O., whose tenure has expired.

CAMPBELL, Captain R., South Wales Borderers, to be officiating station staff officer, Sialkot, vice Captain G. M. Bullock, appointed an officiating district staff officer.

GRIFFIN, Lieut. C. P. G., supernumerary on the Establishment, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, vice Fenton, deceased.

CARPENDALE, Lieut. W. M., squadron officer 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be adjutant, vice McAndrew, deceased.

BOWER, Lieut. D. M., squadron officer 4th Bengal Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice McAndrew, deceased.

LASH, 2nd Lieut. H. A., Devonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 16th Bengal Infantry, on probation.

YOUNG, Major E. A., 19th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as district staff officer, 1st class, Oudh District, vice Glasgow, resigned.

DUNDAS, Captain L. C., D.S.O., station staff officer, 1st class, Delhi, to officiate as district staff officer, 2nd class, Presidency District, vice Davies, transferred to the Oudh District.

DAVIES, Captain O. E. M., district staff officer, 2nd class, Presidency District, is transferred to the Oudh District, vice Major G. H. C. Dyce.

NATHAN, Captain M., Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Rangoon Division to the Headquarters of the Inspector-General of Military Works.

#### FURLONGS.

McDOUGAL, Captain W. B., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, to England, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

SMYTH, Lieut. R. A., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

ANDERSON, Surgeon-Major A., M.S., to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

GORDON, Lieut. L. C., No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, R.A., for four months, on private affairs.

REID, Surgeon-Major A. S., M.B., 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, to England, on medical certificate, for 272 days.

CHESNEY, Lieut. N. E., 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas, to Simla, on medical certificate, for ninety days, in extension of his thirty days' privilege leave.

(April 23.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MACKENZIE, Captain K. R., station staff officer, Dalhousie Depôt, to be station staff officer Hill Depôts, Murree, vice Captain Boddam, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

MAINWARING, Major R. B., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be commandant Hill Depôts, Pachmari, vice Major H. B. MacCall, 4th Battalion Royal Rifle Corps, who resigns.

MACCALL, Lieut.-Colonel G., 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be officiating commandant Fort Chunar, vice Forbes, on leave.

PARR, Lieut. H. O., East Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, on probation.

WARD, Second Lieut. A., Leicestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 19th Punjab Infantry, on probation.

THORNTON, Lieut. C. E., North Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 25th Punjab Infantry, on probation.

EYRE, Major V. G. L., wing commander, 23rd Pioneers, to be 2nd in command, 34th Pioneers, vice Wilson, promoted commandant.

ORMSBY, Lieutenant V. A., East Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 1st Battalion 3rd Goorkhas, on probation.

## FURLOUGHS.

HUTTON, Lieutenant F. C. L., 1st Dragoon Guards, for six months, on private affairs.  
 COLE, Major W. U., 3rd Dragoon Guards, for six months, on private affairs.  
 RICHARDSON, Captain H. J. R. St. G., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.  
 NORMAN, Major C., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for six months, on private affairs.  
 COWANS, Lieutenant E. A., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.  
 DAVIDSON, Captain T. St. C., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 23.)

TWEEDIE, Mr. J., officiating district and sessions judge, Patna, is confirmed in that appointment.  
 CHARLES, Mr. J. G., officiating district and sessions judge, Shahabad, is confirmed in that appointment.  
 WORGAN, Mr. J. B., officiating district and sessions judge, Dinagepore, is confirmed in that appointment.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 24.)

DENNYS, Captain C. J., cantonment magistrate, is transferred from Ferozepore to Rawalpindi.  
 EGGERTON, Captain F. W., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of the Shahpur district.  
 PRESTON, Mr. S., executive engineer, Swat River Canal division, is allowed furlough for one year.  
 MILLER, Lieut.-Colonel J. F. J., executive engineer, is appointed a superintendent of works, and posted to the Bari Doab Circle.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, April 26.)

NEWBERRY, Colonel F. M., district judge, Lucknow, is granted special leave to England for four months.  
 LARKIN, Mr. J. J., head clerk, Meerut Collectorate, is appointed to officiate as a deputy collector, and to be posted to the Meerut District.  
 BOWER, Mr. G., on being relieved of the Lucknow City Magistracy, is appointed to be deputy superintendent of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.  
 LEMAISTRE, Mr. E. C., officiating deputy collector, is transferred from Banda to Allahabad.  
 SPENCER, Mr. H., assistant magistrate, is transferred to Aligarh.  
 BLANCHFIELD, Mr. J. M., sub-assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from the Kumaun to the Garhwal Division of the Central Circle.  
 LANGFORD, Rev. R. J., chaplain of Muttra, is transferred to Meerut.  
 BARROW, Lieut.-Colonel F., deputy commissioner, is transferred from Lalitpur to Gonda.  
 GIBSON, Mr. H. W., deputy commissioner, is transferred from Gonda to Bahraich.  
 PRATT, Surgeon J. J., supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Naini Tal to Kheri.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, April 26.)

BARCLAY, Mr. A., extra assistant commissioner, Burhanpur, is transferred to Mandla.  
 MACDONALD, Surgeon T. R., superintendent, Central Jail, Nagpur, furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(Burma Gazette, April 19.)

GATES, Mr. F. C., C.S., officiating secretary to the Chief Commissioner, is granted furlough, on medical certificate, for eight months.  
 ALDWORTH, Mr. St. L. B., district superintendent of police, is granted leave, on medical certificate, for twelve months.  
 MACDONNELL, Mr. R. G., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Kaulin to the charge of the police of the Hanthawaddy district.  
 HARRIS, Mr. C. V., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Tavoy to Rangoon, and is posted to special duty as an assistant to the deputy inspector-general of civil police.  
 GADSDEN, Mr. H. C., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Pyapon to the charge of the police of the Tavoy district.  
 STRACHY, Mr. R. S., executive engineer, is granted furlough for one year and six months.

NATIVES are apparently very superstitious about the influenza epidemic. A Bangalore correspondent writes:—The natives believe that the anger of the goddess is the cause of influenza, and many of them have taken Adrathi to the divinity last evening. Goats and buffaloes were also offered in Akkipetta to propitiate the angry goddess.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 22.)

KILGOUR, Colonel F., superintendent of police, Madura district, is granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months.  
 BRANDER, Mrs. L., inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern and Central Circles, is granted furlough for one year.

## MILITARY.

SEWELL, Captain J. H., 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, is appointed to be a temporary additional 2nd class district staff officer, vice Captain Massy, vacated.

## FURLOUGHS.

TURNER, Captain A. H. P., R.A., commandant, 3rd Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.), for two years.  
 MACDONALD, Captain R. P., D.S.O., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, 1st class station staff officer, Bhamo (m.c.), for 92 days.  
 BARTER, Brigade-Surgeon J. F., Indian Medical Service, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, on a pension of £700 per annum.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

BARNETT, Colonel J. H. M., Staff Corps, commandant 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers), for one year; pension service, 33rd year, commenced May 19, 1889.

## BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, April 25.)

The following appointments have been made in this Presidency:—  
 VAN-STRAUZENEE, Colonel on the Staff T., to be colonel on the staff, R.A., Madras Circle.  
 MCCLINTOCK, Captain L. A., to be staff captain, R.A., Madras Circle.  
 The following removals of officers rendered necessary by the localisation in Burma of the 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, and the appointment of other officers hereto, will have effect from May 1. The officers named will be graded regimentally according to army rank:—  
 DITMAS, Lieut. A. R., Staff Corps, to be wing officer 9th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Lieut. Trydell.  
 GERRARD, Captain H. D., Staff Corps, to be wing commander 17th Regiment Madras Infantry, to fill an existing vacancy, remaining seconded as adjutant South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.  
 SULLIVAN, Lieutenant R. E., Staff Corps, to be wing officer 20th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Lieutenant Taylor, remaining second for employment in the Commissariat Department.  
 LOWRY, Captain W. H., Staff Corps, to be wing officer 28th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Captain Murray.  
 CAULFIELD, Captain A. M., D.S.O., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, to be aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General B. L. Gordon, C.B., R.A., commanding Burma District.  
 HOWE, Lieutenant R. B. B., 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, Shropshire L.I., probationer for the Staff Corps, to be wing officer (on probation).  
 POWER, Surgeon-Major R. V., M.D., 29th Regiment Madras Infantry, 12th Regiment Madras Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

## BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 1.)

JARDINE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, furlough for eleven months.

## MILITARY.

PEILE, Major F. B., Staff Corps, commandant 2nd Bombay Infantry is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, 23rd year, commenced Jan. 8.  
 BIRDWOOD, Lieutenant G. C. McD., Staff Corps, squadron officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for one year; pension service, 7th year, commenced July 3, 1889.  
 BUDGEN, Brigade-General W. T., B.S.C., commanding Bombay District, is granted leave to Europe for 182 days on medical certificate.  
 DYMOCK, Brigade-Surgeon W., I.M.S., is permitted to retire from the



service from April 30, on a pension of £700 per annum, subject to H.M.'s approval, and is granted an extra pension of £100 per annum.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, April 18.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments.

PEACOCKE, Lieut. C. L., R.A., probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. L., officiating wing officer 7th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.

FERGUSON, Brigadier-Surgeon R. P., Medical Staff, is posted to the medical charge of Station Hospital, Poona.

FOGARTY, Surgeon T. F. W., Medical Staff, is posted to general duty, Bombay District.

BARTLETT, Surgeon C. R., Medical Staff, is posted to general duty, Bombay District.

SMITH, Surgeon E. L. C., Indian Medical Service, is posted to general duty, Bombay District.

## INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 15.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut.-Colonel L. F. Boileau, R.E.; Colonel J. A. Little, S.C.; Colonel B. Lovett, C.B., C.S.I., R.E.; Captain A. D. Enriquez, S.C.; Lieut. J. T. Carter, Leicestershire Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Browne, S.C.; Lieut. G. L'H. Sanders, S.C.; Lieut. M. B. Roberts, S.C.; Colonel James Cook, S.C.; Lieut. C. Jackson, S.C.; Lieut. P. Malcolm, S.C.; Lieut.-General Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., Cav.; Colonel H. J. Kinsman, R.A.

*Madras Estab.*—Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, C.B., S.C.; Colonel C. J. Smith, R.E.; Surgeon C. Mallins, M.D.; Lieut. M. A. Tighe, S.C.; Colonel D. T. Hatchell, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major M. James, S.C.; Lieut. H. N. Roome, S.C.; Lieut. C. V. Schneider, S.C.; Captain A. Phayre, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—A. F. Steinberg (Cov.), A. L. Clay (Cov.), L. N. Broome, F. W. Fox (Cov.), J. W. Buyers, C. G. Bayne (Cov.), W. W. Horn, Baron J. Bentinck, A. Smythies, R. H. Dracup, G. P. Spooner, R. Macouochie (Cov.), J. Denman (Cov.), Lieut.-Colonel F. Bailey, C. J. Ponsonby, H. W. Bamber.

*Bombay Estab.*—C. E. Biddulph, F. W. Comerford, G. H. Poke.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. C. R. A. Bond, S.C., ten days; Lieut. O. W. Carey, S.C., four months; Colonel H. Hay, S.C., six months.

*Madras Estab.*—Captain H. W. E. Georges, S.C., eight days.

*Bombay Estab.*—Captain C. E. Peirse, S.C., four months.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. N. C. Cloete, three months' furlough; H. E. Cradock, four months' m.c.; L. W. King (Cov.), two months' m.c.; W. B. Stuart, four days' extraordinary leave; J. C. Jordan, two months' m.c.; F. R. S. Collier (Cov.), six months' furlough; F. W. Eicke, three months' m.c.

*Madras Estab.*—H. E. G. Evans, six months' extraordinary leave, on m.c.

*Bombay Estab.*—T. Walker (Cov.), privilege leave commuted to furlough on m.c. for six months; J. R. Naylor (Cov.), furlough to June 9, and to return; W. J. Holland, thirteen weeks' extraordinary leave.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Surgeon-Major T. Mayne.

*Bombay Estab.*—Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—F. C. Anderson.

## BIRTHS MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### HOME.

#### BIRTHS.

BLUNT—May 10, at 31, Alfred-place, west, S.W., the wife of Captain Ernest Blunt, R.E., of a daughter.

BORTON—May 8, at Cheveney, Hunton, Kent, the wife of Arthur Close Borton, Major Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), of a daughter.

DENNYS—May 10, at Sunnyside, Archer's-road, Southampton, the wife of Captain C. J. Dennys, Cantonment Magistrate, Rawul Pindi, Punjab, of a son.

LIDDELL—May 12, at Prince's-mansions, S.W., the wife of Capt. A. F. Liddell (late Royal Artillery), of a son.

MANLEY—May 14, at 55, Lower Belgrave-street, S.W., the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Manley, Coldstream Guards, of a daughter.

MOORE—May 13, at Richmond House, Aldershot, the wife of Captain G. K. Moore, A.P.D., late 24th Regiment (the South Wales Borderers), of a son.

PRICE—May 6, at The Porlands, Marsh, Huddersfield, the wife of Captain E. C. H. Price, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, of a son.

ST. CLAIR—May 12, at 6, Western-terrace, Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel James St. Clair (late Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), of Staverton Court, Gloucestershire, of a son.

THOMAS—May 9, at Poyle House, Tongham, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Evan Thomas, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

LAWSON—HIRSCH—May 8, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, Captain Herbert Lawson, 14th M.L., to Margherita Alice Clara (Rita), daughter of the late J. F. Hirsch.

PRESTON—KIRKBY—May 10, at the parish church, St. Cadvan's, Towyn, Merioneth, N. J. Preston, Second Officer P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. *Massilia*, third son of the late N. J. Preston, Esq., of Stoke Newington, to Sophie, fourth daughter of the late D. E. Kirkby, Esq., J.P., of Llanfendigaid, Towyn, Merioneth.

#### DEATHS.

BENSON—April 28, suddenly, at Hampton Wick, Emilie Adeline, eldest daughter of Charles Benson, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Madras, aged 9.

BUCHANAN—May 8, at Aynhoe-road, West Kensington, Janet D'Albedhyll, wife of the late Captain T. J. Buchanan (of Ardoch), formerly of the 52nd Light Infantry, and eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Carter.

BULL—April 20, at Trinity-square, Margate, Elizabeth Mary Bull, widow of Alban John Bull, of Stroud-green-road, N., and eldest daughter of the late Henry Charles Chapman, formerly of 7, Manor-road, Holloway, N., and Ladbroke-grove, W., aged 39.

BUNCE—May 10, at Sherwood, Newton Abbot, Elizabeth Ann Bunce, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Julius Bunce, R.M.L.L.

CHETHAM-STRODE—May 13, at Wairuna, Mowbray-road, Upper Norwood, Alfred Chetham-Strode, son of Admiral Sir Edward Chetham-Strode, K.C.B., K.C.H., aged 67.

## INDIAN.

#### BIRTHS.

AMBROSE—April 28, at Leo Lodge, Royapettah High-road, Madras, the wife of A. T. Ambrose, B.A., L.L.B., Vakil, High Court, of a son.

BURKITT—May 8, at Lucknow, N.W.P., India, the wife of William R. Burkitt, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter. (By cable.)

COLE—April 15, at Meerut, the wife of Lieut. and Quartermaster E. C. Cole, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a daughter, Alice Margaret Maria.

COLLETON—April 24, at Pachmarhi, C.P., Lady Colleton, of a son.

COWLEY—April 28, at Madras, the wife of W. D. F. Cowley, Financial Department, of a daughter.

EVANS—April 28, at Coregum, the wife of Lewis Evans, Manager of the Mysore West Gold Mines, of a son.

FERGUSON—April 23, at Cutch Bhooj, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. E. Ferguson, I.M.S., of a daughter.

FINNIS—April 21, at Murree, the wife of Captain H. Finnis, R.E., of a son.

HENDERSON—April 26, at Nassik, the wife of H. Hume Henderson, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

JOHNSON—April 23, at Benares, the wife of Mr. F. Godschalt Johnson (late 11th Hussars), of a son.

LYNCH—April 25, at Gorakhpore, the wife of Sergeant-Instructor J. Lynch, 4 Ad. Bn., N.W.P. Volunteers, of a daughter.

MACKENZIE—April 8, at Port Blair, the widow of the late Surgeon-Major G. P. Mackenzie, of a son (posthumous).

McMILLAN—April 25, at Naini Tal, the wife of A. McMillan, C.S., of a daughter.

MYERS—April 20, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of W. Myers, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

WALLIS—April 24, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Sub-Conductor C. S. Wallis, Commissariat Department, of a son.

YOUNG—April 22, at Narsapur, Godavari District, the wife of H. H. Young, Executive Engineer, D.P.W., of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

BRERETON—BERTIE-CLAY—April 16, at Christ Church, Simla, W. L. Brereton, Major, Royal Munster Fusiliers, to Ethel Alice, daughter of the late General E. Bertie-Clay, Bengal Staff Corps.

HUTCHINSON—ATKINS—April 26, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, Sydney H. C. Hutchinson, Government Telegraph Department, to Margaret Emmeline, youngest daughter of the late J. R. Atkins, of the Home Civil Service.

LECKIE—HASWELL—April 25, at Morningside parish church, George Lindsay Malcolm Leckie, Commander, Royal Navy, son of Lieut.-General George Alexander Leckie, Bombay Staff Corps, to Jane, daughter of the late George Haswell, Esq., of Edinburgh.

MACHUTHCHIN—LAWSON—April 26, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, George Martin, youngest son of the late Colonel T. M. MacHutchin, Mysore Commission, to Edith Mary, younger daughter of Sir Chas. Lawson, Kt., of Madras.

SAMPSON—ELDRIDGE—April 16, at Quetta, Beluchistan, Henry Charles Sampson, Commissariat Department, to Eveline Anne Eldridge, stepdaughter of Captain W. Durham, Retired List.

ROBIN—MACLEOD—April 20, at Jhelum, Nicholas Edmund Robin, Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of Captain T. S. Robin, late 54th Regiment, to Esther Isabel, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Roderick Bannatyne MacLeod, 21st Hussars.

#### DEATHS.

AVRON—April 27, from hæmorrhage of the lungs, Cyril Avron, late reporter *Bombay Gazette*, and fourth son of the late H. H. Avron, Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, aged 23.

**CAMPBELL**—May 13, at Gibraltar, Captain Melfort Campbell, Colonial Treasurer, formerly of the Carabineers, youngest son of the late Lieut.-General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., aged 63.

**HUME**—April 19, at Mhow, Hugh Arthur, infant son of Capt. Arthur Hume, Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

**KERNAN**—April 16, at Cannanore, J. Kernan, Surgeon H.M.'s Indian Medical Department.

**MACAULAY**—May 11, at Cannanore, Madras Presidency, Augustus Hyndman Macaulay, of the South Indian Railway, fourth son of the late Frederic William Macaulay, of Antrim and London. (By telegram.)

**MACKENZIE**—March 2, on board the P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Surgeon-Major Gilbert Proby Mackenzie, Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair.

**MOLNERNY**—April 21, at Gulistan-Karez, Mary Anne, the wife of Michael Molnery, D.P.W., aged 47.

**MALPASS**—April 18, at Naini Tal, Alice Mabel, the child of A. and E. E. Malpass, Military Works.

**SMITH**—April 19, at Allahabad, H. T. Smith, M.B., T.C.D., Civil Surgeon.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE rumour that Nurwara Eliya is to be made a sanitarium for the troops in Ceylon has been revived.

LIEUTENANT GORDON YOUNG, R.H.A., now at Meerut, will in all probability officiate as aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, until the end of October, and Captain Johnston, now A.D.C., as Private Secretary.

THE next Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition will probably be held at Rawalpindi in November, with Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., as President. Preparations have already begun, and the central committee have their circular in the Press. From all accounts it is to be a much bigger affair, and in every way more attractive than such exhibitions usually are.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to hand over the payment of the Military Department pensioners in the Bombay Presidency to the Civil Department. If possible, from the 1st July the pensioners will be paid by treasury officers. It is intended to retain the Pension Paymaster, Southern Konkan, who is a General List cavalry officer.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that Sir George Greaves has nominated Colonel R. L. H. Curties, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, for the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Head-Quarters, Bombay, which will become vacant on the 1st July next, when the present incumbent's (Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Dnndas) tenure expires.

THE Government *Gazette* announces that Deputy Surgeon-General Farquhar's appointment to act as Surgeon-General is a temporary measure. The question of Dr. Sibthorpe's promotion to the Deputy Surgeon-Generalship was, it appears, submitted to the Government of India, who made a reference to the Secretary of State before deciding it in Dr. Sibthorpe's favour.

THE Government of India have decided to transfer the military station of Sambalpur from the Presidency to the Nagpur district. It is considered that this will be a more convenient arrangement, in view of the extension for traffic of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway eastward from Nagpur, while the difficulties of access from the East remain unchanged, and also because Sambalpur is situated in the Central Provinces. The Bombay authorities have no objection to the Nagpur district taking over Sambalpur, but they request that it may still continue to be garrisoned by Madras troops.

THE telegraphic announcement from home that Colonel C. S. Steward, of the Madras Cavalry, has been appointed to a First-class District Command in India is somewhat difficult to understand, as there is no command available in Madras. He has, moreover, been passed over for a brigade already. Reference is probably intended to be made to Colonel R. C. Steward, Madras Cavalry, who has just been appointed to the Burma Command. The statement regarding Colonel Lequesne's appointment to a District on the Indian establishment requires modification, he having been posted to Shorncliffe as Brigadier-General on the Staff of the South-Eastern District, in succession to Sir Baker Russell.

THE Government of India have just issued orders for the formation of new Afridi Companies in certain selected regiments. These are the 21st, the 24th, and the 26th Punjab Infantry, and the 4th and 5th Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force. Two companies will be added to the 26th Punjab Infantry, and one company to each of the other battalions. These will be in addition to the present establishment of eight companies.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* is glad to learn that the Commander-in-Chief in India, like other authorities, has recently had under consideration the question of the increase of enteric fever amongst soldiers, and the sanitary condition of cantonments generally. It is feared that there is not at all stations that close attention to sanitary matters which is im-

perative for the preservation of the health of European soldiers under the climatic conditions of India; and the earnest attention of all officers commanding stations has been directed to the urgent necessity for close supervision of the conservancy arrangements of the stations they command. It has been pointed out that there is too great a tendency to pass on the responsibility of supervision to subordinates, who in their turn are apt to take the same course.

THE Government of India has ruled that an officer of the British service, holding the appointment of adjutant of a Volunteer corps, after the departure of his regiment from India, shall continue to draw the regimental pay and allowances of his rank, in addition to the staff pay of the appointment. This ruling arose out of the action of the Pay Department in restricting an officer to the Staff Corps pay of his rank on the departure of his regiment from this country. The principle, however, is very clear, and we could not see how the Government of India could have ruled the point in any other way. An officer of a British regiment stationed in India is eligible for appointment to a Volunteer corps in this country as adjutant, and he is also eligible to continue in that appointment, up to five years, after the departure of his regiment from India. This means that he should receive the same pay, according to rank, throughout the five years. The Pay Department, however, sought to reduce his pay the moment his regiment left India, for what reason we are unable to tell. Fortunately, the Government of India has ruled otherwise.

## THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, and in supersession of Special India Army Circular, dated the 28th June, 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following rules for the tenure of appointments in the Judge Advocate-General's Department under the organisation of the department laid down in clause 96, India Army Circulars, 1888:—

I.—Judge Advocate-General in India.—The tenure of this appointment is limited to five years, subject to the condition that it must be vacated on succession to the colonel's allowance.

II.—Deputy Judge Advocates-General.—The tenure of these appointments is subject to the same conditions as the above, and to the further condition that they must be vacated on promotion to General Officer. A Deputy Judge Advocate-General promoted to be Judge Advocate-General in India will commence a fresh tour of five years' service from the date of assumption of the duties of the latter appointment.

Assistant Judge Advocates-General.—The first tenure of the appointments will ordinarily be limited to five years. Officers appointed in this grade subsequent to the date of this order will be posted to these appointments on the conditions following, viz., they will remain seconded in their regiments for the full term of five years, at the expiry of which they will either be confirmed permanently in the grade, or revert to regimental duty at their own request or on the recommendation of the head of the department. Assistant Judge Advocates-General will vacate their appointments on—

- (1) Succession to the colonel's allowance.
- (2) Promotion to major-general.
- (3) Attainment of 52 years of age.
- (4) Transfer to the unemployed Supernumerary List.

2. The tenure of appointments under this order will confer no extension of tenure upon those officers whose appointments were, previous to the reorganisation, of limited tenure.

A MADRASEE syce in the employ of the Maharajah of Vizianagram lately committed suicide in Calcutta by hanging himself with a piece of rope attached to the roof of a stable. The cause assigned for this deed was that he had not received for some time any letters from his relatives, and that he had a few days back been cheated out of his gold earrings.

SOME of the Bengali papers are expressing doubts whether Bengali eloquence was quite the best thing to send to England in the Congress cause. Thus the *Indian Nation*, remarking on Mr. Surendranath Bannerman's remark at Chelsea that England had bequeathed to India "the birthright of a free country," says:—"Birthright of a free country" is mere demagogic fustian, and we wish Mr. Bannerman had avoided it. But it is so difficult to change one's nature. Birthrights are dangerous things to speculate about. If they exist at all it is difficult to say what they are. That is the teaching of modern thinkers, and it is the *a b c* of modern political philosophy. Leaving political philosophy aside, it is the lesson of common-sense, of practical wisdom. And an English audience, Mr. Bannerman must know, appreciates common-sense better than rhetoric, though of course it will admire the rhetoric which flows from foreign lips.

## THE INDIAN BOOKMAKER.

"Pelican," in *Hayes' Sporting News*, writes:—

Calcutta is his *habitat*, and he is much in evidence at the little meetings and gymkhanas in the suburbs. Dressed in the usual tasty combination of a night-shirt and bed-sheet that the Bengali affects, he gives himself a sporting appearance by adopting a "Europe gentleman's" coat and sachel. There is oil on his hair, his brow is wet with the sweat of doubtful honesty, and his speech is the babble of the fluent Babu. Third-class by rail and the shakiest of shaky ticca gharries take him to his destination, and arrived at the course he puts up a bit of black cardboard on a bamboo, the said board having his name on it. He gets up on an old spirit case, produces a piece of chalk, pins a slip of paper that has the names of the starters on it on to his board, and against each pony chalks a 1, by which he intimates to his clientèle that he is prepared to lay even money against any of the field of seven. Some one wants to back one of them, and before the bet is booked, the 1 is rubbed out with a grubby thumb, and the odds against that pony now stand at 6 to 4 on. Another five rupees will send the odds down to 2 to 1 on, and at twenty rupees his book against the horse is full. Some three ponies have been backed and stand at odds on; and as a great concession he offers to lay two to one against any of the others, a generous offer which finds no takers. Some are bolder than others, and a leviathan amongst them has been known to have as much as fifty rupees dependent upon one race. If the favourite romps in, their despair is quite hopeless; but if an outsider gets first past the post, their glee is as the glee of little children. I readily admit that your ready-money bookmaker at home has a very pretty talent for mispronouncing names; but he never gets within a couple of fields of our Bengali. Give the black man a good long classical name to play with, and he will get more permutations and combinations out of it than the most unprejudiced Birmingham rough could do.

As a welcher he is not a success; there is his weak point. There is something, after all, to admire in the English rough who passes the sachel to his pal and draws the chase across the open while the swag disappears. When he is run down and collared there is some fight in him, his mouth is full of blasphemy, and he can use his fists; but the Bengali goes on a different plan. At Barrackpore one of the gentry had the misfortune to become bankrupt before he had satisfied his creditors, and there was trouble; a couple of sticks were broken over somebody's head, some strong language in the vernacular was used, and eventually the bookmaker appeared outside the stand, being personally conducted by Tommy Atkins, to whom he owed "dibs." His demeanour was not worthy of his calling; he held up his hand in supplication, he explained with the volubility of a woman, and he wept tears of fright. Now a weeping bookmaker is not a pretty sight, though it is an unusual one. A tank is not a satisfactory place to duck a fellow man in, for it is shallow and the water warm; there is not the same joy to be got out of tearing a flimsy linen shirt as there is in dragging to pieces a black and white check coat; and to trample upon a black pot-hat or a whisp of linen is as nothing to the delight of kicking a tall white hat about the course. No, with every wish to speak well of him, the Bengali bookmaker has a lot to learn before he can become a satisfactory welcher.

There is a great future yet before the Native bookmaker. The divine instincts of a great nation longing for free institution, and murmuring as it feels the galling of the chains is behind him, and ere many of the ever-circling years have run down the changing groove of time, we may see Rammy Sammy and Co. in tall hats with green veils and pink blazers standing beneath the proud legend, "the same old firm and the same old pitch." N. Chunder Dass in a black and white striped overcoat and a straw hat with a IZ ribbon, will announce himself as the only Silver King; and Mr. S. Jabberjee wearing in his blue sombrero a card with Mr. Bull of Birmingham on it, will dispense tickets out of a sachel on which the royal arms and the membership of Tattersall's and the Victoria Club are displayed in gold.

## DONKEY LYMPH.

Surgeon-Major J. A. Laing, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, has forwarded to Government the following report by Surgeon-Major W. O'Hara, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bellary:—

"I have the honour to report, with reference to the above, that from a series of experiments the following results have been ascertained:—

(a) That the donkey can be readily inoculated with cow-pox. (b) That the disease so induced runs a course exactly analogous to that in the heifer. (c) That the virus is readily re-transmissible from the donkey to the calf. (d) That the virus is not altered by such transmission. (e) That donkey

lymph used for human vaccination produces results exactly similar to vaccinia. (a) and (b) substituting a donkey for a calf and carrying out the same method of inoculation as in calf vaccination, it is found that an eruption exactly similar to cow-pox results. The disease is of the same duration, and presents the same characteristics. (c) If between the fifth and sixth days after inoculation lymph is taken from the vesicles and a calf is vaccinated, a normal attack of cow-pox ensues. (d) The cow-pox thus induced may be transmitted indifferently to calf or donkey with a certainty of the disease being propagated. (e) Lymph taken from a donkey and used for human vaccination produces results exactly similar to calf vaccination; the eruptive fever is neither more nor less severe, the local inflammation is the same, the character of the vesicles and cicatrices is identical, and the ailment is of the same duration.

"The advantages of employing donkey-lymph may be briefly summarised:—It is efficient substitute for calf-lymph. It is cheaper. It is useful for renovating calf-lymph employed through several generations. It may be used when calf-lymph cannot be procured. That it is an efficient substitute for calf-lymph may be inferred from its transmissibility, from its producing exactly similar results, and from its derivation. It is cheaper. That it is more economical is a great consideration: donkeys can be obtained in almost every village; they can be provided at a nominal cost, and on their feeding and care they are less expensive than calves. (c) Calf-lymph transmitted through several successive specimens of the same species is known to lose in strength and efficiency; this deterioration may be rectified by an admixture of human lymph. It is reasonable to suppose, and indeed experiment bears out the inference, that transmission of calf-lymph through the donkey will renovate the lymph and render it more effective in degree and duration. (d) The great drawback in maintaining animal vaccination throughout the year has been the difficulty in obtaining calves during the hot months, when fodder is scarce, and the cattle are driven to distant grazing grounds; the employment of donkeys in this interval will greatly help to tide over this difficulty.

"From inquiries made in several parts of the district, I am led to believe that the use of donkeys as lymph-bearers is not likely to be met with opposition by the people; and this view is strengthened by the fact that donkey's milk is used medicinally by Natives of all castes and classes. In conclusion I would merely add that the experiments were conducted as a private investigation, and at my own expense."

MISS HELEN GRANT has been appointed lady doctor in charge of the new Victoria Hospital for Women at Kotah, in Rajpootana.

We have been favoured by Mr. Martin Wool with Part III. Section 5 of "Things of India made Plain, or a Journalist's Retrospect." This is the continuation of a republication of contributions which appeared in the columns of a local contemporary some twenty years ago, dealing especially with the financial problems then as now troubling the repose of Finance Ministers. The ground covered is extensive, including the outlay incurred on the big barracks which were at that time being built up or tumbling down; Sir Richard Temple's Budget, and the deficit to which that financier, not yet within sight of his Bombay Governorship, had the misfortune to deal with; the Abyssinia Expedition, the Indian Debt and the advantages to India and to England of that Imperial guarantee which is not yet in sight. These and many other topics which, twenty years ago, filled a larger space in the politics of Bombay than the trifles which now occupy public attention, are all discussed with the freshness of that time. In the copious repertory now published the aim of the author is to evoke thought in the reader, and induce competent men to undertake the serious study of the problem of Indian finance, which are still what they were so many years ago—a source of alarm and perplexity. This end, so desirable not only in itself, but for the results which its attainment might lead to, would perhaps be more likely to be realised if the leading articles of the seventies were to be recast in the light of subsequent events, and brought up to date. The information to be found in these pages would not lose any of its value if it were reset in a work dealing with the present aspect of Indian affairs. The history of the costly barracks might point a moral, if told in connection with the free-handed expenditure on or beyond the frontier, on works which will probably be obsolete before they are finished; but to re-tell the tale of the costly barracks, as it was told at the time, without any reference to the subsequent fate of those structures, many of which are now abandoned to owls and bats, is to miss the moral of the story. This apart, however, there must be many old citizens of Bombay who will be glad to find in "A Journalist's Retrospect" reminiscences of controversies which in their day had a very vivid interest.—*Bombay Gazette*.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 11, Goorkha (s.), Calcutta; Orion (s.), Calcutta; 15, Clan Macarthur (s.), Calcutta; Clan Macgregor (s.), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—May 9, Scotia (s.), Liverpool; 14, City of Canterbury (s.), Clyde.

MADRAS.—May 10, Golconda (s.), London; 12, Clan Lamond (s.), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 9, Manora (s.), Calcutta; 10, Kerbela (s.), Bombay; 11, Kirby Hall (s.), Calcutta; 14, Eden Hall (s.), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—May 9, Clan Sinclair (s.), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, May 22; from Brindisi, June 2.

For Bombay: Surg.-Major Barker, Capt. E. Lawford, Mr. Finnigan, Mr. W. H. Barden, Capt. F. H. Seymour, Mr. R. Morgan, Mrs. Stainforth. From Brindisi: Mr. W. Smith.

For Gibraltar: Guaner Smith, Mr. Toller, Mr. T. R. Grey.

For Madras (via Bombay): Mr. A. Corben. From Brindisi: Mr. W. Goodrich.

For Port Said: Col. Buchanan.

For Malta: Mr. W. Howard, Mr. A. J. Parish, Capt. B. S. Jackson.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. F. Taylor, Mr. Noble and son.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, May 30.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. B. Oldham.

For Gibraltar: Col. A. G. Wauchope, Mr. Gowts, Lieut. L. C. Kettle.

For Malta: Lieut. H. R. Hood, Lieut. A. G. Prothero, Lieut. N. J. Borton, Lieut. J. M. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. Wells and infant, Mrs. Nibbs and infant, Miss Wright.

For Colombo: Rev. H. P. Napier.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, May 30; from Brindisi, June 9.

For Bombay: Major Blake. From Brindisi: Dr. Hill, Surg.-Major C. H. Joubert, Mr. M. H. Jackson, Capt. H. H. Ozzard, Mr. Nicoll. For Colombo: Lieut. R. A. Tytler. From Venice: Hon. Justice Clarence.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, June 5; from Brindisi, June 16.

For Bombay: Col. F. W. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Mullaly, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Crosthwaite, Mr. Renard, Miss Stanford, Mrs. Dackworth, three Misses Dackworth. From Brindisi: Mr. E. S. Llewellyn, Mr. and Mrs. White, Capt. F. H. Hancock, Mr. A. J. Hogg, Mr. Ewbank, Lieut. Foord, Surg.-Major R. D. Murray, Mr. Blennerhasset, Mr. and Mrs. Thirkell White, Mr. Seaton.

For Aden: From Brindisi: Mrs. Jopp, Miss Mennie.

For Gibraltar: Gunner Rouse.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, June 13.

For Colombo: Mr. R. Gatehouse.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. C. Clarke and family.

For Ismailia: Mr. J. B. Jonson, Mr. W. H. Talbot.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, June 13; from Brindisi, June 23.

For Bombay: Mr. W. B. Baker, Rev. J. M. Walker, Dr. Drury, Mr. James Hand, Mr. J. Walker, Lieut. R. A. Lyons, Mr. R. Kew, Mr. W. Smith. From Brindisi: Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, Surg.-Major W. F. Burnett, Capt. H. Lawson, Mr. Talbot, Mr. H. Barlow, Mr. A. F. Campbell, Capt. G. A. P. Evans, Surg.-Gen. W. A. Thomson, Rev. G. T. Dennis, Mr. A. Macmillan, Mr. J. Short.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, June 20; from Brindisi, June 30.

For Bombay: Mr. James, Mr. F. R. Tebbis, Mr. Duxbury. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. H. Wright, Sir Harry Prendergast, Mr. A. Martindale, Mr. Harold King, Mr. Boutflower, Mr. John Brewer, Col. A. R. T. MacRae.

For Malta: Lieut. H. Smyth.

S.s. *Khediye*, from London, June 27.

For Gibraltar: Surg. R. Cotell, Lieut. C. W. Wilson.

For Calcutta: Rev. J. M. Macdonald.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, June 27; from Brindisi, July 7.

For Bombay: Mr. Gatherer, Mr. Keach.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, July 4; from Brindisi, July 14.

For Madras (via Bombay): From Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. Washburn.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, July 11; from Brindisi, July 21.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. James Smith and infant, Miss Nugent, Miss Gordon.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, July 17; from Brindisi, July 28.

For Bombay: Mr. W. H. Daw.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, July 25; from Brindisi, August 4.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Ferrand.

For Brindisi: Mrs. J. D. Taylor.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, from London, May 22.

For Colombo: Major Yerbury, R.A.

For Madras: Mrs. F. G. Preston, Mr. W. Rowett, Mr. J. H. Frenberth, Mr. C. Thomas.

For Calcutta: Mrs. G. M. Gregory and two infants.

For Aden: Mr. W. S. Andrews, R.N.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dorunda*, from London, June 6.

For Colombo: Major H. Dove, R.E.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, from London, June 20.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Baker.

For Madras: Professor Michie Smith, Rev. W. Skinner, Mr. J. Angwin, Mr. A. S. Allen.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, at Bombay, April 28.

From London: 2nd-Lieut. J. B. Bedford, 2nd-Lieut. W. T. Poule, 2nd-Lieut. C. V. Issacks, 2nd-Lieut. A. W. Peck, 2nd-Lieut. S. L. Reynolds, 2nd-Lieut. D. Graham, 2nd-Lieut. L. A. Cooke, 2nd-Lieut. H. B. Dalgely, 2nd-Lieut. E. C. Haug, 2nd-Lieut. H. S. Ainslie, 2nd-Lieut. C. B. Winter, 2nd-Lieut. C. D. Field, 2nd-Lieut. E. Kirkpatrick, 2nd-Lieut. E. H. Cullen, 2nd-Lieut. C. F. Hocken, 2nd-Lieut. G. F. Davis, 2nd-Lieut. A. H. O. Spencer, 2nd-Lieut. A. A. West, 2nd-Lieut. J. R. Darley, 2nd-Lieut. W. H. Patterson, 2nd-Lieut. G. C. Brooke, 2nd-Lieut. Harrington, Major Hanson, 2nd-Lieut. Graham, Bandmaster and Mrs. Light, Lieut. J. B. Jardine, Lieut. J. O. Goddard, 2nd-Lieut. H. Simcon, 2nd-Lieut. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Keatch, Mr. Beatty, Surg. White, Surg. William, Surg. Shaw, Surg. Melville, Surg. Duke, Surg. Cleveland, Surg. Smith, Miss Sylvester, Col. Willocks, Miss Hazlewood, Miss Parker, Capt. Leister, Mr. W. Symes, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Spence, Mr. Mull, Mr. Buksh, Mr. Gleave, Mr. Marten.

From Brindisi: Mr. Sylvester, Mr. W. Johns, Mr. J. Peebles, Mr. F. Armfield, Col. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. J. Lyall, Hon. C. McAuley, Mr. C. Grant, Mr. Menzies, Mr. Ashmen, Mr. L. Evatt.

From Gibraltar: Mr. de Leon Augusta, Mr. J. de Silva.

From Venice: Capt. Butterworth.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Arcadia*, Capt. Andrews, R.N.R., at Brindisi, May 8.

From Calcutta: Mrs. Bailey, Mr. R. Robert, Mr. J. H. Ashworth.

From Bombay: Miss Channery, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. E. A. Silk, Mrs. Mainwaring, Mr. G. H. Rennie, Mr. M. V. Joshi, Mr. Mudholkar, Mr. Murray, Col. Hawes, Mr. MacTavish, Col. J. de B. Lynch, Mr. and Miss Bulkley, Mr. A. Dawson, Col. W. G. Cumming, Mr. J. Marcus, Rev. J. Masetti, Mr. L. Moore, Dr. E. A. Laurie, Miss Bartlett, Mr. Hartnell. For London: Capt. Connell, Mr. Rickards and two children, Mr. Trevithick, Mr. Mustapha, Mr. Macmillan, Mrs. and Miss Wright, Mr. W. Henry, Major Brunker, Mr. Pennington.

From Port Said: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood. For London: Mr. and Mrs. A. Cave, Mr. G. P. Train, Mr. Wall, Mr. Brown, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Cunliffe, Mr. G. W. Davis.

Per City Line s.s. *City of London*, at Malta, May 10.

From Calcutta: Mrs. Irving and two children, Mr. J. T. Bartlett, Mr. W. J. Estare, Master Wakefield, Lieut. H. Sargeant, Lieut. A. R. Annesley.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, at Marseilles, May 10.

From Kurrachee: Mrs. Massy and two children, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Dames, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wood and child, Miss Greenfield, Mr. Long, Mrs. King and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fenner and three children, Mrs. Churchill, Major Hickman's child and nurse, Mrs. T. A. Beechcroft and two children, Mrs. Porter, Miss Kerr and two children, Mrs. St. Barbe Browne and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hodson and two children, Mrs. S. Holmes, Lieut. C. K. Bushe, Miss Clay, Miss Campbell, Mr. N. C. Taylor, Mr. C. Hutton, Col. Kinsman, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Bradshaw, Mrs. Evett, Miss A. A. Parrott, Mrs. R. F. Coppin. For Liverpool: Miss Wintle, Miss A. Massy, Miss Higgins, Mrs. Sandiford, Capt. and Mrs. Macausland and two children, Col. Hill's child, Mrs. Adie and two children.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, at Liverpool, May 15.

From Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Carruthers and child, Mr. and Mrs. Greenway and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Rowcroft and two children, Mrs. Thornhill, two children and infant, Col. Wylie, Mr. Howell, Mrs. Cook and infant, Mrs. Ashby and infant, two Misses Morgan, Mr. L. Rushworth, Mr. T. Holden.



## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Captain R. Harvey, from Bombay, May 2.

For London: Mrs. Loch and child, Mrs. Campbell, child and infant, Mr. H. C. B. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. Lamarque, Miss Little, Mr. and Mrs. T. Walsh, two children and infant, Major and Mrs. E. A. Fraser, Mrs. Broadhurst and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. Blyth, Miss Anderson, Mr. W. Siddons, Col. and Mrs. W. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ross, Rev. Frank Penny, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. H. Blore, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Griffin and infant, Mr. F. W. Grey, Mrs. Maitland and five children, Major W. M. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carey and infant, Miss Phillips, Miss Brodie Hunt, Miss Nellie Smith, Mr. H. F. Stacey, Mr. and Mrs. Hiscocks, Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. J. F. Barter, Mrs. Craigie, Miss Cordue, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Hudson, Miss Burgess, Miss Mertons, Miss Macdonald Ritchie, Miss Field, Miss Lancaster, Mrs. Dougherty, two Misses Dougherty, Miss Clark, Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. Stevenson, Mrs. Sunderland, Mr. P. Knox Thomas, Col. W. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Beardmore, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. MacIntosh, Mr. Kench, Mrs. Steel, Mr. W. Cruickshank, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Hume and infant, Capt. Brazier Creagh, Miss Barney, Mr. W. Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. T. Lidbetter, Lieut. E. C. Cameron, Mr. J. Alfred, Mr. J. A. Tickle, Mr. J. H. Copley, Mr. W. S. Smith, Mr. J. Ritchie, Mr. Oliver.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. S. Talbot, Mr. C. Weidmann, Mr. H. A. Pittman, Major and Mrs. F. S. MacIntosh, Mr. F. Brownrigg, Mr. W. E. Hart, Major Hale, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. C. Hutchinson, Mr. R. H. Seaton, Lady Elliott, Mrs. J. W. Orr, Mr. H. F. House, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rivett Carnac, Mr. A. West, Mr. C. T. G. Lester, Mr. Geo. Whyte, Mr. W. C. Gibson, Mr. Eardley Norton, Surg.-Major M. D. Moriarty, Mrs. Bruel, Mr. Bird, Mr. McIntosh, Mr. W. Lovett, Mr. Henry Elworthy, Mr. and Mrs. W. Colvin, Capt. W. C. Rawlinson, Mr. John G. Sykes.

For Gibraltar: Don J. de Noronha.

For Port Said: Mr. H. Vogel.

For Ismailia: Mr. Richard Starker.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, May 9.

For London: Rev. and Mrs. E. Diez, Mrs. E. A. Hall and infant. For Brindisi: Mr. Laidlow, Mr. Branson, Mr. Halliday, Mr. E. Simpson, Mr. H. Marshall, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. W. Claxton Peppe, Lieut. F. G. Batten, Mr. Stanhope.

For Marseilles: Mr. R. A. Willis, Mr. Jas. Dixon, Mr. J. H. Nelson.

For Aden: Mr. and Mrs. M. Dorabjee Dinshaw.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Captain W. J. Webber, from Bombay, May 13.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Jones and child, Major Babington Peel, Mrs. Henry and four children, Master M. Henry, Mrs. Bedford, child and infant, Rev. J. P. Graham, Mr. Arthur Brooks, Mr. D. M. Scobie, Col. C. A. Bayly, Mrs. E. Holding, Mr. F. M. Fish, Mrs. Robert Shutt and child, Mr. S. and Miss Parkington, Mrs. Anderson, Rev. and Mrs. E. Mortimer, Rev. R. L. Page, Mr. J. J. L. Davis, Mrs. G. W. Pitt, two children and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Cotgrave, Rev. E. S. Hall, Rev. F. Craven, Miss Lely, Miss Harris, Dr. H. L. Ansted, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor.

For Marseilles: Mr. E. Gibson, C.S., Mrs. Conlan and child, Mr. H. S. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. T. Yorke Smith, Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. Edgell, Major-General C. A. Goodfellow, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Mr. A. L. Harvey, Mrs. Lonsdale, Mr. Charles Nicond, Mr. G. A. Charpie, Madam Conroy, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Byrne, Major Vincent, Mr. F. H. Lowinski, Major and Mrs. D. W. K. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Walker and child, Mr. Noel Fenwick, Col. Becher, Mr. Le Marchand, Mr. A. C. Parmenides, Mr. G. Munro, Capt. M. Stockley, Mr. James Broadbent, Mr. H. W. Boileau, Mr. and Mrs. P. Benn and child, Mr. E. Silinger, Col. and Mrs. Gordon Young, Mr. H. R. Cobbold, Hon. F. L. Latham, Miss Latham, Col. Steel, Mr. O. Marden, Capt. R. G. McLeod, Col. Clark Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Wray, Mr. B. Martyn, Mr. W. C. Cole, Mrs. Reid, Mr. E. Hope.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, from Bombay, May 16.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Oliver, Mrs. Machonachie, Mr. B. Egerton, Mr. Luke, Mrs. Denison and family, Mr. Sayed M. Hak, Mrs. Freed and four children, Mr. J. Borges, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Freeborn, Mr. H. G. D. La Fonche, Mrs. La Fonche and three children.

For Brindisi: Lieut.-Col. W. Cooke, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. W. Porteous, Mr. John Lees, Mr. Muspratt, Mr. Leighton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, Surg.-Maj. D. M. Jack, Mrs. Dyer.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oceana*, from London, May 16; from Brindisi, May 26.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dugdale.

For Bombay: Mr. G. A. Ward, Lieut. S. D. Ketchen, Mr. E. S. Dun, Lieut. H. M. MacTier, Lieut. A. H. Browne, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. J. Crofts, Mr. G. R. Duncan, Lieut. J. R. Wyndham, Capt. Webber, Col. G. D. Wahab, Mr. J. W. Collett, Mr. Thornley, Mrs. Ezra and two children, Mr. Leveroy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Baines, Mr. C. Long, Mr. C. Michel, Mr. A. S. Cox, Mr. G. R. Waite, Mr. T. M. Duffley, Mr. J. Petty, Mr. and Mrs. W. Evetts, Mr. Furdongee, Miss P. Stead. From Brindisi: Mr. E. S. Dun, Mr. Wildeblood, Mr. Naylor, Rev. J. Beck, Dr. Cooke, Mr. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Tisdall, Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, Mrs. Parsons, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Ross, Mr. Westmacott, Col. Benson, Mr. G. G. Corbett, Mr. Cantopher, Mr. H. J. Rainey.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Pitfield, Mr. H. W. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Knowles.

For Alexandria: Miss Roper, Capt. Tobins, Miss Schellenberg, Mr. A. H. Loader, Mr. A. C. Gosset-Tanner.

For Madras (via Bombay): Dr. and Mrs. E. Chester, Mr. John Weir, From Brindisi: Mr. Gerrard.

For Colombo: Mr. C. K. West, Mr. W. Anderson.

For Aden: From Brindisi: Col. Sir F. de Winton, Capt. E. A. Smith, Capt. Williams, Mr. A. Brown.

For Port Said: From Brindisi: Gapt. Hacket-Pain.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bengal*, Capt. A. B. Daniell, from London, May 16.

For Gibraltar: Dr. A. Bruce Low, Mr. and Mrs. Wildbore, Gunner Pinnock, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Britton.

For Malta: Capt. C. W. Cass, Miss Faron, Messrs. Wyatt (2), Mr. Crowe and friend, Lieut. F. J. Barr, Corp. Barry.

For Colombo: Mr. V. A. Julius, Mrs. Pickford, Mrs. J. Keller.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Ormerod and infant Mrs. Hughes Garbett, Mrs. C. T. Gaddes, Mr. Dockerill, Dr. Inman Welch, Dr. J. Perkins, Mr. W. B. Stuart, Dr. R. Whitwell.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Holloway, Mrs. Forde and family, Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Poyle, Mr. Kiepin, Mr. Clode, Mr. W. A. Lindsay, Mr. John Waring.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. J. Reeves, May 23.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, Mr. V. A. Reddie, Mr. Cotton, Mr. A. N. Fanshawe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morris, Mr. H. A. Hormajee, Col. T. Walker, Major Parker Jervis, Mr. Chubildas Lulloubooy, Col. and Mrs. H. S. Stewart.

For London: Mrs. Norton and five children, Col. Caldecott, R.A., Mr. H. C. Wright, Mr. G. I. R. Rayment, Mr. Redfern, Mr. W. S. Symonds.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, from London, May 10.

For Bombay: Mr. J. E. Boucher.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, from London, May 10.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. C. Kelly.

## MR. EDWARD TERRY IN COLOMBO.

Ceylon is becoming the resort of theatrical celebrities. It was but the other day that Mr. Toole was here shaking hands with the Duke of Connaught, and now Mr. E. Terry—formerly of Gaiety fame and afterwards so successful in *Sweet Lavender* at Terry's Theatre, one of the prettiest little theatres in the Strand—is among us, having arrived here in the *Nepaul* from Calcutta. Mr. Terry is on a holiday excursion. He has leased his theatre till November to Miss Grahame, and is giving up the intervening months to tourists' pleasures, in the enjoyment of which he has the company of his wife and daughter, who are travelling with him. He left home at the end of January and has just "done" India, where he left work alone, he says, except for the fact that Lady Reay got him to sing there, and he sang once at a volunteer concert. The Freemasons of India, though, made a big fuss over him. He says: "I hold a pretty high office in Freemasonry—Grand Treasurer, you know—and I think I'm about the highest officer they have had through India lately, so they made a fuss over me." Asked what he meant to do while here, he said he was going up-country; but he had been invited out to dinner here to-morrow night, so he should not go up until Friday, when he should go to Kandy, and afterwards to Nuwera Eliya. He seemed rather glad than otherwise that the Gymkhana at Nuwera Eliya would be over before he got there—"the place won't be so full," was his observation in regard to it. He intends to stay here a fortnight, and he will go home in the *Ganges*. Soon after he gets home he means to go to Norway "to try the other extreme," said he: "the cold weather suits me, and I don't think this hot weather does." When asked if there was any chance of his performing in Ceylon, he said, "No; it is too hot." Our reporter remarked that there were many Freemasons' Lodges here, and he replied that he had heard they were not sitting just at the present time, though there was one at Kandy, he understood, that he might possibly make the acquaintance of. Speaking about his holiday tour, he said he had liked it, barring the heat. It was the first time he had been to India; but he thought everything was very pretty, and what he had seen so far in Colombo he considered particularly so. The "old man" in him showed itself when in leaving our representative, he said he meant to go and see the Sinhalese performance of *As You Like It* at the Floral Hall.—*Times of Ceylon*

A LARGE number of Persian mules have recently been purchased by the Commissariat Department, Rawalpindi, in connection with the mobilisation scheme of the first Army Corps.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—April 26.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 99½	to	100
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	100½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	94½	to	95
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	104	to	—
Oorisa Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	6 pr. ct. ... 92½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct. ... 985
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct. ... 900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr. ct. ... 125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr. ct. ... 17
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct. ... 170

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrahee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollis ...	2,300	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	140
Brail's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	95
Colaba ...	1,880	25	330
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	—
East India ...	1,000	130	1,275
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,150
French ...	all	50	525
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	40	420
Mercantile ...	125	7½	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	440
Munmar M. ...	all	25	180
New Berar ...	500	45	555
New Indian ...	125	11	80
Prince of Wales ...	400	40	370
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,250
Sind ...	750	50	440
Volkart ...	all	60	640

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	100
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	450
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	20	200
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	65
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhownagur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25	600
Central India ...	500	45	870
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	40	800
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	50	850
Empress Co. ...	all	25	400
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	440
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	30	110
Hindustan ...	1,000	20	740
Hingringhat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	705
Imperial Cotton ...	500	35	880
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	890
James Greaves ...	500	25	540
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	45	815
Khandelah ...	1,000	50	540
Khatzo Maokunjee ...	1,000	40	510
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Madras United ...	1,000	100	1,825
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,140
Mazon ...	250	5	90
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	75	1,450
Naigam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	200
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	590
Oriental ...	625	10	350
Parell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	50
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,250
Soonderdas ...	1,000	30	350
Southern India ...	500	15	110
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½	265
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	350
Western India ...	1,000	25	400

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Co. solidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr. ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-5-6	do.	405

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	84
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,900
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	800	60
Kemp & Co. ...	175	362
Mechanics' Bldgs. Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,270
Thacker and Co. ...	25	115

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

## CALCUTTA.—April 28.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	100	12	101	13
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	0	to	—	—	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	103	4	to	—	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	103	4	to	—	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	—	to	—	—	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	to	—	—	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890) ...	100	0	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	104	0	to	100
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	101	12	to	102
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	101	12	to	102
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	102	4	to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	102	8	to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	100	8	to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	115 to
Allahabad ...	100	200 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	165 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	1,000 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	172½ to
Himalaya ...	100	185 to
Mussoorie ...	100	106 to
National of India ...	£12½	165 to 170
Rohilkund Kumson ...	100	110 to 112
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	60 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Alipore Coal ...	100	30 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	185 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	106 to 107
Bengal Coal ...	170	1,800 to
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A shares) ...	£17s. 6d.	12 to
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	2½ to
Bengal Mills ...	£10	170 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	76 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	405 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	63 to 64
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	105 to 106
Burrakur Coal ...	100	180 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	97 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	127 to
Caew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	116 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	80 to 81
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	136 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	55 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	175 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	81 to 82
Goswami Cotton Mills ...	100	200 to 202
Gouropore ...	100	123 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	81 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	100 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	126 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	90 to 91
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	82 to
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	220 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	137 to 138
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	148 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	102 to 96
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	183 to
Ramkhatpore Press ...	100	86 to
Raneesgunge Coal Association ...	100	62 to
Riverside Press ...	100	72 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	250 to
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	100 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	88 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	106 to 107

## TEA COMPANIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Adulphore Teral (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amliuckie ...	100	59 to
Acruittipore (Cachar) ...	100	45 to
Assam ...	£20	600 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	83 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	45 to
Do. contributory ...	80	82 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	155 to
Do. contributory ...	100	93 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	28 to 29
Central Cachar ...	200	105 to
Central Teral (Darjiling) ...	100	23 to 22
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	82 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	25 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	— to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	15 to
Darjiling ...	100	122 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	46 to 47
Dehra Dun ...	100	45 to
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	96 to
Dhumsiri ...	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	54 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100	26 to 25
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	3 to

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	62 to 63
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	180 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	30 to 32
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	48 to
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	74 to
Indian Teral ...	500	100 to
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	15 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	per
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	60	61 to 63
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	77 to 78
Do. contributory ...	200	57 to 68
Kurseong and Teral ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	195 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to 51
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	49 to
Loobah ...	100	130 to
Lower Assam ...	47	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	Liquidation.
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 13
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	115 to
Do. contributory ...	90	105 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	Nominal.
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	84 to
Funkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to
Pattureah (Sylhet) ...	100	38 to 40
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	103 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	22 to 23
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	88 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to 49
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	67 to 68
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Tendarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	88 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to 100
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	181 to 185
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to

## LONDON.—May 19.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all p.c. ...	99½	to 100
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	108½	to 109
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	—	to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	—	to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	—	to —
4 Do. do. 1393 ...	—	to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	—	104 to 106
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	—	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	—	103 to 105
4 Do. 1895-96 ...	—	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	—	99 to 101
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	105	to 107

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	PAID.	PRICE.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	22 to 125
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	134 to 136
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	130	102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	130	133 to 135

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	100 to	102
Bengal Central, Lm., Sns. ...	5	54 to	61
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	190 to	192
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23½ to	24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	24 to	25
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1) ...	—	27½ to	28½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	114 to	116
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	175 to	177
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	149 to	151
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	141 to	143
Do. do. 4 do. ...	100	135 to	137
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	to	—
Rohilk and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	115 to	117
Scinde, Pun., & Delhi, gua. Ann. A. 1953 ...	100	24 to	25
Do. do. B. Ann. A. 1953 ...	5	27½ to	28½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	131 to	133
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	115 to	117
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	121 to	123
West of India State Port, Ld. ...	20	113 to	115

# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the  
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

## MILITARY.

Adam, Brig. Gen. F. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '89, Bo.  
Adams, Surg. C. I., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 8, '89, M.  
Adams, Capt. R. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.  
Adamson, Maj. C. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 173 dys., fr. June 5, '88, M.  
Anderson, Lieut. H. R. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 13, '88, Bo.  
Angelo, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 5, '89, B.  
Arnott, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 13, '89, Bo.

Baber, Lt.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 16, '89, M.  
Bainbridge, Surg.-Maj. G., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 27, '89, Bo.  
Bairnsfather, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.  
Barron, Col. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.  
Barry, Surg. J. P., 1 yr., Bo.  
Bartholomew, Lt.-Col. R. Cav., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '89, B.  
Battye, Maj. F. D., S.C., B.  
Beale, Lieut. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 10, '89, Bo.  
Beames, Lieut. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 31, '90, B.  
Bell, Maj. A. W. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 29, '89, Bo.  
Bell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 3, '89, M.  
Bellasis, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 9, '89, B.  
Bennett, Bde-Surg. J., 31 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.  
Biddulph, Capt. S. F., S.C., 1 yr. 288 dys., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.  
Billings, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 24, '89, B.  
Bingley, Lieut. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '90, B.  
Birch, Col. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 28, '90, Ben.  
Birch, Col. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.  
Bolton, Lieut. H. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '88, B.  
Bolton, Capt. H. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 8, '90, B.  
Borradale, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 30, '89, B.  
Bower, Lieut. D. M., S.C., B.  
Bowie, Col. M. H., S.C., 9 mos., M.  
Brabazon, Surg. H. M., 1 yr., fr. July 23, '89, B.  
Bradley, Lieut. H. V., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 9, '89, B.  
Brander, Maj. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 27, '90, 90.  
Brett, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Nov. 26, '88, M.  
Bridges, Col. H. H., S.C., B.  
Briscoe, Maj. H. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '89, B.  
Broome, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.  
Brown, Col. F. D. M., V.C., S.C., 242 dys., fr. Mar. 30, '90, B.  
Brown, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 10, '89, Bo.  
Brown, Capt. J. A., S.C., B.  
Brown, Lieut. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '90, B.  
Brown, Surg.-Maj. W. R., 9 mos., M.  
Bruce, Lieut. A. F., S.C., B.  
Buchanan, Lieut. G. A. L., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '89, M.  
Eullock, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr. 235 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '89, M.  
Sunbury, Col. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '90, B.  
Burton, Maj. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.

Cameron, Surg. Maj. L., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '89, B.  
Campbell, Colonel J. E., S.C., 1 yr. 243 dys., fr. May 18, '89, B.  
Campbell, Col. R. B. P. P., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 14, '90, B.  
Campbell, Lieut.-Col. L. R. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 2, '89, B.  
Campbell, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '90, B.  
Candy, Capt. J. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 23, '89, Bo.  
Carey, Lieut. O. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 28, '89, B.  
Cartwright, Lieut. C. M., S.C., Bo.  
Cautley, Lt.-Col. C. G., Cav., 1 yr. 121 dys., fr. July 6, '89, B.  
Cazale, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '90, B.  
Churchill, Lieut. F., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Dec. 25, '88, M.  
Clarke, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Aug. 27, '89, M.  
Clementi, Col. M., S.C., till June 11, '90, B.  
Clements, Lieut. C. H., S.C., M.  
Close, Surg. J. K. M., 6 mos., fr. Feb. 25, '90, B.  
Coddington, Col. G. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '90, Bo.  
Coles, Col. C. H., till July 8, '90, Bo.  
Colomb, Lieut. G. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 6, '90, B.  
Comins, Lieut. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.  
Connell, Lieut. C. E. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 10, '89, M.  
Conolly, Col. E. R., S.C., 1 yr. 94 dys., fr. May 8, '89, B.  
Cowan, Lieut.-Col. S. H., S.C., 1 yr. 168 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.  
Cowie, Col. D., S.C., to Nov. 29, '90, M.  
Craster, Capt. J. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 6, '90, B.  
Crawford, Col. H. P. R. F., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Oct. 3, '89, M.  
Cronin, Lieut. J. J., S.C., 1 yr. fr. May 16, '89, B.  
Cunningham, Maj., D.S., S.C., B.

Da Costa, Surg. E. R., 21 mos., fr. Oct. 25, '88, M.  
Dalrymple, Lt.-Col. R. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '89, M.  
Davidson, Lieut. A. G., S.C., B.  
Doaly, Lieut. J. A., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 29, '88, M.  
Deane, Surg.-Maj. A., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 28, '89, B.  
De Vismes de Ponthieu, Lieut. F., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.  
De Wilton, Lieut. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 5, '90, B.  
Dick, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 4, '89, B.  
Douglas, Lieut. J. A., S.C., B.  
Doveyton, Col. J. C., S.C., 1 yr. 13 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '89, M.  
Doyle, Surg. F. J., 1 yr. fr. Oct. 1, '89, M.  
Drew, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Nov. 4, '89, B.  
Drummond, Major F. H. R., S.C., 270 dys., fr. Feb. 8, '90, B.  
Duncan, Lieut. F., S.C., fr. Dec. 23, '88, B.

Eales, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 24, '89, M.  
Eardley-Wilmot, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 9, '89, M.  
Eardley-Wilmot, Col. R., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 9, '89, B.  
Edwards, Surg. A. R., B.  
Egerton, Lieut. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 22, '90, B.

Elderton, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '90, B.  
Ellis, Lt.-Col. W. V., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.  
Elphinstone, Lieut. A. P. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 19, '90, Bo.  
Elton, Col. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 4, '90, M.  
Ewart, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 8, '88, B.

Fagan, Capt. H. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 8, '90, B.  
Fasken, Capt. C. G. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.  
Faulkner, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '90, Bo.  
Ferguson, Surg. A. F., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '89, Bo.  
French, Lieut. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 14, '89, M.  
Filgate, Col. A. J., R.E., till Oct. 27, '90, M.  
Flaher, Lieut.-Col. V. O., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '89, B.  
Fitzpatrick, Surg.-Maj. J. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '90, M.  
Fordyce, Maj. J. F. D., S.C., 1 yr. 208 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '89, M.  
Francis, Capt. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '90, Bo.  
Fraser, Col. H., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 15, '89, M.  
Fry, Capt. C. I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '90, Bo.  
Furlong, Col. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 30, '89, M.

Gambler, Capt. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '88, Bo.  
Garstin, Capt. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 20, '89, B.  
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., till June 25, '90, B.  
Gibbs, Capt. M. I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 14, '90, B.  
Giles, Capt. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '90, B.  
Goldie, Lieut. Col. B. J., R.E., 14 ms., fr. April 30, '89, B.  
Goldney, Maj., T. H., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 14, '90, B.  
Goldsmith, Surg.-Maj. S. J., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 4, '89, Bo.  
Gordon, Capt. J. C., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Dec. 19, '88, Bo.  
Gordon, Maj. J. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 13, '89, B.  
Gough, Lieut. S. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 12, '89, B.  
Grimston, Lieut. R. E., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.

Hamilton, Lieut. H., S.C., B.  
Hammond, Col. F. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.  
Hammond, Col. H. A., S.C., M.  
Hancock, Capt. F. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 9, '89, B.  
Hancock, Col. A. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 1, '90, B.  
Harene, Lieut.-Col. C. E., S.C., B.  
Harris, Capt. W. O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '89, B.  
Harrison, Capt. D. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.  
Hastings, Capt. E. S., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Dec. 21, '88, M.  
Haughton, Capt. J., S.C., fr. Mar. 12, '88, B.  
Haughton, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 25, '89, M.  
Hawkes, Maj. G., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Feb. 5, '90, M.  
Hay, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '89, B.  
Hay, Maj. H., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Dec. 16, '89, Bo.  
Hayes, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '89, B.  
Herbert, Lieut. C., S.C., 17 mos., fr. July 8, '89, B.  
Herbert, Lieut. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '90, B.  
Higginson, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '90, M.  
Hildebrand, Maj. G. R., B.  
Hill, Lieut. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '90, 'Bo.  
Hill, Lt.-Col. R. H. T., Inf., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '89, M.  
Hingston, Maj. C. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 21, '90, B.  
Hobday, Maj. T. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '90, B.  
Hodgson, Col. F. F., Inf., B.  
Hodgson, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.  
Hogge, Maj. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 26, '90, B.  
Hojel, Bde-Eng. A. N., 6 mos., Bo.  
Holland, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 18, '90, B.  
Holloway, Lieut. E. L., S.C., 17 mos., fr. June 13, '89, M.  
Honner, Capt. W. J., R.A., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.  
Hopkinson, Col. W., Inf., 240 dys., fr. Mar. 11, '90, B.  
Horford, Col. N. M. T., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '89, B.  
Houston-Craufurd, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.  
Howell, Lieut.-Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '89, B.  
Hudleston, Col. J., S.C., till Sept. 7, '90.  
Hughes, Lieut. F. T. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '90, B.  
Hume, Surg.-Maj. T. M.  
Hunt, Lieut.-Col. H. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 12, '90, Bo.  
Hunter, Lieut. Col. F. M., C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, Bo.  
Hutchins, Capt. H. L., S.C., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.  
Hutchinson, Capt. J. W. C., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89.  
Hutchinson, Maj. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '89, B.

Ievers, Lieut. O. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, M.  
Iles, Lieut. H. W., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '89, B.  
Jackson, Col. G. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '89, B.  
Jamieson, Col. L. F., S.C., 1 yr., B.  
Jarrett, Col. H. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '89, B.  
Jenkins, Col. R. G., S.C., 1 yr. 192 dys., fr. Apr. 6, '89, M.  
Johnson, Lieut. A. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 27, '89, B.  
Johnston, Lieut. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '90, Bo.  
Johnstone, Surg.-Maj. J. W., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '89, B.  
Johnstone, Capt. R. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 8, '90, Bo.  
Jones, Lieut. H. J., S.C., B.  
Jordan, Surg. J. G., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 8, '89, B.

Keary, Capt. H. D'U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 17, '89, M.  
Keelan, Surg.-Maj. B. C., 2 yrs. 9 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '88, Bo.  
Kendall, Lieut. J. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 17, '89, M.  
King Harman, Lieut.-Col. M. J., S.C., B.  
Kirkwood, Maj. J. N. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '90, Bo.  
Lane, Col. C. T., S.C., 15 mo., fr. July 9, '89, B.  
Leader, Maj. T. A. F., S.C., till Jan. 11, '91, M.  
Lee, Surg.-Maj. W. A., 1 yr. fr. Mar. 18, '89, M.  
Leggett, Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '89, M.  
Lewin, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 22, '88, M.  
Lewis, Maj. E. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.  
Lowry, Lieut. H. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '89, M.  
Lushington, Capt. E. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '89, M.  
Lyon, Bde-Surg. I. B., C.I.E., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.  
Lyons-Montgomery, Capt. H. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 8, '89, B.

Macdonald, Col. D., S.C., 1 yr. 15 dys., fr. Dec. 12, '89, B.  
Macdonald, Surg. T. R., B.  
Macgregor, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 29, '90, Bo.  
MacKenzie, Lieut.-Col. J. S. F., S.C., 1 yr. 284 dys., fr. Dec. 27, '89, M.  
MacMahon, Maj. G. F. W., S.C., 16 ms., fr. May 10, '89, Bo.  
Macnechy, Lieut. E. S. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 16, '89, M.

Macpherson, Maj. D. A. A., S.C., 18 ms., fr. June, '89, B.  
Mansel, Maj. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.  
Marab, Col. F. H. B., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.  
Marshall, Capt. W. S., S.C., 1 yr. 182 da., fr. Mar. 2, '90, B.  
Marson, Lieut. H. W. A., S.C., B.  
Martin, Maj. M. K., S.C., B.  
Massey, Capt. H. S., S.C., B.  
Mathewes, Lieut. J. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '89, M.  
Mathew, Surg.-Maj. R. G., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 3, '89, B.  
Maxwell, Capt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '90, M.  
Mayne, Surg.-Maj. T., 17 mos., fr. Feb. 8, '89, M.  
McInroy, Col. C., S.C., M.  
Mein, Capt. J. E., S.C., 256 days, fr. Feb. 19, '90, B.  
Merewether, Lieut. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '90, B.  
Middlecoat, Col. F., S.C., M.  
Miles, Col. S. B., S.C., 1 yr., Bo.  
Mockler, Lieut.-Col. E., Inf., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.  
Money, Lieut.-Col. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '90, B.  
Money, Col. R. E. K., S.C., till Feb. 17, '91, B.  
Moore, Maj. R. F., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '90, B.  
Morris, Lieut. G. M., S.C., M.  
Morris, Lieut.-Col. G. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '89, B.  
Morton, Lieut. E. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '89, B.  
Morton, Capt. W. R., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 13, '89, B.  
Mosley, Lieut.-Col. J. E. P., S.C., 18 ms. fr. Apr. 13, '89, B.  
Mulvaney, Surg.-Maj. E., 18 mos., fr. April 5, '89, B.  
Murphy, Surg.-Maj. P., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '90, Bo.  
Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., 2 yrs. 2 mos., fr. Nov. 5, '87, B.

Napier, Lieut. Hon. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '89, B.  
Neill, Lieut.-Col. G. F. E. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 22, '89, M.  
Noble, Col. C. S., S.C., 19 mos., fr. May 10, '89, B.  
Norman, Lieut. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 22, '90, B.

Palmer, Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '89, B.  
Palmer, Lieut. H. I. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89, B.  
Parker, Col. W. J., S.C., 1 yr. 243 da., fr. Mar. 2, '90, B.  
Paterson, Lt.-Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 4, '89, B.  
Patterson, Surg.-Maj. D. A., 18 mos., fr. May 17, '89, Bo.  
Payne, Col. C. D. P., S.C., Bo.  
Peach, Lieut. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '89, M.  
Peat, Col. W. S., Cav., 1 yr., Bo.  
Peirse, Capt. C. E., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '89, Bo.  
Phillips, Lieut. I. D.  
Phillipps, Capt. R. V. R. E., 1 yr., fr. June 7, '89, B.  
Piers, Capt. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '90, Bo.  
Poingdestre, Lieut. A., S.C., B.  
Pollock, Capt. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 24, '89, B.  
Porter, Capt. H. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89, M.  
Portman, Colonel A. B., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '89, Bo.  
Prall, Surg. G. S., 13 mos., fr. Aug. 6, '89, Bo.  
Pratt, Col. H. M., C.B., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Mar. 23, '90, B.  
Pritchard, Capt. G. P. W., S.C., M.  
Priestley, Lieut. G. W., S.C., B.  
Prinsep, Col. A. H., Cav., 7 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '90, B.

Raikes, Maj. F. D., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '90, Bo.  
Ranking, Surg.-Maj. G. S. A., M.D., 18 mos., fr. May 29, '89, B.  
Ransom, Lieut. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '90, Bo.  
Rawlinson, Maj. S. R., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 4, '89, M.  
Repton, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 304 dys., fr. June 25, '89, B.  
Rich, Capt. W. H. D., S.C., M.  
Robertson, Capt. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 2, '90, B.  
Robertson, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '89, B.  
Robertson, Surg. R., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 29, '89, M.  
Robinson, Lieut. J. E., S.C., B.  
Robinson, Surg.-Maj. M., 17 mos., fr. June 18, '89, M.  
Rodwell, Capt. E. H., S.C., 204 mos., fr. Nov. 15, '88, B.  
Rogers, Lieut.-Col. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 3, '89, B.  
Row, Lieut. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '90, B.

Sangster, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '89, Bo.  
Sartorius, Col. G. C. B., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 12, '89, Bo.  
Schlesinger, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '89, B.  
Schoone, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr. 168 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.  
Scott, Lieut. C. D., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 25, '89, B.  
Scott, Col. Wm., S.C., 18 mos., from May 25, '89, Bo.  
Seaton, Col. W. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, M.  
Sherard, Capt. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '89, Bo.  
Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., fr. July 1, '87, B.  
Simpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., till Aug. 31, '90, M.  
Simpson, Maj. R. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 16, '89, Bo.  
Smith, Col. J. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 25, '89, B.  
Smurthwaite, Lt. P. A., S.C., 23 mos., fr. Jan. 1, '89, B.  
Snell, Maj. F. W., S.C., 273 dys., fr. Jan. 8, '90, Bo.  
Somerset, Lieut. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.  
Sparks, Lieut.-Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 30, '89, B.  
Spencer, Bde-Surg. L. D., 18 mos., fr. May 8, '89, B.  
Stevens, Capt. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '89, M.  
Stevens, Capt. G. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 20, '89, M.  
Stevens, Lieut. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '89, B.  
Steward, Col. C. S., Cav., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '89, M.  
Stewart, Surg.-Maj. A. K., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '90, Bo.  
Stewart, Lieut. J. F., S.C., B.  
Stewart, Lieut. W. S., S.C., 275 dys., fr. Jan. 17, '90, B.  
Stokes, Lt.-Col. R., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '89, M.  
Strahan, Surg.-Maj. A. B., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 10, '89, B.  
Stretzell, Lt.-Col. A. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 25, '89, B.  
Stuart, Col. C. J., S.C., till July 20, '90, M.  
Swanston, Lieut. C. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '89, B.  
Swayne, Lieut. E. G., S.C., B.  
Swift, Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '90, M.  
Swinhoe, Col. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 5, '89, Bo.  
Swinston-Skinner, Col. E., S.C., fr. 1 yr., Sept. 18, '89, M.

Taylor, Capt. D. J. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '89, Bo.  
Taylor, Lt.-Col. R. F., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '89, M.  
Taylor, Capt. E. E., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. '89, B.  
Taylor, Capt. R. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 23, '89, B.  
Taylor, Capt. W. W., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Sept. 28, '89, Bo.  
Ternan, Maj. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 18, '90, Bo.  
Thomson, Maj. T. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 7, '89, B.  
Thompson, Lieut. D. M., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Feb. 18, '90, B.  
Thornhill, Lieut. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '89, M.  
Thring, Lieut. R. H. D., S.C., 17 mos., fr. June 25, '89, M.  
Thullier, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 14, '89, B.  
Tottenham, Lieut. R. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 3, '89, B.  
Townsend, Lieut. C. V. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 9, '89, M.  
Trotter, Lt.-Col. H., C.B., R.E., 1 yr., Nov. 1, '89, B.

Tufnell, Capt. R. H. C., S.C., M.  
Tweddell, Col. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '89, B.

Vans Agnew, Lieut. J. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '89, M.  
Vanstuart, Capt. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '90, M.  
Vaughan, Lieut. P. B., S.C., B.  
Vibart, Col. H. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '89, M.

Walker, Col. J. G. D., Cav., 1 yr. 316 days, fr. May 23, '89, M.

Walters, Lieut. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '89, Bo.  
Warden, Capt. E. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 15, '89, M.  
Warden, Capt. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '89, Bo.  
Waters, Surg.-Maj. G., 1 yr. 237 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '89, Bo.  
Watson, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '89, B.  
Webster, Lieut. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 23, '89, Bo.  
Welch, Maj. F. G. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 22, '89, Bo.  
Welman, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 16, '89, Bo.  
Westmorland, Maj. C. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '89, B.  
Wheatley, Capt. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., Oct. 21, '89, B.  
Wheler, Capt. C. S., S.C., 1 yr. 9 mos., fr. Feb. 14, '89, B.  
Whiffin, Lieut. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '90, B.  
Williams, Lieut. C. S., S.C., B.  
Williams, Lieut. E. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '90, B.  
Williams, Lieut. R. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 4, '89, Bo.  
Wilton, Col. W. H. St. A., Inf., 1 yr. 281 days, M.  
Wimble, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 11, '89, M.  
Wood, Capt. E. J. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 23, '89, B.  
Wood, Lieut. L. J., S.C., M.  
Wood, Lieut. P. A. N. St. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '89, Bo.

Woodhouse, Col. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '89, M.  
Wright, Lieut. E. G. S.C., B.  
Wyllie, Maj. W. H. C., C.I.E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 28, '89, B.  
Wyllie, Lieut. F., S.C., 14 mos., fr. May 5, '89, M.

Young, Lieut.-Col. G. F., S.C., to Oct. 15, '90.  
Young, Maj. H. P., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.  
Youngusband, Capt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '89, B.

SENT CARRIAGE PAID AT OUR RISK



**J. B. DENT & SONS,**

ENGLISH LEVER WATCH  
MANUFACTURERS,

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS,

AND

189, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON,  
ENGLAND,

SUPPLY THEIR CELEBRATED

**CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER  
WATCH for £5.**

**Warranted for Five Years.**

This Watch deserves the name given it. **THE CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER OF THE WORLD**, highest finish, jewelled in every part, Chronometer balance, full capped movement, sterling Silver Cases, with unbreakable Crystal Glass face, last a lifetime. In 18-carat Gold Cases, £12.

Gentleman's strong, reliable Sterling Silver Lever Watches from 22 ss., sent carriage paid at our risk. Our Lady's Watches, in beautifully Chased Cases, at the same reduced price.

Send for J. B. Dent and Sons' Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewellery, Electro Plate, &c., &c., sent free by post.

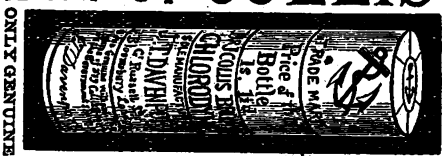
Post Office Orders to be made payable to J. B. Dent and Sons, at the General Post Office, London, addressed to J. B. Dent and Sons, British Empire, London and Provincial Watch Manufactory, 189, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

**GEO. DAVIES & SON,**

NAVAL & MILITARY SHIRT TAILORS,  
HOSIERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,  
29, NORTH AUDLEY ST., OXFORD ST.,  
LONDON, W.

attends to all Parts of the World on the most Reasonable  
Terms with Despatch.

## FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE



**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE** (late Army Medical Staff) **DISCOVERED A REMEDY** to denote which he coined the word **CHLORODYNE**. Dr. Browne is the **SOLE INVENTOR**, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne **must be false**. This Caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was **UNDOUBTEDLY** the **INVENTOR** of **CHLORODYNE**, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See *The Times*, July 13th, 1884.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is the **TRUE PALLIATIVE** in **NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.**

**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT** that it **ACTS** as a **CHARM**, on Dose generally sufficient. **Dr. GIBSON**, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "**2 DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.**" From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Simla. Jan. 5, 1880.

**TO J. T. DAVENPORT, London.**  
**DEAR SIR**.—We congratulate you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine has earned for itself all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of **DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms

of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty, we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescribe and patient alike.—We are, Sir, faithfully yours, **SYMES & CO., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is a liquid medicine, which assuages **PAIN** of **EVERY KIND**, affords a calm, refreshing sleep **WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE**, and **INVIGORATES** the nervous system when exhausted.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** rapidly cuts short all attacks of

**EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.**

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—The **IMMENSE SALE** of this **REMEDY** has given rise to many **UNSUBSTANTIATED IMITATIONS**. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

**SOLE MANUFACTURERS, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, St. Russell St. W.C.**

**NOW READY.**

Demy 8vo., with Oblong 8vo. Atlas. Price, the Two Vols., cloth, 30s.

## THE CULTIVATED ORANGES AND LEMONS OF INDIA AND CEYLON.

*With Researches into their Origin, and the Derivation of their Names, and other Useful Information.*

WITH AN

Atlas of 259 Plates and Descriptive Letterpress.

BY

**E. BONAVIA, M.D.,**  
Brigade Surgeon, Indian Medical Service.

### CONTENTS.

#### CHAPTERS.

- I. The Seville Group.
- II. The Khatta Group.
- III. The Portugal and Malta Group.
- IV. The Amilbed and Pummelo Group.
- V. The Suntura Group.
- VI. The Mandarin and Keonly Group.
- VII. The Thambiri Group.
- VIII. The Citron Proper.
- IX. The Lemon Group.

#### CHAPTER.

- X. The Lima and Lime Proper.
- XI. The Cultivation of the Orange Lemon, &c.
- XII. The Uses and Commercial Products of the Citrus.
- XIII. The Orange and Lemon Trade of India.
- XIV. The Morphology of the Citrus.
- XV. Discussion of the Origin of the Citrus in India and the Derivation of its Vernacular Names.

### APPENDIX.

Containing a translation of the Chapters on the Citrus in the "*Flora of Amboyna*," by Rumphius, besides information which may be useful to Planters and Commercial People in India, and to Future Investigators of the Natural History of the Citrus.

**LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE,  
PALL MALL, S.W.; and  
CALCUTTA, 7, WELLESLEY PLACE.**

**CIVILIANS AND MILITARY OFFICERS** proceeding abroad can effect **ASSURANCES** and **LOANS** in connection therewith on moderate terms, with the

**STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY** by applying at the Offices of the Company.

EDINBURGH (Head Office)—3 and 5, George-street.  
LONDON—33, King William-street, and 3, Pall Mall East  
DUBLIN—66, Upper Sackville-street.

Accumulated Funds, upwards of £7,000,000.  
Annual Revenue, over £930,000.

**BONUS YEAR.**

The next division of Profits takes place as at Nov. 15, 1890, and policies taken out now or before that date will participate in the division.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA** (Limited).

HEAD OFFICE—39A, Threadneedle-street, London.

**BANKERS.**—Bank of England, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants **DRAFTS**, negotiates and collects **BILLS OF EXCHANGE**, payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo, on terms which may be ascertained at the Office.

The Bank undertakes the **PURCHASE** and **SALE** of Indian Government and other Securities, holds them for safe custody, and realises the interest and dividends as they become due. It also **COLLECTS PAY** and **PENSIONS**, and generally transacts every description of Banking Agency business connected with India.

The Bank **RECEIVES MONEY** on **DEPOSIT** for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office.





# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show him!! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divline, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human pain?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**

*You can change the Trickling Stream, but not the Raging Torrent.*

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," to check disease at the onset!!! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?

'I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life.'—J. C. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E. (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)**

## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, their action is as simple as a tomato, whole meal bread or porridge (with scalded milk); you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced life they are everything you could wish. Read Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other disastrous diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each Bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

**EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,**

PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.

155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

**W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S ORIENTAL MANUALS.**

*TWO ADDITIONS TO THE SERIES JUST PUBLISHED.*

Fcap. 3s. 6d.

**ANGLICISED  
COLLOQUIAL BURMESE;**

OR,

**How to Speak the Language in  
Three Months.**

BY

Lieut. F. A. L. DAVIDSON,  
Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Fcap. 10s. 6d.

**A CHINESE MANUAL**

COMPRISING

**A Condensed Grammar with Idiomatic  
Phrases and Dialogues.**

BY

ROBERT K. DOUGLAS,

Assistant Keeper in the Library of the British Museum,  
and Professor of Chinese at King's College, London.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.



**W. ENGLISH,  
ARMY & NAVY  
OUTFITTER,**

Nos. 3, 4, 10, & 11,

ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, PALL MALL, S.W.

Established 1860.

**SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.**

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for any  
Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.

Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement  
on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

**67, HAYMARKET.**

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

**E P P S ' S**

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**C O C O A**

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER  
70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES  
EDWARD JOHNSTON, 13, Waterloo Place, Pal  
Mall, S.W.—May 19, 1890.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.]  
No. 1,959.]

LONDON, MAY 27, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.]

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	488
NOTES OF THE WEEK ... ..	484
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ... ..	485
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
Native Gentlemen and the Army ... ..	486
A Ruby Confusion ... ..	487
India's Industries ... ..	487
German Trade with India ... ..	487
The Strange Case of Mr. Evans and the Beer ... ..	488
The Native Agitator in England ... ..	488
Congress the Enemy of Social Reform ... ..	489
Afridi Soldiers ... ..	489
Bengal, &c. ... ..	489
LEADING ARTICLES:—	
Indian Time-Expired Soldiers in Australia ... ..	492
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	493
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	494
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	494
INDIA OFFICE ... ..	495
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	495
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	495
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ... ..	496
INDIA IN PARLIAMENT ... ..	497
CORRESPONDENCE ... ..	497
OBITUARY ... ..	497
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ... ..	499
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	500
ADVERTISEMENTS ... ..	501

**SANDHURST, WOOLWICH,**  
MILITIA, LITERARY, UNIVERSITIES, LAW,  
&c.—UNIVERSITY MAN, of many years' successful  
experience, COACHES expertly for above. Pre-  
liminary and further. Individual attention.—J. J.  
GREVATT, B.A., 10, ALFRED PLACE WEST, SOUTH  
KENSINGTON, S.W.

**EDUCATION.—CHOICE** of  
SCHOOLS and TUTORS, England and Abroad,  
recommended Free of Charge—BOYS and GIRLS.  
Also TUTOR for Militia, Woolwich, Sandhurst, Indian  
and Home Services. No connection with any other  
Firm trading under our name. Established 40 years.—  
ORELLANA & Co., 53, CONDUIT STREET, REGENT  
STREET, LONDON.

**OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—**  
Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage,  
Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored  
at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET  
BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the  
safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and  
are kept warm at an even temperature during the  
winter. Removals effected.  
Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI,  
EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY,  
every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS,  
and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND,  
and TASMANIA, and ALEXANDRIA,  
every alternate week.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices,  
122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur  
Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the  
Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at  
Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool  
as follows:—

#### LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

City of London ... J. Black ... Tuesday, June 10  
City of Khios ... T.C. McPherson. Tuesday, June 24

#### LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

City of Dublin ... J. Swan ... Monday, June 30  
Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms,  
baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class  
passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European.  
Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St.  
Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE AND WORK-  
MAN, 36, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN  
BROTHERS AND Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVI- GATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee,  
Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras,  
and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the  
Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.	Kurrachee and Bombay.
*Dorunda ... June 6	Kangra ... May 29
*Rewa ... June 20	Honzada ... July 5
*Chyabassa ... July 4	Huzara ... Aug. 2
*Golconda ... July 18	Kerbela ... Aug. 30

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

*Madura ... June 9	*Africa ... Aug. 4
*Ethiopia ... July 7	

\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and  
cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all impor-  
tant ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be respon-  
sible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any descrip-  
tion arising from strikes or locks-out.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES AND Co., 13, Austin Friars,  
E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GRELATLY, HANKEY,  
SEWELL AND Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and  
51, Pall Mall S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVI-  
GATION GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO  
and RUBATTINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for  
BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day  
later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average  
passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine  
and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for  
berths is requested.

s.s. SINGAPORE, 5,000 tons, June 10.  
s.s. PO, 3,200 tons, July 1.  
s.s. RAFFAELLE RUBATTINO, 5,500 tons, July 20.

Passengers should embark the previous day.  
Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG  
KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE  
GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA  
every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every  
Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company,  
McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street,  
London.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**BOMBAY via TRIESTE and**  
BRINDISI.—NOTICE to PASSENGERS.—  
Monthly Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail  
Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days  
after:—

July 3 ...	Amphitrite ...	4,000 tons.
July 8 ...	Imperator ...	4,070 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further infor-  
mation apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,  
127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA,  
via Suez Canal.

Clan Grant ...	May 31
Clan Macarthur ...	June 14

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE,  
via Suez Canal.

Clan Macgregor ...	June 17
Clan Murray ...	July 5

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged  
for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms.  
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any  
period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fort-  
nightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MOIR AND  
Co.; or to CAZLEY, IRVINE AND Co., Leadenhall Build-  
ings, Gracechurch Street, London; Burton Buildings,  
40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street,  
Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., 23,  
Regent Street, S.W.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn),  
of London and Liverpool.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, AND  
GENERAL SHIPPING INSURANCE AND COM-  
MISSION AGENCY AND GLOBE FOREIGN  
EXPRESS.

**PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND**  
MERCHANDISE FORWARDED. PASSAGES  
ENGAGED. Baggage Collected and Shipped, and In-  
surances effected to all parts of the world.  
Full information may be obtained on application at  
10, Queen Street, Cheapside; and 23, Regent Street,  
London; and 10, North John Street, Liverpool.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK COR- PORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Authorized, £2,000,000. Subscribed and Paid  
up, £530,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.  
WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cookspur-street, S.W.  
EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.  
DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong  
Kong, Kobe (Higo), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne,  
Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tananave,  
Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes  
Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Cir-  
cular Notes available throughout the world, forwards  
Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of  
Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest  
and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Busi-  
ness generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per  
cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates  
for shorter periods.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 183

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every  
description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be  
ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary  
with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches.

INDIA ...	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon.
IN CEYLON ...	Colombo, Kandy, Galle.
IN STRAITS SETT.	
IN SINGAPORE ...	Singapore, Penang, Malacca.
IN JAVA ...	Batavia.
IN CHINA ...	Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

Bankers ... Bank of England.  
London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells  
Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular  
Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agents  
business connected with the East, on terms to be had on  
application.

**GARDEN & SON,**

200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

ARE SELLING OFF THEIR STOCK OF

**MILITARY & HUNTING  
SADDLERY,****HARNESSES,**

ACCOUTREMENTS, WHIPS,

**COACH HORNS, STABLE REQUISITES,**

&amp;c., &amp;c.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

**ROBT. S. GARDEN,**

200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

IS SELLING OFF HIS STOCK OF

**GUNS, SWORDS,****REVOLVERS,**

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

**SPORTING APPARATUS**

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

SOME HAMMER BREECHLOADING GUNS  
VERY CHEAP.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

**BIRKBECK BANK, SOUTHAMPTON**  
BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS,  
repayable on demand.TWO per CENT. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS  
calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not  
drawn below £100.The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge,  
the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and  
Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends,  
and Coupons, and the purchase and sale of Stocks,  
Shares, and Annuities.Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
post free, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual  
Receipts exceed Five Millions.****HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS  
PER MONTH,** with immediate possession, and no  
Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK  
BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings,  
Chancery Lane.**HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE  
SHILLINGS PER MONTH,** with immediate possession,  
either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply  
at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND  
SOCIETY, as above.The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars,  
on application

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**SMITH, KAY & CO.,**

Late JEREMIAH SMITH &amp; CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS.)

**MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT  
STATIONERS,****PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND  
LITHOGRAPHERS.**

ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.

**PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.**

THREE AWARDS,

INCLUDING

**GOLD MEDAL.****SPRATT'S PATENT**

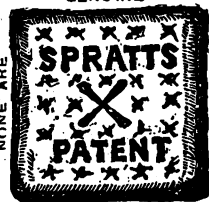
MEAT "FIBRINE" VEGETABLE

**DOG CAKES**

(With BEETROOT).

ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR DOGS IN  
HOT CLIMATES.

GENUINE



STAMPED.

WORM POWDERS, WORM PILLS, ECZEMA LOTION,

DISTEMPER CURE,

2s. 6d. per box, or post free, 2s. 8d.

MANGE LOTION,

1s. per bottle, or post paid, 1s. 8d. 2s. 6d. per quart jar,

4s. per half-gallon, or 7s. 6d. per gallon jar. Destroys

Ticks, Lice, and Fleas in Dogs, Cats, and other Animals.

DOG SOAP,

6d. per tablet, by post paid, 8d.; 3s. per box of six

packets, or post paid, 3s. 6d.

The Bazaar, Exchange, and Mart says:—"There is no

Dog Soap equal to Spratt's. It is agreeable to use, kills

fleas, and is entirely free from poison."

Pamphlet on "CANINE DISEASES" post free.

Of all Merchants and Sporting Goods Dealers.

**SPRATT'S PATENT, LIMITED,**  
LONDON, S.E.**ROBINSON & CLEAYER'S**

PARIS PRIZE MEDAL IRISH

**CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.**

PER DOZEN:—

Children's... 1/3 HEMSTITCHED:

Ladies... 2/4 Ladies... 2/11

Gent's... 3/6 Gent's... 4/11

Embroidered Handkerchiefs,

from 1/- to 60/- each.

**IRISH LINEN COLLARS****AND CUFFS.**

"Their Irish Linen Collars,

Cuffs, Shirts, &amp;c., have the

merits of excellence and cheap-

ness."—Court Circular.

Collars: Ladies' and Chil-

dren's 3-fold, 3/6 per doz.;

Gent's 4-fold, 4/11 to 5/11 per

dozen.

Cuffs for Ladies, Gentlemen,

and Children, from 5/11 per

dozen.

**ROBINSON and CLEAYER, BELFAST.**

Samples post free. Please name this Paper.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE  
CORPORATION.**

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.)

**For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.**

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Branch: 29, FINE COURT, LONDON.

Accumulated Funds nearly £4,000,000.

The Total Claims paid by the Corporation have  
exceeded THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.**FIRE.**Policies issued free of expense.  
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be  
paid whether the property be set on fire or not.An abatement equal to one year's charge is allowed on  
Policies issued for seven years.**LIFE.**MODERN AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF  
ASSURANCE.Unimpeachable Security. Large Bonuses. Liberal  
Conditions of Assurance.Guaranteed minimum Surrender Values.  
Policies protected against accidental forfeiture.  
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

No fines or fees charged.

A Prospectus, Annual Report, and Balance Sheet will  
be forwarded on application.

E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary.

**COCKLE'S** FREE FROM  
MERCURY.**ANTIBILIOUS**FOR  
BILE, LIVER,  
INDIGESTION, **PILLS.**  
&c.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.  
THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.  
IN USE EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**4, GREAT ORMOND STREET,  
LONDON.**15 per cent. Discount from Catalogue Prices to members  
of the Army and Navy Civil Service Supply and  
Co-operative Societies.ESTAB. 1839. **N. THIERRY,** ESTAB. 1839.**MILITARY BOOT MAKER.**

THE LARGEST STOCK IN ENGLAND OF

**MILITARY,**PARADE, MESS (Dress), RIDING, and  
CAMPAIGN BOOTS.Every Description of BOOTS or SHOES Made to Order  
IN A FEW DAYS.

Special Lasts kept for every Customer.

All goods are hand-sewn, N. Thierry's own make.  
The prices (which are marked in plain figures) will be  
found lower than charged by Co-operative Societies or  
other firms.**LONDON:** { 70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W.,  
48, GRESHAM ST., E.C., and  
131, FENCHURCH ST., E.C.MANCHESTER: 2, ST. ANNE'S SQUARE.  
LIVERPOOL: 5, BOHN STREET.Outfits for Cadets for R.M. Academy, Woolwich, and  
R.M. College, Sandhurst.**CERTAIN AND RAPID CURE.****RHEUMATISM,  
LUMBAGO,  
GOUT,  
&c., &c.****REYNOLDS'  
SPECIFIC.**Sold  
in Bottles,  
2/9 each.By all the Principal  
Chemists throughout the  
World**IMMEDIATE RELIEF.****ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—  
PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.**Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full par-  
ticulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either  
personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's  
Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical  
treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases  
excepted.**A CURE FOR ALL!!****HOLLOWAYS OINTMENT**This invaluable REMEDY if well rubbed into  
the system, will reach any internal complaint.  
It cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT,  
STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. For  
BAD LEGS, OLD WOUNDS, Sores, GOUT, RHEU-  
MATISM, and all Skin Diseases, it is unequalled.



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 9th May; from Allahabad and Madras to the 7th May; and from Calcutta to the 7th May.

THE Viceregal party having now arrived at Simla the usual round of gaieties have commenced.

THE Legislative Council is not likely to commence sitting at Simla for another month to come, and when it does open, the Session will probably be a quiet and unostentatious one.

THE Simla water supply continues to agitate the public mind in that station, and the deputation of a special officer to inquire into the matter has been declared in some quarters to be a farce, as the question of an extended water scheme has more than once been considered by the Municipality. Although the recent rains have in a small measure increased the flow into the reservoirs it is said that a short supply in the season is bound to occur.

THE question of constructing the Simla-Kalka Railway and converting the same into a State Railway is now being seriously considered by the Government of India. The cost is estimated at eighty lakhs, and it is likely that the scheme will be pushed on as quickly as possible.

UNTIL a Select Committee is formed in England and they summon witnesses no action will be taken by the Government of India with regard to the Uncovenanted Service.

THE Bengal-Nagpur line is expected to be completed by January next. Coal has been discovered on the line.

IN order to expedite the construction of the Mayavaram-Mutnupit Railway the Government of Madras has offered to supplement its guarantee fund.

AS an evidence of the pacification of the Chin country it is stated that the Forest Officers are now carrying out their explorations in the Laungshe and Yaw districts without escorts.

THE Assam Coolie Emigration Report will shortly be laid before the Government of India. It will be some time before it can be made public, as it will have to be submitted to the Secretary of State.

ALTHOUGH it has been announced that a railway is to be constructed into Cashmere, no definite arrangements have yet been arrived at. In all, four routes are proposed, each of which has been more or less reconnoitred, and it is not improbable that one of these will eventually be selected. There is, however, no reason to believe that any immediate action in the matter will be taken.

THE greater portion of the Cashmere army, now at Jummoo, will be moved to Gilgit as soon as the Pass is open, and their place will then be taken by the other troops.

THE chances of the Leper Bill being dealt with even next cold weather are believed to be remote for "want of a safe working hypothesis."

THE introduction of the new rifle in India will, it is understood, entirely depend on the capability of the powder works at Ishapore to turn out a suitable smokeless powder, similar to that about to be introduced at home.

THE captain of the British steamer *Ensamere*, which foundered while on a voyage to Calcutta, has been found guilty of negligence, and his certificate suspended for six months.

AN Indian Army Circular notifies that henceforward the designation of District Staff Officers, 1st and 2nd Class, will be changed to Assistant Adjutant-General and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General respectively.

THE rumours recently current in Poona that Sir George Greaves, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, would have to proceed to England owing to ill-health are unfounded. His Excellency has been one of the sufferers from influenza and its after-effects, but is now quite recovered.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces reached Naini Tal on May 3rd.

SIR JAMES LYALL was to lay the foundation-stone of the Albert Victor Memorial Hospital in Lahore before he leaves for the hills.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY was to leave Calcutta on the 13th inst. and travel to Cooch Behar. Thence he will proceed by way of Buxa to Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. Everything had been arranged for the inauguration by him on the 14th instant of the Rungpur-Mahiganj drainage canal, but he has postponed his visit to Rungpur until September next.

COLONEL SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN arrived at Quetta on the 25th ultimo after a successful tour through the Zhob Valley. Sir Robert has left the best possible arrangements and instructions with the Political Agent there for carrying on the administration among a horde of marauders.

THE HON. MR. COLMAN MACAULAY, officiating Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, who only arrived in Calcutta on Thursday morning, May 1st, on return from leave in England, died suddenly on Friday evening at the residence of Sir Alfred Croft, where he was staying. Mr. C. C. Stevens, Commissioner of Patna, will act as Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government during Sir John Edgar's absence on leave.

MR. J. H. TWIGG, Officiating Commissioner of Jhansi, proceeds on leave at the end of this month, his place being taken by Mr. A. B. Patterson.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BUDGEN, commanding the Bombay District, proceeds home immediately on six months' sick leave.

MAJOR MILEY, Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, proceeds shortly to Simla on special duty. Colonel Rowlandson officiating for him in Calcutta, and Major Sawyer acting as Controller of the Western Circle.

THE Government of India have dealt by Resolution, published in the current *Gazette*, with the Report of the Committee which was investigating the subject of the Public Works Accounts through the greater part of last year. It is recognised by the Government that Mr. R. G. Macdonald and his colleagues have done a great deal to show where the over-elaborate system of accounts which was harassing the executive could be relaxed not only without risk, but with benefit to the public service. A schedule of thirty such points, whereon the recommendations of the Committee have been endorsed by the Government, is included in the Resolution, and there are others on which it has thrown useful light. The cordial thanks of the Government of India are given to Mr. Macdonald, the President, and Colonel Harvey and Mr. Corder, his colleagues, for the assiduity and ability with which they grappled the subject.

ON May 5th, at the Insolvency Court, Calcutta, an application for an interim protection order was made on behalf of General Rana Huruck Jung Bahadur, one of the sons of the late Sir Jung Bahadur, of Nepal. It was stated that his debts were contracted mostly for uniforms supplied by Calcutta firms at the time he was a Nepaulesse General in the Delhi Campaign. He was then in hopes

that some of the property of his uncle, who was Prime Minister in Nepaul, would come to him. Subsequently he received a letter from the Foreign Office, saying that they could not hold out any hopes of the recovery of his property.

LORD HARRIS is winning golden opinions in official quarters by his systematic attention to the duties of office.

THE Indian Articles of War Amended Bill is expected to be issued within the next three months.

THE reason of the Amir's prolonged absence from Cabul is said to be a desire to demonstrate that his son Hubbi-bullah is capable of holding the reins of government.

THE Government have sent the following reply to the telegram from the Chamber of Commerce regarding the income-tax on consignments:—"What Government intended to convey was that its decision to assess income-tax on the profits on goods consigned to agents would not be reconsidered. At present the local authorities had already been instructed some time previously to cause the profits to be assessed, and the Government of India proposed to defer the further consideration of the matter, if further consideration should be found to be necessary, pending the receipt from the local revenue authorities of reports on the operation of the orders."

WITH regard to the alleged frauds upon the Banks of Bengal in Calcutta by Solomon, the Jewish speculator, the Government intend to prosecute the man for forgery of official documents connected with the opium system.

GOOD rain has fallen in Kumaon and Garhwal. This will relieve anxiety as to prolonged or severe distress in either province, though, until the autumn crops are cut, there will be in parts some scarcity of food-stocks, which will be met by importing grain. If the rainy season is normal all should have resumed its usual course by October.

THE production of Indian tea continues to increase rapidly. Last year the total yield amounted to over 102 million pounds, and this year it is estimated by the India Tea Association that it will amount to 13 millions more, of which it is calculated that 109 millions will be available for export to England.

THE scheme for the establishment of a system of Crown prosecution in the Punjab is at present before the Supreme Government. If the scheme is sanctioned, it is probable that four or five Crown prosecutions will be attached to various Session's Judges' courts in the province. It will, in that case, remain to be seen whether good men can be got for them at the necessarily low rate of remuneration to be offered.

INDIAN FORESTS.—According to the last official return on the subject, there were in India at the close of 1889 54,917 square miles of forest demarcated and reserved by the State. The area has increased, especially since 1877-8. In that year it was only 17,705 square miles; in the following year it amounted to 40,425 square miles, in consequence of the energetic operations carried on in the Central Provinces. These latter have now the largest area of reserved forests of any province in India. It amounts to 19,712 square miles, Bombay coming next with 10,236. The areas elsewhere are:—In Lower Burma, 5,111; Bengal, 4,988; Madras, 3,727; North-Western Provinces and Oude, 3,727; Assam, 3,447; the Punjab, 1,535, and Berar, 1,059 square miles.

THE CULTIVATION OF COCAINE.—The question of the feasibility of cultivating cocaine, which has lately come to be regarded as a most valuable drug, is thus discussed by a Calcutta paper:—"The supplies of the anæsthetic drawn from South America are limited, and the question now is, where can coca be grown at a profit? The Agri-Horticultural Society at Calcutta has for some time taken an interest in the subject, and many of its members in correspondence with it are trying experiments. There seems to be no difficulty whatever in getting the plant to grow at low elevations in the moist hilly regions of Assam, Ceylon, and Southern India. But unless the cheapness of Indian labour can bring down the cost rate of production materially lower than that which prevails in South America, pioneers of this new industry will only burn their fingers."

## NOTES.

THE news from India this week is dull enough, whether it comes by wire or *dak*. The telegrams are to the effect that the inquisitorial and arbitrary powers which the officers of the Revenue are endeavouring to exercise under the authority of the extraordinary circular issued by the Collector of Income-tax to merchants and importers in Calcutta, may result in a general protest throughout the country against the further continuance against the income-tax itself—the most unpopular because the most unfair in its incidence which has ever been introduced into India.

BUT if anything could have been invented to add to the discontent always felt against this tax it was to be found in the Circular which conveys to merchants the intention of the Revenue Department to subject to taxation the profits of foreign consignors and incomes of men who neither reside in India nor directly carry on business there. How is an importer to ascertain the profits of his consignors? The Collector's circular asks him to make a guess at them, and put it down in his account sales. The *Englishman* points out what the probable result of this would be to the importer thus:—

"In the first place, the importer has no means of ascertaining the profits of his consignors, and, in the second, his opinion as to the probable profits made on consignments would be almost worthless. Thirdly, should he endeavour to assist the Revenue Department in its wild-goose chase after the taxable profits of foreign traders, he would risk the loss of his agency business; and, lastly, should he make the required deduction in his account sales, he would in every case find the item disallowed by the consignor." The Circular, in fact, places the importer between the "devil and the deep sea."

THE Circular as yet applies only to Calcutta, but the Press of the great commercial centres of Bengal and Bombay protest against it. Madras approves of it, but, then, little attention is paid to any opinion of Madras on commercial matters. The *Englishman* says that alarm and indignation have already been caused by the ill-advised attempt to extend the sphere of the income-tax operations; and the *Bombay Gazette* affirms that had the object been to create irritation on all hands, and to deal invidiously with one class and another, a more ingenious machinery for the purpose could not have been invented. But there is balm in Gilead—at least, for Bombay—for the same journal modestly adds:—"The Bombay Chamber of Commerce may be trusted to make such a representation to Government as will persuade them to withdraw from the unreasonable course upon which they have set out." Let Calcutta look to Bombay, and be grateful.

BOMBAY wisely never hides its own light under a bushel, although it often tries to extinguish lights belonging to other places. But there is no denying that the Western city is going ahead. Here is a proof of it from a local paper:—"The great meeting of mill hands in Bombay last Sunday was marked by a feature as pleasing as it was novel. After the secretary and several of the workmen had spoken, two female mill-hands stepped forward and addressed the meeting—one of them with an eloquence that makes a more than respectable figure in the published report, and elicited loud applause from the assembled multitude. Baya Luxmon may fairly boast that she at least has done her part to vindicate the claim of Bombay to the vaunted title of *urbs prima in Indis*. Nay, she may do more—she may claim to have done something, however small, to earn for India the title of *terra prima in orbis terrarum*. Where is the female mill-hand in Manchester or Oldham who can boast of such a feat as that recorded of her in the Bombay papers, or, if she attempted it, would acquit herself half as creditably?"

WHAT will Exeter Hall say to the following? A correspondent writes to the *Indian Daily News*:—"A Brahman

of Bengal gave away his six aunts, eight sisters, and four daughters in a batch of altogether eighteen in marriage to one person, a boy less than ten years old. The brides of three generations were in age from above fifty to three months at the lowest. The baby bride was brought to the ceremony on a brass plate. Among the *kulin* Brahmins, as a rule, the man who receives in marriage the majority of the daughters of a family is also bound to have the rest; otherwise the minority must suffer a life-long celibacy. Hundreds of instances like the above may be given if needed." This is enough to unnerve even a Mormon Elder.

A REUTER'S telegram from Bombay, yesterday, says:—"Captain Durand, the British Agent at Gilgit, will leave shortly for Srinagar in order to confer with Lieutenant-Colonel Nisbet, the British Resident in Cashmere. A regiment of Cashmere Rifles will proceed to Gilgit on the 5th prox. It will be followed by an infantry regiment in August, and by artillery and another regiment later on, the troops reaching Gilgit by the end of the year. The Nawab of Rampore has offered to support a regiment of cavalry and one of infantry, and the Government will probably accept the offer."

It is reported in one of the papers by the present Overland Mail that "The Government of India having now arrived at Simla immediate steps will be taken to arrange for the amusements of the season." This is in keeping with the time-honoured traditions of the mountain, so we are therefore not surprised to learn officially from the *Pioneer* that "the Supreme Legislative Council is not likely to commence sitting at Simla for another month to come," and that "when it does open the Session will be a quiet and unostentatious one."

In the meantime, however, an influential amusement committee has been formed, and the theatrical season is to commence with the play of *Uncles and Aunts*. Whether it will end with equally innocent domestic relationships will depend very much upon what Mrs. Grundy has to say. But then we learn from one of "Our Special Correspondents" on the mountain that "Mrs. Grundy has been down with influenza, so there is not much gossip going the rounds." He promises, however to let his readers know when the old lady is well again. Possibly very soon.

For some days it rained like a deluge at Simla and among the lower hills, and travellers upwards are said to have found the journey anything but agreeable.

THE Admiral of the East India station intends to return to Bombay by the end of September, when it is very probable that some naval manoeuvres will be gone through in Bombay harbour. Some of the ships of the Indian Marine and the coast service vessels, *Abyssinnia* and *Magdala*, will take part, as well as the torpedo-boats.

OUT of sixty-nine collieries now being worked in India, observes the *Englishman*, it is surprising to find that no fewer than sixty-two are in Bengal. These employ a daily average of 25,000 hands, and supply Calcutta and the railways to the west as far as Lahore. During the ten years ending 1888, the output of Indian coal increased from 229 to 478 lakhs of maunds. During the next ten years the increase will probably be still more rapid. Upper Burma possesses on the Chindwin river coal mines of great extent and value, and may be expected before long to add considerably to the supply.

ALL true lovers of sport and horse-breeding in India will be rejoiced, says the *Planters' Gazette*, to see that Mr. Hallen is going home. His long and apparently, according to Government ideas, meritorious services certainly entitle this peculiarly ideal officer to decent recompense, and if some suitable billet could be found him in England to prevent the necessity of his returning to this country, India would be benefited and a worthy, though mistaken officer, put out of the way of doing further harm. A pretty little bit of sarcasm is served up on his management, by the order which has been lately passed, reducing the usual indent to England for stallions for the horse-breeding establishment by £1,000, which amount is very sensibly to be expended in the purchase of stallions available in the country itself. Thank goodness that ere it was too late the Government have realised the gross errors of the present administration.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has submitted a memorial to the Government protesting against the proposal to levy income-tax on the profits from the sale of goods consigned to agents by persons residing outside British India. The memorialists urge that agents have no means of estimating such profits, that an attempt to tax them will cause a great amount of trouble and correspondence, that it will give opportunity for evasion and fraud, and will be for all practical purposes a duty on imports. But the memorial does not stop there, for it goes on to challenge the income-tax generally as not suited to a country like India. It asserts that the Government has failed to make that tax either acceptable to the people, fair in incidence, or reasonably remunerative. Mr. Westland, late Finance Minister, is quoted in support of the statement that the collections from the cities of Calcutta and Bombay form more than one-fourth of the whole collections in India. It is added that complaints are becoming rife all over the country in regard to the working of the Act, and the result cannot fail to be serious discontent, which may lead to grave consequences. The special necessities which justified the re-imposition of the income-tax four years ago having now passed and the finances being prosperous, the Chamber prays the Government to take the subject of its continuance into consideration. It is understood that the Bombay Chamber is forwarding a similar protest, and that other public bodies will follow this example.

The latest returns published by the Financial Department show that the surplus of the year 1889-90 is likely to amount to Rs. 25,69,000, instead of Rs. 18,09,700, as stated in Sir D. Barbour's Budget speech. The greater portion of this improvement is due to savings in the expenditure, chiefly effected in England, but a portion is also due to the unexpectedly high receipts from land revenue and to an increase under various other heads.

Considerable doubt seems to be felt whether the Indian silver industry will profit by Mr. Goschen's reduction of the plate duties if hall-marking is made compulsory. The Indian Government has not yet made any announcement on the subject, but it is understood that it will strongly oppose compulsory hall-marking.

Attention has been again called to the urgent necessity of legislation in regard to leprosy by a sad incident that occurred in Bombay last week. A Hindoo leper was found dying in the street; the police removed him in a carriage to the hospital, but he was refused admission, and died in the carriage. The jury, at the inquest, expressed the opinion that a suitable asylum should be provided for lepers found ill in the public streets.

The trial of the three men charged with attempting to murder the Dewan of Cambay concluded on Monday. Two of them were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment; the third was acquitted.

Some excitement prevails among speculators regarding the prospects of opening up a goldfield which is alleged to exist at Sonapat, in the province of Chota Nagpore. Three companies have been brought out in Calcutta within the last few days, and it is probable that the work of prospecting will be actively undertaken at once.

BURMA.

RANGOON, MAY 24.

Mandalay is rapidly decaying, and its trade is steadily diminishing. Founded as a residence for the King of Burma, enjoying no advantages of position, and mainly depending on the lavish expenditure of the Palace, it ceased to have any reason for existence when the Burmese monarchy fell. The recent repeal of the ruby regulations has temporarily revived trade in Mandalay, by allowing its principal business to be again carried on. Prior to the repeal of the ruby regulations more than half the population of Mandalay were directly or indirectly engaged in smuggling rubies.

General Gordon, C.B., commanding the Burma division, relinquishes his command next week. He is temporarily succeeded by Brigadier Wolseley. General Gordon enjoys great personal popularity in the province. During his command the following expeditions were organised and carried out by him:—In 1886 the country between the old frontier and Thayetmyo, which was greatly infested by dacoits and held by Boh Shwe, and his most trusted lieutenants, was subjugated, and Boh Shwe killed, by a force consisting of three columns. In 1887 a column, under Colonel Harvey,

was sent against Sawlapaw to co-operate with General Collett. In 1888 a rebellion in the Tavoy and Mergui districts was quelled. In 1889 the Chin expedition, under Brigadier-General Symons, and the Tonhon expedition, under Lieutenant-Colonel Blundell, were planned and organised by General Gordon. All these expeditions terminated successfully.

Colonel Pole Carew, C.B., late military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, who is at present visiting Burma, met with a serious accident while elephant shooting in Pegu, wounding himself in the arm with his own rifle. He is now convalescent.

Captain Way, commandant of the Minbu battalion of military force, is reported to have fatally injured himself by falling down a precipice at Minbu.

Numerous deaths, surrenders, and captures of dacoits in various parts of the province are announced. The dacoit bands are now split up into petty gangs.

#### THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

General Tregear, commanding the Chittagong column, marching from Dewagiri, reports that on May 20th a great meeting was held of Malliam-pai chiefs, who have given orders that raiding shall cease, and have arranged that tribal disputes shall be referred to the British political officer. Admission into the country is granted, and roads are to be efficiently maintained. The chiefs were much impressed with the contents of Fort Tregear.

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

A telegram from Fort Tregear states that all the chiefs of the Mollienpui tribe assembled there on the 18th inst. to hear the orders regarding the settlement of the country. These orders are:—First, raiding is to stop and all disputes are to be referred to the political officer. Second, British officers are always to have admission into all the villages. Third, each village is to maintain the roads in its vicinity. The chiefs promised obedience. They were much pleased by being shown some telescopes and the working of the heliograph.

The garrison are now busy completing the fort and building huts for the rainy season.

#### THE MURDER OF MR. DALGLEISH.

BOMBAY, MAY 23.

The Pathan who murdered Mr. Dalglish is now in the hands of the Russian authorities at Samarcand. He will probably be extradited and tried at Ladak. The murder was committed on Cashmere territory. The Chinese offered no assistance in capturing the murderer, but the Russians took prompt action in apprehending him.

#### THE SHAN-SIAM BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

The Shan-Siam Boundary Commissioners, since their return to India, have completed the work of mapping the country and laying down the boundary recommended. Nothing more can be done till the Home and Siamese Governments open negotiations for the actual demarcation of the frontier.

#### PROTESTS AGAINST THE INCOME TAX.

(“DAILY NEWS” TELEGRAMS.)

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY NIGHT.

The attempt to levy income-tax on consignors' profits from imported goods is strongly opposed. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has submitted a memorial to the Viceroy declaring that the attempt will inevitably create friction and discontent, and place a premium on dishonesty. The occasion is taken advantage of to attack the income-tax generally, and the Chamber asks for a repeal on the ground that it is unpopular and unjust. This is an expression of views which are shared by large numbers both of Natives and Europeans.

Mr. Bradlaugh's mention in the House of Commons of the Jessore dispute has given rise to a protest here against the tendency to bother Parliament on questions pending the decision of the local authorities. Several Native newspapers declare that agitation of this kind is overdone, and that the Government deserves greater confidence. The Jessore ryots appear to have been influenced by agitation to behave foolishly.

In his resolution on the Report of the Health Officer for the Port of Calcutta, Sir Steuart Bayley passes a well-deserved eulogy on the late Dr. Vincent Richards, as “a zealous, energetic, and efficient officer.” This is a tribute which will be fully endorsed by the many who regret Dr. Richards' untimely death.

### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

#### NATIVE GENTLEMEN AND THE ARMY.

(Madras Mail.)

Of the many deputations which waited upon the Duke of Connaught before that esteemed Prince left Bombay, the most interesting from a military point of view, must have been that of the representatives of the old fighting families of the Deccan, and, what the father of our late Governor comprehensively defined as “Maharashtra,” or land of the Mahrattas. The Sirdars professed that they had long felt as a hardship their practical exclusion from military service under the Queen-Empress; that they had heard with joy of the proposal to start a kind of Indian Sandhurst as a training College for Native officers; and that, with a view to assisting towards its practical realisation, they had raised funds for its endowment. What they asked was that, should their hope be fulfilled, and the College ever become an accomplished fact, the Prince would permit it to be called by his name, as a memento of his popular tenure of the command of the Bombay Army. His Royal Highness in reply stated that the object which the Sirdars had at heart had long had his sympathy, and that it would give him great pleasure to have the College, were it ever started, called after him. He reminded his hearers, at the same time, that in such matters local Administrations were powerless, and that the Supreme Government only could grant their prayer; and he advised them, as the surest way of being heard, to look well to their subscription list, and approach that Government with the assurance of a fair amount of pecuniary support. He then took a cordial farewell of the gentlemen who had waited upon him; and there, so far, the matter rests.

The Sirdars said that they and their sons were excluded from seeking a military career in Her Majesty's army which they most desired, because they could not, with proper respect to their positions, enlist, and obtain a commission by passing through the ranks, while the number of direct commissions granted was so small that it scarcely affected them. In the British Army, many well-born youths enlist in the hope of working their way through the ranks to a commission, and they suffer no moral degradation from the fact. Service in the ranks does not invariably improve the manners or ideas of the gentleman who has undergone it, and many are bound never to reach the goal of their desires; but at least there is no social objection to their enlisting, and they lose nothing in the esteem of themselves or of others by doing so. Native gentlemen have not yet reached this stage of emancipation, and it may perhaps be regretted. It has been brought about amongst Englishmen by the keen struggle for existence, which ensures that only the fittest shall survive; and Native gentlemen, by declining to enter into competition with those of their countrymen less highly connected than themselves, are necessarily passed by the latter in the race for Government employment. The fact may be deplored, but has to be admitted. One result which may have ensued, and to which the Sirdars drew attention, is that the natural leaders of the people, being thus consigned to inactivity, have no inducement for bringing to the Army such personal retainers and other often desirable recruits as would follow them were they in Her Majesty's service. It being the mission of the *Pioneer* to urge that no good thing, in a military sense, can come out of Southern India (or indeed, any other part of the peninsula except the Punjab and the frontier), that paper has been at pains to endeavour to depreciate this aspect of the question. But the proposition of the Deccani chiefs is, on the face of it, an eminently reasonable one. “You cry out a deal,” they say, “about the difficulty of getting good recruits; enable us to serve in the Army, and we will bring you them.” There can be little doubt that, were these gentlemen given commissions, they would be as good as their word, and would bring with them many men who would be valuable additions to Her Majesty's forces. It may be true indeed, that, since the establishment of the British Government, neither they nor their fathers have indulged in promiscuous throat-cutting—a pastime still available upon certain portions of our frontiers; but there are compensations even to be found in that, and the Sirdars' followers might confidently be expected to provide the stuff of which good soldiers are made.

Happily, or unhappily, as the question may be viewed, there are a great many difficulties in removing to any appreciable extent the disabilities under which these Native gentlemen protest that they lie. Service in the Indian Army has always been based upon the assumption, theoretically shared in the French, that every recruit may find a commission in his knapsack. There is nothing to prevent a well-conducted and fairly educated man from rising from sepoy to Subadar, irrespective of his family or connections. Nor can such a state of things be regarded as alien to the Native temperament, for it has always existed in India, and at least half the great



Generals and Sovereigns with whose names and exploits her history abounds, were men who rose from the lowest positions to the highest. Many of them were originally slaves, or the sons of slaves. Every sepoy, therefore, who enlists beneath the British colours knows that it rests to a great extent with himself whether he will remain always a private soldier, or attain the commissioned grades; and an abolition, or even serious limitation, of the latter possibility would prejudicially affect recruiting. Some of the best, because the most ambitious, men would be lost. It is natural that the Sirdars should not have given its due prominence to this aspect of the matter; but, in considering their claims, it has to be remembered "Indian Sandhursts" have long been advocated by thoughtful soldiers, and the hope may be entertained that they will sooner or later (particularly sooner) be established. Native gentlemen will then have greater facilities than at present for entering Her Majesty's service; but it does not appear to be within the bounds of feasibility, so far as they can be surveyed, that the existing principle of granting commissions to deserving Non-Commissioned Officers will be more than slightly modified. If it ever is, the entire basis of the service will have changed, and, something else will have to be found to be sufficiently alluring to recompense the recruit for the chance which he will thereby have lost of winning commission.

#### A RUBY CONFUSION.

(Rangoon Gazette.)

There is a good deal of uncertainty abroad as to how far the abolition of certain rules by which sales of rubies have been hitherto restricted is true. After Sir Lepel Griffin's visit to the Ruby Mines, it is alleged he said, "the great difficulty of the company was smuggling. No good rubies reached the company's agents under the existing rules, which compelled the miners to dispose of stones to the company, or sell them by public auction, paying the company 30 per cent. on the valuation. With the approval of the Government the existing rules will be abolished, and a free market for the sale of rubies established by a limited number of miners, who will pay fees estimated to produce £15,000 yearly." It has since been decided, we believe, that the rules referred to are to be abolished, and rubies may be found and sold free of all penalties for so doing.

The Natives believe that all Ruby Regulations have been abolished, and that anyone can go out, find rubies, and sell them to anyone who will buy them, regardless of the feelings of our revenue-loving-and-wanting Government. The extent to which ruby restrictions have been removed have, so far as we know, not been published, so that no one can know exactly what the changes are in respect to the trade in rubies. The only matter known to a certainty about the ruby trade is, that the Ruby Mines Company have leased out a certain portion of their grounds to several hundreds of Burmese lessees, about five hundred in number. These lessees pay the company Rs. 20 per head, and thus yield the company a capitation revenue of something like a lakh of rupees annually. These Burmese lessees are not restricted, in anyway; they can find as many rubies as they like, and sell to the company, but not compulsorily. Everyone concerned in this company will be glad to hear of its abandonment of a policy under which, it had to be confessed, that "no good" rubies reached the company's agents. When the last mail left England the shares of the Ruby Mines Company were being quoted in London at nine-sixteenths to eleven-sixteenths premium, and no wonder.

It may be just as well if the revenue authorities would vouchsafe and cast abroad some definite knowledge of the scope of the changes contemplated or made in respect to the ruby trade.

#### INDIA'S INDUSTRIES.

(Madras Times.)

Although India has been an agricultural country for centuries past, and is likely to remain so for centuries to come, it is interesting to note the progress made in the introduction of Western industries. Some of these appear to have ousted ancient Indian industries, which have become nothing but a memory. Other Eastern arts are giving way day after day before the steady pressure of the machinery of the West, and even though attempts are made from time to time to save this industry from extinction, or to restore to that its former prestige, the position, broadly speaking, is that the future of India has more concern with modern than with ancient industries. We may, therefore, leave the latter aside while we touch upon some of the chief modern industries which tend to develop India's prosperity, agricultural as well as industrial. Without extensive railway communications not much could have been done, but gradually, and at the same time rapidly, these have been supplied, and railways have assisted manufactures, only to be stimulated by these in turn.

There were in work in India last year 108 cotton mills, containing 22,156 looms and 2,669,922 spindles. Additions have since been made to these; but as the new mills cannot conveniently be taken into account, it may be better to confine ourselves to the figures for 1888-89. The mills above referred to consumed about 347 million pounds of cotton in the year, and found employment for a daily average number of about 53,317 men, 18,031 women, 15,309 young persons, 3,669 children, a total of over 90,000 persons. Much of the capital employed is British, but the good done to this country must be estimated by the amount of cotton consumed and turned into yarn and cloth, as well as by the number of persons withdrawn from less profitable employment in agriculture to industrial labour. The progress made in the extension of cotton spinning has been rapid, and yet steady, and there is reason to hope that the future will provide as good things in this direction as have been supplied by the past.

Jute and Hemp mills are of less importance in the aggregate, and have a more local interest, the sphere of operations being almost entirely confined to Bengal. Nevertheless, the industry has been pushing ahead, and there were working last year 25 jute mills and hemp mills, employing a daily average of 59,722 persons viz., 37,755 men, 12,514 women, 5,720 young persons, and 3,733 children. About 188,061 tons of jute were worked up and 1,786 tons of hemp. Jute spinning is not quite so old as the cotton industry in this country. It reflects on Bengal enterprise, while its rival is more the outcome of the energy of Bombay. In the small woollen industry we find one more particularly adapted to the capacities of Cawnpore, though Bangalore has long maintained a fair place in the running. Woollen mills have been improving the quality of their output, and so also have Paper mills, which have met, to some extent, a long felt want, and which now seem to be embarked on a prosperous career. No less important than these is the work of India's breweries, which brewed in 1888-89 about 5,165,138 gallons. Of this quantity about 3½ millions were bought by the Commissariat; so that, like the Woollen industry, brewing may almost be said to be indirectly subsidised by Government, which gives a preference to country productions as compared with English. Last on the list of important industries that come before the public in large lots, so to speak, are the Collieries. These have an annually increasing output, which has now reached near 1½ million tons. Bombay and Sindh head the list easily.

But, leaving aside Gold-mining and other industries belonging almost entirely to Native States, there are still many other large industries, which, though they may be split up into many small portions, have an important influence on India's trade. There are many Indigo factories in various parts of India; Coffee works, cotton and jute presses, flour mills and iron foundries, lac factories and oil mills and wells; potteries and quarries, silk mills, sugar factories and tanneries, lend their aid in developing the natural resources of the country. Timber mills and rice mills play an important part, especially in Burma; and rope works, saltpetre refineries and tobacco factories deserve special mention. Cotton presses have to deal with produce amounting in value to some 11 crores of rupees, jute presses and rice mills each account for about 6 crores, Indigo factories for 3, and Coffee works for 2 crores. The figures given are sufficient to show that India's industries are of great importance, and it may be added that year after year sees an increase in their extent.

#### GERMAN TRADE WITH INDIA.

(Madras Times.)

While England, from time to time, notices Germany's growing trade with India, and while English traders comment upon this with more or less insight into the real condition of things, German newspapers continue to urge their countrymen to make a bold bid for the East Indian trade. Said a Hamburg contemporary a short time ago:—"While we take the trouble with great sacrifice of valuable lives and gold to found colonies and protectorates which for the first decade at least can hardly be weighed in the scales as consumers of German goods, we have never really given proper attention to the most important mart in the world, the East Indies, which far exceeds even the United States of America in respect of its consumption of European wares." *Ex pede Herculem.* There are sufficient facts before us to justify the belief that the opinion thus expressed by one of our Teutonic contemporaries is shared by a good many others. Statistics quoted by German writers show that Great Britain turns over fifty-two million pounds sterling in her export trade to India where Germany shows but the unimportant amount of £160,000. And German observers note also, that year after year India's trade is steadily increasing. German trade with India shares this increase, perhaps even in undue proportion, but still it is thought that direct communications between the two countries might be extended. There is no question that Germany's indirect trade with India reaches a much greater amount than that.

mentioned above, and the demand is now raised at Hamburg, "Why need we do this business through Great Britain: could we not develop it more satisfactorily direct?" The rapid extension of railway communications in India has attracted attention elsewhere than in this country and in England, and the long list of India's productions and the short list of her productions on an enormous scale, such as Cotton, Tea, Indigo, Jute, Rice, Wheat, &c., have not been overlooked. It is realised that the capabilities of India are indefinitely great, and notwithstanding her little by-play in East Africa, Samoa, and elsewhere, Germany keeps her eye on this country, and reflects on the possibility of getting an increased share of the enormous trade now doing and constantly growing.

Our rivals have been making a close study of the ground. They are beginning to open their eyes to the potentialities of the future, and they do not fail to notice that India is no new country where commercial centres have yet to be opened, but an old one, in which large towns are already visible, all important trade centres. The census of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras is noted, and it is observed how many other towns there are worthy to be included under the head of "important." And not content with what is or was, our competitors compare the two, and draw conclusions regarding the future. In five years an import of one and a-half million pair of shoes and slippers into India is noticed, and four and a-half-million umbrellas are seen to have been in requisition in one year alone. From this the Teuton draws the conclusion that Western influence has been working successfully, and he surmises that the development noticed in one branch of trades may yet be visible in many others. And yet our German contemporaries have not contented themselves with surmises, nor have they confined their observations to the particular articles of trade specified above. True, they have stated no new facts, drawn no novel conclusions. But what they have done is this, they have called public attention in Germany to facts well known in this country and in England, so well known, indeed, as to be now regarded in many quarters almost with indifference. Our reference to German observations is made in the hope of arousing our countrymen to the fact that others besides themselves see how the trade of this country is capable of being developed. The field will not be left free to Englishmen alone, and it must be remembered that each new year of late has seemed to show German competition as more powerful than in the year gone by. Trade nowadays depends less than it once did upon considerations of loyalty or patriotism. Sentiment has given place to utilitarianism. The cheapest wares and the best adapted to consumers' requirements are certain to come to the front, be they English or German, French or Russian. If England wishes to retain the lion's share of the trade of India, she must push ahead energetically, never lagging on the way, never neglecting the study of contemporaneous progress, and never failing to learn the lessons that are taught by the actions and suggestions of her competitors. It would be easy to adduce statistics to prove that even in India, the great stronghold of her trade, England has not maintained her ground free from increasing encroachments on the part of Germans.

#### THE STRANGE CASE OF MR. EVANS AND THE BEER.

(Pioneer.)

Mr. H. J. Whympier, of the Murree Brewery Company, has sent us a letter which is likely to prove something of a bomb in the camp of the teetotal party. Mr. Whympier begins by citing a letter from Mr. Evans, which appeared in an Indian newspaper, and in which the reverend gentleman expressed his sorrow and amazement that the pages of the paper should be polluted by advertisements of the drink traffic. "It was a pleasure," wrote Mr. Evans on this occasion, "to find one newspaper from principle shaking the drink traffic out of its pages, and is it not possible that the notice now alluded to is put in by mistake?" Mr. Whympier then goes on to say:—

"At the present time the Murree Brewery Company is, I believe, the largest subscriber to the Army Temperance Association, being convinced the brewing interest distinctly benefits by temperance, as opposed to intemperance, but it naturally does not believe in total abstinence being good for all. Last year it received the following letter:—

THE ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION,

Simla, 24th September, 1888.

H. J. Whympier, Esq., Murree Brewery Company, Gore Gully.

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to send you a copy of the *Simla Herald*, a paper started here for the purpose of assisting the funds of this association, and to solicit the favour of your very kindly supplementing your liberal donation of Rs. 500 by giving us a permanent advertisement of your company's ales, &c., for the *Simla Herald*. The rate will be for a whole page, any position you like, Rs. 50 per mensem. For half-page Rs. 35 per mensem. I send you a specimen copy of

the paper, which circulates largely in the hill stations surrounding Simla where troops are kept, such as Kasauli, Subathu, Solon, Jutogh, Dugshai, and also in Umballa, besides a liberal local circulation.

The *Simla Herald* is the mainstay of our Press, for which I appeal to your generosity in the interests of the association.—Yours truly,

ATTLEEN WALKER,

Off. Hon. Treasurer, A. T. Association.

"In response to this invitation the Company gave the Army Temperance Association a full-page advertisement, a copy of which I have to-day forwarded to your Manager to insert as an advertisement, by way of explanation of this letter, in the issue in which you publish this communication or in which you note the facts given in it.

"The advertisement in question has appeared in every issue of the Army Temperance Association organ since November last, and it is incredible it can have escaped Mr. Evans' notice. He poses as an apostle of temperance and claims a full acquaintance with Indian temperance affairs, yet he takes an ordinary newspaper to task for publishing a 'drink' advertisement, whilst one of his own pet papers deliberately touts for brewers' custom. If Mr. Evans is unaware of this, surely it is time he made himself acquainted with his own affairs before he tries to put those of other persons straight.

"If Mr. Evans honestly thought the first advertisement wrong, where does his honesty come in when he shuts his eyes to similar advertisements in his own party's chief paper? The answer is possibly to be found in a letter which I do not like to exactly quote from; it is dated January 25th last, and is cautiously headed 'Private and Confidential—without prejudice,' but I may say it advises me in great detail that temperance funds are so low that an advance payment for the company's advertisement would greatly assist the association.

"A mild retort is perhaps allowable regarding 'pollution' and 'principle,' for if Mr. Evans is to be taken as a representative of his party, what I now publish, and other matter which I hold in reserve, goes to show that teetotal purity and principle apparently lie in abusing the brewer, whilst with tongue in cheek a hand is held out for his money—to lie in condemning what is termed the 'traffic in drink'—and whilst announcing the encouraging and increased support received to write privately, confidentially and without prejudice to the drink dealer that the Temperance show can hardly continue to be run unless he can advance a few of the rupees he has obtained by the sale of alcohol.

"Which party is the most polluted, that which deals openly and honestly in malt liquor, whilst contributing liberally to the Temperance cause, or that which agitates and acts as herein described?"

#### THE NATIVE AGITATOR IN ENGLAND.

(Pioneer.)

The Congress party were well advised to transfer their agitation to England for a time. In India the Babu orator is too well known. The silent millions in whose name he professes to speak remain obstinately silent and indifferent. They only pay eighteenpence a head in taxes all round, which is not much compared with the two pounds a head paid in England; and they distrust the Babu, and find him expensive when they come in contact with him; so that, despite his inflammatory pamphlets, which they cannot read, they continue apathetic and unconvinced. His vanity is naturally hurt by this want of appreciation in his own country, and one can sympathise with him in his mental distress. The stupid silence of those silent millions, the open hostility of the Musalmans, the scornful contempt of the martial Sikhs and Rajputs must, indeed, be exasperating. Therefore the Babu is perfectly right to convey himself and his warfare to England. "He shall recover his wits there; or, if he do not, it's no great matter there," and he will, at any rate, be a novelty for the nonce.

But in entering on a campaign in England the Babu will gradually learn that he is fighting under new conditions. Out here his one great difficulty has been to get an audience of a decent size with patience enough to listen to him. If he got such an audience, the fact in itself implied a certain amount of success. The common folk have taken his measure in their own rude way; they do not trouble to go and listen to him; they pass him by, and let him talk. "The Babu talks," say they, "and the hot wind howls, but the first rain comes silently." In England, however, he will have no difficulty in getting an audience; for England, especially middle-class England, in the evening when the shops are shut, is something like Athens in the days of St. Paul: "All the Athenians and the strangers sojourning there spent their time in nothing else but either to tell or hear some new thing." One result, however, of this disposition is that people can stand a great amount of public speaking and oration without being moved to anything beyond the customary resolutions of condolence and sympathy. The Hungarian patriot Kossuth, the Italian patriot Gavazzi, created enthusiasm which was apparently

overwhelming and irresistible; but each left England disappointed and embittered at his final want of success. An English audience is always ready to pass verbal resolutions; but it is a long march from passing a resolution to passing an Act of Parliament.

### CONGRESS THE ENEMY OF SOCIAL REFORM.

(Pioneer.)

The case between the Congress and the missionary stands thus. The Congress is the silent enemy of social progress and reform; the missionary is its open friend. The Congress acknowledges, indeed, the need for social reform, but pleads that such reform is beside its present scope. It admits that Mr. Malabari's movement for allowing the re-marriage of widows is in need of help from all high-minded Hindus, but it does nothing, and it dares do nothing. It sees the sensible reforms introduced by the Chiefs of Rajputana for cutting down the old ruinous scale of marriage expenses but it shrinks from expressing its approval. It regards the system of infant marriage—a system pregnant with evils which shock the civilised world—but it regards it without a word of expressed disapprobation. These are all matters in which the Congress could do a noble work if it would; and they are all matters in which its aid has been invoked, and has been refused. The fact is that any attempt at social reform would at once split the Congress into atoms; it can only remain united so long as it remains an enemy to all such reform. It would be absurd to suppose that all the aspirants after representative government are dead to the necessity of reforming a social state which is too alien and barbarous for Englishmen at home readily to comprehend; it is merely that they are not ready themselves to incur the odium of attempting the necessary reform. Whatever now hinders them, to quote the old lexicographer, from doing that which their reason and conscience declare necessary to be done will equally obstruct them in time to come. Good and evil are in real life inseparably united; habits grow stronger by indulgences; and reason loses in dignity in proportion as she has oftener yielded to temptation. "He that cannot live well to-day," says Martial, "will be less qualified to live well to-morrow." It cannot be too strongly asserted that the Congress on its present platform is not only the enemy of social reform among the Hindus, but that its enmity is likely to become the more uncompromising.

### AFRIDI SOLDIERS.

(Pioneer.)

After the splendid service done by the Afridis of the Khyber Rifles in the Black Mountain Expedition, it was only natural that the military authorities should consider the advisability of again recruiting freely from among those fine hill-men. During the Afghan war, when our troops came into conflict with many of the tribes along the border land, there were desertions among the trans-frontier Pathans in the ranks, and stringent orders were issued that no more of these men were to be enlisted. Certain regiments had Afridi companies at that time, while in others there were representatives of nearly every race in Afghanistan. In some cases of desertion the sepoy could plead a certain amount of justification. News reached them that their villages had been attacked and destroyed, that their families were in sore distress, and that their presence was urgently required in their own country. They could not be granted leave in war time, and they consequently fled secretly back to their hills, in many instances leaving their rifles and ammunition behind them. There were, of course, a number of bad characters who proved untrue to their salt, but we are glad to believe that these were in the minority. It had always been foreseen that some desertions must take place with Native troops operating against their own kith and kin, and the wonder was that the number was not much greater in 1878-80. Since that time the Afridis, who are by far the most powerful and warlike tribe, have come to a great extent under the influence of our political officers, and their behaviour has been exceptionally good. They have fulfilled all their obligations in the Khyber, and the Rifles of the Pass are as loyal as any regiment of the regular army. Taking advantage of the good understanding which now exists with the tribe, the Government of India have just issued orders for the formation of new Afridi companies in certain selected regiments. These are the 21st, 24th, and 26th Punjab Infantry, and the 4th and 5th Infantry of the Punjab Frontier Force. Two companies will be added to the 26th Punjab Infantry, and one company to each of the other battalions. These will be in addition to the present establishment of eight companies. There should be no difficulty experienced in obtaining the 600 Afridis required, and if more recruits offer than can be at once absorbed, new companies might be added to other regiments which have Pathans already in their ranks. Considering the recruiting difficulties

which are now being met with in India itself, it is time to draw more largely upon the almost inexhaustible supply of first-class fighting material in the Kohistan beyond our North-West border.

### BENGAL.

(May 7.)

MR. C. C. STEVENS, Commissioner of Patna, will act as Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government during Sir John Edgar's absence on leave.

THE *Englishman* hears that the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the Assam-Chittagong scheme are of so serious a nature as to threaten the project with shipwreck.

Good rain fell in Kumaon and Garhwal on Saturday and Sunday of last week. This will take the edge off any anxiety as to prolonged or severe distress in either province, though, until the autumn crops are cut, there will be in parts some scarcity of food-stocks which will be met by importing grain. If the rainy season is normal all should have resumed its usual course by October.

A QUESTION has lately been raised in Bengal regarding the exemption from municipal taxes of Ruling Chiefs visiting stations either in the hills or the plains of India; but it has been decided to maintain the practice now in force in the respective provinces. As it does not appear that any Ruling Chiefs have ever been exempted from municipal taxes in the Punjab, they will, we suppose, continue to pay.

MR. JAMES W. FURRELL has resumed editorial charge of the *Calcutta Review*. Mr. Thomas Smith, the publisher, is to be congratulated on having secured the services of so able and experienced a *litterateur*. Under Mr. Furrell's editorship the continued prosperity and high tone of the *Review* is assured.

OUT of sixty-nine collieries now being worked in India it is surprising, says the *Englishman*, to find that no fewer than sixty-two are in Bengal. These employ a daily average of 25,000 hands, and supply Calcutta and the railways to the west as far as Lahore. During the ten years ending 1888, the output of Indian coal increased from 229 to 478 lakhs of maunds. During the next ten years the increase will probably be still more rapid. Upper Burma possesses on the Chindwin river coal measures of great extent and value, and may be expected before long to add considerably to the supply.

### MADRAS.

(May 7.)

THE HOUSELESS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The anomalous position of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief at this station (Ootacamund) calls, says the *South Indian Observer*, for a few remarks. The former has a palatial residence constructed and fitted at great cost; the latter has to flit from this to that house, whether suitable or not. To our certain knowledge this change of residence has occurred three times, and be it remembered that the Governor is here for only a portion of the year, while the Commander-in-Chief makes the station his head-quarters, or, in other words, his permanent abode. Besides this, there is something so undignified in the second magnate of the Presidency, the first in his own department, wandering about the station in search of a residence, and taking the first that offers from sheer necessity. If it is essential that the Governor should have a house, known to the public at large as "Government House," so is it essential, we think, that the chief military forces of the Presidency should have a house equally well known as the "Commander-in-Chief's" house. Such a designation existed in Madras for well nigh an age, and it was a beacon to strangers, who otherwise would have had to wander over the suburbs inquiring for the residence of his Excellency. Even in military stations there is the Commandant's house reserved for the officer who fills or occupies that position, and pointing at once to the spot where that officer should be interviewed. In Ootacamund you have to search for the C.C.'s house as you would for a pin in a bundle of hay, thus reducing the prestige of the occupant to that of Browns, Jones, and Robinson.

MR. MOSS, the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, and Mr. Conder, the Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, have submitted to their respective boards certain proposals for the acceleration of the mail trains between Madras and Bombay, and Bombay and Madras, which, if approved by the boards and sanctioned by the Madras and Bombay Governments, should be very acceptable to the travelling public. At present the mail train for Bombay leaves the Madras terminus at the inconveniently early hour of 5 P.M., and is due at Bombay at 10.45 A.M. on the second day afterwards—a journey of 41½ hours. By the time that one has claimed one's luggage, driven to an hotel, secured a room, and had a tub, the best part of that second day has gone. It is proposed that the train shall leave Madras at 6 P.M., and

reach Bombay on the second day at 7.30 A.M., a journey of 37½ hours. Thus the duration of the journey would be diminished by as much as 4½ hours, and none of the second day would be wasted. As regards the train from Bombay to Madras, it is proposed that it shall leave the Victoria Terminus at 9.15 P.M. instead of at 2 P.M., and arrive in Madras at 8 A.M. instead of at 6.15 A.M. The proposed hour of departure is, it may be thought, rather too late, and if 8.15 P.M. were substituted, the train might presumably arrive at 7 A.M., instead of at the less convenient 8 A.M. But this is a mere detail. To enable these changes to be carried out the mail train will not be able to stop at ten of the smaller stations between Madras and Raichore; the train-load must be reduced from about 17 to about 12 vehicles; and the fare for third-class passengers travelling by the "limited mail" will have to be increased from 2 to 3 pies per mile. To meet, however, the convenience of the great majority of third-class passengers who are not in a hurry, the local day passenger trains now running between Madras and Cuddapah would be extended through to Raichore. Corresponding changes would be carried out on the Bombay side. Not the least of the benefits that should result from the rearrangement of the time-table would be that the overland mails, which now sometimes arrive in Bombay too late to catch the train for the south, would be less likely to be detained in Bombay. It is a very old complaint that the journey from Madras to Bombay and *vice versa* is made far more tedious than it need be by the frequent stoppages, and long halts at insignificant stations, where, as a rule, no one seems to alight, and no one seems waiting to enter the train. The present scheme will remove the cause for this complaint, will promote the convenience of travellers, and will facilitate postal communication between the two presidencies. It is a move in the direction of judicious progress that we hope will be carried out at an early date.—*Madras Mail*.

## BOMBAY.

(May 9.)

LORD HARRIS is winning golden opinions from all the officials for his excellent methods of business. He has fixed days and hours for each of the secretaries, and the papers are promptly and thoroughly gone into and disposed of, and, in the event of further light being required, put aside for the consideration of the Council. There is a regular Council-day every Friday, and all outstanding matters are then brought forward, sifted, and decided. Lord Harris is said to show great fairness in hearing both sides, and great capacity for separating the real practical issue from its accidental circumstances, and a determination always to have all facts laid before him with perfect accuracy.

THE Indian Marine surveying steamer *Investigator* arrived on Wednesday morning from Colombo, which port she left on the 29th April last. She hauled twice *en route* with great success in 1,000 and 740 fathoms respectively, this being the first time the deep sea trawl had been used in this part of the Indian Ocean. The *Investigator* believes she has obtained evidence of the existence of vegetable life at great depths, and, if the opinion is verified, the discovery will prove one of considerable importance. During the season the *Investigator* worked round the Laccadive Islands and Cocos Island in the Bay of Bengal, while she systematically surveyed the Madras coast from Gopalpore to Bhimlipatam—a distance of about 140 miles—and re-surveyed the dangerous Pulicat shoals, just north of Madras. Despite the opposition which at times was experienced, the deep sea trawling was very successfully carried out by the aid of the new machine and gear. The *Investigator* will, as usual, remain in Bombay during the monsoon.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has consented to give a cup value Rs. 1,000 to be run for at the Poona races. It will be the third race on the third day (Tuesday, 23rd September), and will be for all Arabs, Bombay and Nizam's Dominions' C.B.'s, weight for age and class. Winner of a race with Rs. 1,000 or more added money (including handicaps) once 5lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. extra. Winner of a race with Rs. 500 or more added money (including handicaps), once 3lbs., twice or oftener, 5lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs., of the meeting 10lbs. Horses landed after 1st September, 1889, allowed 4lbs. extra. Entrance, 1st June, 3 G. M.; entrance, 1st August, 8 G. M.; entrance, 1st September, 15 G. M., when the race will close with a sweepstake of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. R. C. and a distance. The second horse to receive Rs. 300, and the third to save his stake and entry.

WE hear that the Government of India has accepted the resignation by Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbai (the Minister-elect of the Baroda State) of his appointment in the British Service as Native Assistant to the Governor-General at Baroda. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai will assume charge

of his new office as soon as the formal sanction of Government is received.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(May 7.)

*Uncles and Aunts* is probably to be the first play put on the stage by the Simla A.D.C.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOT returned to Simla from Bombay on Monday.

MR. O'CALLAGHAN, consulting engineer to Government of India for Railways, has arrived in Simla.

CAPTAIN BRAZIER CREAGH, A.D.C. to the Viceroy, left Simla on the 29th ult. for Europe on three months' leave.

THE Queen's Birthday will be observed in Simla on the 24th inst., and the Viceroy will hold the usual levee on the evening of that day. As in England the celebration of the anniversary has been fixed three days earlier.

It is not unlikely that a public meeting will be held in Simla for the purpose of considering whether the usual races cannot be held in time instead of September next. It is thought that the course, thanks to the recent rain, may now be brought into a fit condition in time.

DURING the past winter the Viceregal Lodge at Simla has undergone a thorough rehauling, and is now reported to be in an excellent state of repair. The electric light is a great success. In consequence of the scarcity of ice in the station it has been found necessary to start an ice machine.

THE following compose the party at present staying at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, in addition to their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne:—Lord Kerry, Lady Beatrice FitzMaurice and Lady Maud Anson; Colonel J. C. Ardagh, R.E., Private Secretary; Captain H. Streatfeild, Acting Military Secretary, and Lady Florence Streatfeild; Captains the Hon. C. Harbord and Lister (K.R. Rifles), Pakenham, and Brazier-Creagh.

## BURMA.

(May 3.)

SURGEON FROST, Veterinary Instructor in Burma, goes on leave immediately, and reverts to military employment on return.

MR. RAYMENT, of the Horse Breeding Department, will also go on six months' special leave.

THE steamer *Cleveland*, with 2,000 tons of rails and 1,000 tons of girders for the Mu Valley Railway, arrived at Rangoon on the 28th ultimo.

A TIGER in a rice mill! That is the novel experience enjoyed by Messrs. W. Strang, Steel and Company, proprietors of the Brighton Bay and Liverpool Mill, Rangoon, on the 25th ult. The mill was in possession of the tiger; but his right was disputed by the owners, and he was shot after some trouble by Mr. A. L. Hewett.

THE telegraph line which is being constructed from Chittagong to Burma is, we hear, making excellent progress, being now laid on the east side to Haka and on the west side to Fort Tregear. When the intervening space of some sixty miles only is completed, there will be uninterrupted connection between Chittagong and Mandalay.

DR. E. FORCHHAMMER, Professor of Pali in the Rangoon College and Government Archaeologist, died on Saturday, the 26th ult., on board the *Mandalay*, mail steamer, on his way to Rangoon. His death was very sudden, and the cause is believed to be heart disease, from which the deceased was known to be suffering. His funeral took place the following day at Myingyan.

FOREST officers are now said to be carrying out their explorations along the foot of the Chin Hills, in the neighbourhood of Laungshwe and Yaw without escorts. This shows very conclusively that the pacification of the country has been satisfactorily accomplished.

A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER in Burma lately made a large agricultural advance without stipulating for the payment of interest by the cultivators who borrowed. District Officers have, therefore, been informed that the local Government has to pay the Government of India four per cent. interest on all sums advanced by way of agricultural loans, and has also to make good all losses consequent on the non-payment of such loans. If the above precedent were followed the local Government would, therefore, sustain serious loss. The rate of interest to be charged in future on all agricultural loans will be 6½ per cent., and no reduction may be made without special sanction.



## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*The United Service Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) has had the start of the majority of its contemporaries by making an earlier appearance this month. If contributions are to be valued by the "big" names of the contributors—which is in some measure a Nineteenth Century literary creed—the Editor of the military review is to be congratulated on the powerful phalanx which represents the National interests in the pages of *The United Service Magazine* for June. Was it not Dr. Johnson who said that when a lord condescended to become an author he had a special claim on the attention of the public? But what would the burly critic of Fleet have said had he found a magazine contained in one number articles from a Duchess, a Marquis, a Viscount, and a Lord? Her Grace of Rutland opens the literary work of the magazine with some approving remarks on the Royal Military Exhibition, but her opinions on the battle pictures there do not coincide with those of the *Broad Arrow* in its amusing article last week. The Marquis of Lorne contributes an excellent paper on the "Canadian Militia," in which he states his views with praiseworthy frankness. Lord Charles Beresford writes well and to the point on the subject of "National Insurance," and "The Case against the Channel Tunnel" is supported by a letter from Lord Wolseley, whose opinion is endorsed by many influential names. To military readers the most thoughtful paper will be, perhaps, the translation from the German called, "A Summer Night's Dream," and the most interesting one that on Waterloo, in which Colonel Maurice has taken upon himself the task of proving that the hero of the battle—the great Duke—did not write lies to Blücher about the distribution of the British troops; but, as lies were written, the blame must be put against an inefficient staff. Competitive examination and the Staff College prevent now the possibility of such things recurring. Rudyard Kipling is not seen in his best in "A Conference with the Powers"; we prefer him with "Soldiers Three" than with three Subalterns.

The magazine is evidently being vigorously pushed, and success should follow such energy.

THE *Rangoon Times'* correspondent wires that a party of police under the District Superintendent of Police, Sandoway, met a rebel gang under Shine Thine near Tang-up Woetuding, capturing the leader.

A LOCAL sportsman at Darjeeling accounted recently for a tiger which measured 10½ feet from tip of nose to end of tail. The tiger was encountered and killed on foot with an 8-inch-bore double-barrelled gun.

"RIFLE JUNIOR" writes to a Madras journal:—"The subject of the wanton destruction of game on the Nilgiris is a hardy annual which blooms regularly at this season of the year. That game is getting yearly more and more scarce on the accessible parts of the plateau there can be no doubt. And this is not to be wondered at, when, as is reported to have occurred this season, one man goes out and makes a bag consisting of one doe ibex and two spike horn stags, and wounds, to die in sholahs, six spike horn stags. The efforts of the Game Association towards the preservation of game are useless in view of such wanton slaughter, and, though such slaughter is not of frequent occurrence, the possibility of it clearly indicates an urgent necessity of some further and punitive powers being conferred on the Association, unless the Game Act is to become practically a dead letter."

INTRODUCTION OF EXOTICS.—Among the several establishments which are carrying on successful experiments under Government supervision in connection with the introduction of useful plants and fruit-bearing trees, the Botanical Government Gardens at Saharanpur stand prominently forward. A recent report shows that among other exotics that have received attention there is the American dewberry. "A fruit, too, which may find a future home in India (says the *Englishman*) is the Otaheiti apple, said to compare with the pine apple in flavour. Its extended cultivation is strongly recommended. With more or less successful results Florida loquats, Malacca apples, English vines, Italian olives, and Persian date palms have received careful trials. Interesting experiments have also been made in the gardens with huskless barley for malting purposes, and with foreign varieties of sugar-cane. Experiments with the potato, which has proved one of the best paying crops for the market gardener, have shown that in India as in other countries the plant is liable to disease, and that the root, when once acclimatised to the hills, succeeds but poorly, in the plains. Curiously enough, the least productive variety has been found to be absolutely disease proof."

## INDIAN TRADERS AND THE CASH BALANCE

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce forwarded a copy of the Budget Statement to the Upper India Chamber at Calcutta, with a view to obtaining their opinions upon it and representing them to the Mercantile Members of the Imperial Legislative Council. The Secretary of the Calcutta Chamber in reply wrote as follows, under date April 10th:—

"My Committee do not consider that there are any points in it involving the interests of the community which they represent that call for special comments, except in as far as the financial transactions and policy of Government affect the supply and price of money in Upper India.

"Some two years ago Government changed its custom as regards the disposal of balances on hand and has since held locked up at various points in the mofussil, as reserves, the bulk of these funds. The district balances are not, as was previously the case, at the disposal of the banks for short date advances, and they consequently cannot now do business on the basis of the actual cash in their vaults. Further, it is understood that, even when Government has no actual immediate need for money, large sums are frequently withdrawn and placed in the Reserve Treasury. Thus a very considerable percentage of the bullion in the country has been rendered practically non-existent, as far as trade is concerned, and the available currency reduced by the amount of these hoards.

"The enclosed statement shows the highest point that the Bank of Bengal Calcutta minimum discount rate has reached in each month, November to April inclusive, for the past ten years. It will be seen that money has since 1888 been at a very much higher level than was the normal state of affairs formerly, even including the time of the Russian war scare and other periods of political tension and disturbance. If in future, during the produce season, rates in the mofussil are to continue to rule at from twelve to fifteen per cent. for first-class bills, the export and import trade of these Provinces will be to all intents and purposes paralysed. From November to April large sums are required to bring the cotton oilseed wheat and grain crops into the market, and if money is not available on reasonable terms the bazaar dealers and petty traders of small means, through whom the bulk of the business of the country is carried on, will be utterly unable to work; and this is practically the case to a notable extent at the present moment.

"When bankers and merchants of approved standing have to pay abnormally high rates for accommodation it means that the less well-to-do class cannot get funds for trade purposes except at an exorbitant cost. As high as 20 per cent. has been paid by dealers of fair commercial standing during the current year on short-term drafts. Be the reason what it may, in times of dear money Bombay and Calcutta appear always to be in the position to pay much higher rates of interest than up-country trade can stand, and therefore money is drained to these centres generally at the particular season of the year when it is most urgently needed in the mofussil for produce. At these times the banks show a not unnatural disposition to do as little business as they can at their branches so as to have the bulk of their funds available at the seaports above-named. It has been suggested that it might be feasible for Government to adopt some system that would allow of the Presidency Banks making advances against Government paper from the Reserve Treasury balances, and that this, while reducing the indebtedness of the State to the public, would leave at the disposal of the banks for short-term loans on account of raw produce and piece-goods a large percentage of their funds which are now swallowed up in advances made against Government paper to speculators, the exchange and other Banks.

"My Committee, however, do not advance this as a remedy; they are not disposed to join in the discussion regarding the political or financial advisability of Government carrying heavy reserves of bullion and not allowing its cash balances to be made available for trade purposes. They simply desire to direct attention to the disastrous effect of the present system on up-country business, that it is hurting both cultivators and dealers, and if not modified agriculture as well as the trade in the mofussil, and consequently that of the seaports, will be seriously crippled."

Attached to this reply is the following letter from Mr. A. Izat, Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company:—

"In corroboration of the statement made in your letter of the 10th inst. to the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, regarding the effect of dear money on the export trade of these Provinces, I would beg to inform you that in the districts served by this railway there has been an excellent crop of linseed during the past season, but owing to the dearth of money the merchants say they have not the means of financing the crop, and the trade is practically paralysed."

**DR. SOULE'S**  
**HOP BITTERS.**  
**THE GREAT APPETIZER**  
 AND  
**BEST TONIC ON EARTH**  
 FOR THE CURE OF  
**INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, & GENERAL DEBILITY**  
**NOTHING EQUALS IT.**

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE  
 VENDORS

**HARMAN & CO.,**  
 Civil and Military Tailors,  
 INDIAN AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,  
**12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.**  
 BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

HARMAN & CO. make a speciality of Outfits for Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, as well as of the various Departments under the Government of India; also of Clothing and Underwear for Civilians; and from their long experience, of over Half-a-Century, of the requirements of Tropical Climates, they are prepared to supply suitable articles of the best quality at the lowest possible prices. ESTIMATES FOR OUTFITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON APPLICATION.

HARMAN & CO., 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.  
 ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1830.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (*which are payable in advance*), should be sent to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

**TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—**

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year.. ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

**ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.**

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1890.

**INDIAN TIME-EXPIRED SOLDIERS IN AUSTRALIA.**

THE question of how best to provide for the time-expired men of the British army has been one of considerable difficulty since the introduction of the short service system. The late Sir Charles Trevelyan, who did so much to abolish the systems of purchase and pension, thought that there would be no difficulty in providing for all respectable retired soldiers in the junior departments of

the Civil Service, such as the Post Office, Custom House, and other similar institutions. But the schoolmaster was not so much abroad then as now, when, to obtain even the lowest situation under Government, a competitive examination must be undergone. The difficulty, therefore, of providing for retired warriors at home has become greater than ever. Employers of labour, however patriotic may be their sentiments on paper or platforms are not altogether anxious to give employment to retired soldiers who are liable to be called away from work when the Reserves are called out, and so a great majority of such retired soldiers are living a very hand-to-mouth existence. Some are in very straitened—very desperate—circumstances. And some who have done the State good service have found in their latter days that the only shelter which the State can offer them is the workhouse. The British public is just now in one of its spasmodic fits of sentimentality, and the hat is being vigorously passed along for subscriptions in aid of the survivors of the Balaclava Charge. If the fit lasts long enough possibly the charitable idea may be made to take into consideration the condition of some of the survivors of the Crimean and Indian campaigns also. But our immediate object is not to call attention to what has been done or left undone for the retired soldier at home, but to what has been attempted on his behalf in India.

It may be remembered that Sir Edward Walter, who originated the Corps of Commissionaires in London, and who was made a K.C.B. for his philanthropic exertions on behalf of the old soldier, went to Australia, with the view of establishing a similar corps there, as a means of providing for steady old soldiers retired from service in India. He came back full of confidence in the ultimate success of such a scheme; and so the experiment was attempted, and a Corps of Commissionaires was formed at Sydney, New South Wales. In the spring of 1888 Major Hawkins, then head of that corps, wrote to the leading Anglo-Indian Press, asking it to be made known that he was in want of men, and that suitable candidates from India could easily make from thirty-five to forty-five shillings a-week. The Press willingly gave publicity to the Major's statement, and on the strength of it several time-expired soldiers of good character left India for the land of gold and plenty. Up to the end of June last inducements were still being out officially to retired Indian soldiers to join, and Sir Edward Walter was still confident of the ultimate success of the scheme.

But what are the facts to-day? The Overland Mail to hand brings a letter from the "Paying Officer of Imperial Pensions," dated Sydney, March 27th, 1890, in which he asks the Editors of the Anglo-Indian Press to warn soldiers taking their discharge in India with the view of joining the Corps of Commissionaires in Australia, against such a suicidal step." And he gives excellent reason for this recommendation. In the first place, "The New South Wales branch of the Corps of Commissionaires is disbanded. Major Hawkins, who was in command in Sydney, has, with his Sergeant-Major, returned to England, and the other members have been turned adrift to find employment for themselves." The writer of this letter, Mr. Geo. E. Labertouche, has held the position of Paying Officer of Imperial Pensioners in New South Wales since 1872, and it is evident from the tone of his remarks that he did not look with particular favour upon the efforts of those who first induced retired soldiers from India to seek their future fortune in Australia. "I am aware," he writes, "that Sir Edward Walter, the head of the English corps, visited India for the express

purpose of inducing soldiers (by means of agents and widely distributed circulars) to come to New South Wales as soon as they obtained their discharge, for the purpose of joining the Corps of Commissionaires here. What was the consequence?"

Mr. Labertouche tells it pithily and painfully:—

"Any number of men took their discharge after short service instead of serving the time necessary to procure a pension. Men of excellent character, bringing with them first-class testimonials from their officers, arrived in Sydney, presented themselves to the Commissionaire's office, and were either refused at once or taken on, only to be discharged at the end of a month or two, probably penniless, as the system of fines for trivial offences leaves a man but little spare cash at the end of the month.

"These men naturally come to me for advice and help, and no one knows better than I do the misery, the almost starvation, these men have to endure while seeking employment. When their money is gone their landlords turn them and their families (if they have the misfortune to be married) out into the streets, to sleep at night in the public parks, or on the doorsteps in back streets. Sometimes these poor, disappointed, broken-down men, with hardly enough clothing on them to hide their nakedness (I am not exaggerating, as I have frequently supplied them with clothes of my own, or money to procure clothes and boots out of my own pocket) are lucky enough to be allowed to join the local 'Permanent Artillery'; but if a man is under 5 feet 7 inches, or fails to pass the very strict medical examination, he is blocked there. The police officials, as a rule, object to enrol soldiers; in fact out of the 500 and odd men on the books of this office there is *not one* in the Police.

"The ordinary employers of labour here have, as a rule, a deep-rooted objection to employ soldiers, and if the men in Her Majesty's service in India only knew how *utterly false* are the prospects held out to them (presumably by shipping agents, or the advocates of emigration to Australia) they would remain in their several regiments, or, if determined to take their discharge, would return to England. In that glorious land, our mother-country, a soldier is respected, and has a first claim to good employment; here it is quite the reverse, and believe me, Sir, I write what hundreds of soldiers could verify, that Australia is the *worst* country in the world for a soldier to come to."

We should like very much to know what Sir Edward Walter has to say on this subject now.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 3.)

- MELVILLE, Captain P. J., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating political agent of the 3rd class, is posted as assistant commissioner of Merwara.
- IMPEY, Lieut. L., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as first assistant to the political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
- SPENCER, Lieut. P. T. A., Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Rajputana.
- PRITCHARD, Lieut. C. H., Bombay Staff Corps, political assistant of the 3rd class, is posted, on return from Bombay duty, as assistant to the Resident and to the general superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, at Hyderabad.
- GORDON, Lieut. B. E. M., Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

EDWARDS, Captain J. B., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander 1st Regiment Central Indian Horse, is appointed to be political assistant at Goona.

FAULKNER, Surgeon A. S., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), medical officer 19th regiment, Bombay Infantry, is reappointed to officiate as agency surgeon in Ulwar, during such time as Surgeon A. W. D. Leahy, F.R.C.S., may officiate as residency surgeon at Hyderabad.

STUART, Mr. C. A., presidency postmaster, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as postmaster-general, Madras, during the absence of Mr. Farrer.

OWENS, Mr. J., superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as presidency postmaster, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Stuart.

SHERIDAN, Mr. P., deputy director-general, post-office, is appointed to act in the first grade of postmaster-general during the absence of Mr. Farrer.

KIRCH, Mr. H. M., postmaster-general, Bengal, is appointed to act as director-general of the post-office of India during Mr. Fanshawe's absence on furlough.

#### FURLONGHS.

TIGHE, Lieut. M. A., Madras Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, and assistant to the Resident, and to the general superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, at Hyderabad, is granted furlough, for one year, on medical certificate.

FARRER, Mr. H., postmaster-general, Madras, is granted furlough for twenty-one months.

FANSHAW, Mr. A. U., director-general of post-office of India, is granted furlough for one year.

PRITCHARD, Mr. L. E., assistant comptroller-general, is granted privilege leave for three months.

TAYLOR, Mr. J., assistant comptroller-general, is granted privilege leave for three months.

#### MILITARY.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Major-General Sir H. H. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., commanding the Lahore District:—

PAYNE, Captain A. V., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, to be aide-de-camp, vice Captain Wilson, Rifle Brigade, who has resigned.

PEEVOR, Surgeon-Major G. H., 1st Battalion 4th Gurkha Regiment, for one year; pension service, 14th year, commenced July 14, 1889.

ROGERS, Lieut. G. E., King's Own Scottish Borderers, probationer Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England (m.c.)

CARANDINI, Captain F. J., 8th Hussars, adjutant, Behar Light Horse, is granted leave in India (p.a.) for 182 days.

RENNIE, Mr. W. C., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service.

BARR, Major D. W. K., Bombay Staff Corps, Resident at Gwalior, is granted privilege leave for three months.

TALBOT, Mr. H. S., executive engineer, Gwalior State Public Works Department, is granted furlough out of India for seven months.

LANE, Mr. J. M., superintendent, 1st grade, Telegraph Department, is allowed special leave for six months.

EGERTON, Mr. B., district superintendent of police, Ajmere-Merwara, is granted three months' privilege leave.

#### FURLONGHS.

BRUNKER, Major H. M. E., Scottish Rifles, assistant adjutant-general, on m.c., for six months.

BARRETT, Captain A. L., D.S.O., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander 43rd (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, on p.a., for one year.

GRIFFITH, Surgeon-Major G., deputy sanitary commissioner, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, on p.a., for one year and 180 days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

BROOME, Colonel A. P., General List, Infantry, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year; pension service, 31st year, commence Nov. 20, 1889.

BEGBLE, Major F. R., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Battalion 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Regiment (the Sirmoor Rifles), for one year; pension, 24th year commenced July 20, 1889.

HAMILTON, Lieut. C., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd (the Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry for one year; pension service, 7th year, commenced Aug. 25, 1889.

COOPER, Lieut. E. S., Bengal Staff Corps, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced Jan. 25.

STRACHEY, Lieut. B., Bengal Staff Corps, for one year; pension service, 5th year, commenced Jan. 30.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 30.)

BRADFORD, Mr. M. E., assistant magistrate and collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Birbhum, and appointed to have charge of the Rampore Hat sub-division of that district.

EDGAR, Sir John, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., chief secretary to the Government of Bengal, is allowed leave for six months.

CAMPBELL, Mr. F. J. G., district and sessions judge, is allowed furlough for 182 days, on medical certificate.

HALLIDAY, Mr. F. L., assistant superintendent of police, Barrackpore, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Hazaribagh.

TRACT, Mr. M. J., inspector of police, in charge of the Dunka Special Reserve, is appointed to have charge of the district police of the

Sonthal Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. E. C. Paget.

**PEACOCK**—The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the Hon. F. B. Peacock of his seat in the Council of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal for making laws and regulations.

**WHEELER**, Mrs., inspectress of schools, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for six months.

**BOSE**, Dr. C. C., is appointed to be chief medical officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway System.

#### PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, May 1.)

**BEADON**, Lieut. G. C., assistant commissioner, Lahore, is appointed to the charge of the Murree sub division of the Rawalpindi District.

**MARTINEAU**, Mr. A. E., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Kangra to the Delhi District.

**BRIDGE**, Rev. A., chaplain of Mooltan, is granted furlough for one year, five months, and twenty-seven days, from June 25.

**SEAN**, Mr. W. F. L., officiating district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Hazara to the Kohat District.

**WALLACE**, Mr. S. E., officiating district superintendent of police, Kohat, transferred in his substantive capacity to the Peshawar District.

**LEARSONTH**, Mr. A. C. L., officiating under-secretary to Government, Punjab Pub. Works Department, General Branch confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. E. E. Oliver.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, May 3.)

**BROWNRIGG**, Mr. F. W., assistant settlement officer, Saharanpur, is granted privilege leave for three months.

**DYSON**, Mr. J., officiating judicial commissioner, Oudh, is granted extraordinary leave for three months and three days.

The Lieut.-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. D. C. Baillie, joint magistrate, Saharanpur, to be superintendent of census operations in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

**STEEL**, Mr. C. D., assistant superintendent and judge, Small Causes Court, Dehra Dun, is appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge, Aligarh, vice Mr. A. M. Markham, transferred.

**HEARLE**, Mr. N., deputy conservator of forests, in charge of the Ganges division, is transferred to the charge of the Saharanpur division.

**MERCER**, Mr. L., officiating deputy conservator of forest, in charge of the Dehra Dun division, is transferred to the charge of the Saharanpur division.

**OSMASTON**, Mr. B. B., assistant conservator of forests, in charge of the Saharanpur division, is transferred to the charge of the Ganges division.

**MARKHAM**, Mr. A. M., district and sessions judge, is transferred from Aligarh to Meerut, vice Mr. A. Sells, permitted to retire.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, April 26.)

**WILSON**, Mr. D., C.S., assistant commissioner, is granted leave, on private affairs, for six months.

**O'BRYEN**, Mr. E. A., assistant conservator of forests, is retransferred from Mandalay to the Bhamo Forest division.

**HAWKES**, Mr. R. B., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Toungoo to Rangoon, and is appointed to officiate as deputy inspector-general of civil police, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. Dixon.

**DAVIDSON**, Mr. J. W., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Mandalay to the charge of the police of the Toungoo district.

**DIXON**, Mr. J., deputy inspector-general of police, is granted furlough for one year.

**DAVIDSON**, Mr. B. H., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Moulmein to the charge of the Arakan Hill Tracts.

#### MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 29.)

**BRANDON**, Rev. R. J., LL.D., chaplain of Calicut, is granted furlough for two years.

#### MILITARY.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Lieut.-General B. L. Gordon, C.B., R.A., commanding Burma District:—

**CAULFIELD**, Captain A. M., D.S.O., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, to be aide-de-camp.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

**STONE**, Second Lieut. W. R., Lancashire Fusiliers, wing officer 17th Madras Infantry, from Jan. 21, 1889.

**FAIR**, Second Lieut. W. L., Wiltshire Regiment, wing officer late 12th Madras Infantry, from March 26.

**GRIFFITH**, Brigadier-Surgeon H., Indian Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, on a pension of £700 per annum, from April 30.

**STEWART**—The services of Surgeon T. W. Stewart, Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

#### FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

**STEWART**, Colonel H. S., Staff Corps, commandant 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, for 182 days; pension service, 32nd year, commenced Jan. 6.

**THORNHILL**, Surgeon-Major W. H., M.D., Indian Medical Service, for one year; pension service, 13th year, commenced Dec. 30, 1889.

**LANCASTER**, Surgeon-Major J., Indian Medical Service, district surgeon. Vellore (p.a.), for 18 months.

**CLEMENTS**, Lieut. C. S., Staff Corps, commissariat transport department (m.c.), for one year.

#### BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 8.)

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**CRAWFORD**, Mr. C. E. G., C.S., to act as judge and sessions judge of Thana.

**MORAIRTY**, Mr. A. S., C.S., to act as assistant judge in the Sholapore-Bijapur district for the Bijapur Collectorate.

**HART-DAVIES**, Mr. T., C.S., on return to duty, to act as assistant judge and sessions judge, Dharwar, as a temporary measure.

**ASTON**, Mr. H. F., acting judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed furlough for one year.

**FULTON**—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C.S., to act as judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad.

**MACPHERSON**—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Macpherson, B.A., barrister-at-law, to act as advocate-general during the absence of the Hon. F. L. Latham.

#### MILITARY.

**JONES**—The services of Surgeon J. L. T. Jones, M.B., Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government for employment in the Civil Department.

The following appointment is made in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

**TREVOR**, Mr. A. C., C.S., to be honorary colonel, vice Honorary Colonel C. B. Fritchard, C.S.L., C.S., resigned.

**PARKER**, Lieutenant H. P. E., 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, officiating wing officer 29th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Oct. 21, 1888, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

**BARRY**, Brigadier-Surgeon A., M.D., I.M.S., administrative medical officer, Nagpore District, is allowed furlough out of India, for one year, on medical certificate.

**WARD**, Lieutenant T. M., 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, officiating squadron officer 2nd Regiment Bombay Lancers, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Oct. 21, 1888, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, May 2.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**CURRIE**, Colonel A., 2nd in command, to be commandant 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse).

**MAITLAND**, Lieut.-Colonel P. G., 2nd squadron commander, to be 2nd in command, 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse).

**ANDERSON**, Major J. W., 3rd squadron commander (officiating 2nd squadron commander), to be 2nd squadron commander 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse).

**FORBES**, Captain A. W., squadron officer (aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor), to be 3rd squadron commander 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse).

**FRASER**, Lieut. N. G., S.C., squadron officer 6th Bombay Cavalry (attached to the 28th Bombay Infantry), to be squadron officer, vice Captain Carthew-Yorston, appointed 3rd squadron commander.

**LEMESURIER**, Lieutenant E., officiating squadron officer 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse), to be squadron officer, vice Lieutenant Fraser, transferred to the 4th Bombay Cavalry.

**GRAYFOOT**, Surgeon B. B., medical officer 24th Bombay Infantry (acting secretary to the surgeon-general with the Government of Bombay), to the medical charge of 10th Bombay L.I., vice Surgeon A. C. Thompson, I.M.S., deceased.

**FENNER**, Lieutenant C. C., 1st Dorset Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay S.C., to officiate as wing officer 24th Bombay Infantry, on probation.

**BRAGANZA**, Surgeon M. B., officiating in medical charge 24th Bombay



Infantry, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Surgeon Grayfoot, transferred to the 10th Bombay Light Infantry.  
**GURR**, 2nd Lieutenant C. W. W., 1st Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 25th Regiment (3rd Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, on probation.  
**PEYTON**—The services of Lieut. W. J. Peyton, 3rd Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Quartermaster-General, Bombay Army.  
**KUPKE**, Captain N. B., R.A., will officiate as interpreter, in addition to his duties as aide-de-camp.  
**PHAYRE**—Consequent on the return of Captain A. Phayre, 3rd squadron commander, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, from Staff employ to regimental duty, Captain G. A. Goth reverts to the appointment of 4th squadron commander.  
**PEARL**, Lieut. D. G. (wing officer 2nd Bombay Infantry), attached to the 28th Bombay Infantry, is directed to rejoin his own corps.

## INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 22.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major A. De V. Alexander, S.C.; Major H. N. McRae, S.C.; Colonel W. F. Bartleman, Inf.; Lieut. A. G. Medley, S.C.; Lieut. G. F. Rowcroft, S.C.; Surgeon F. P. Maynard, Colonel R. M. B. Thomas, S.C.; Captain R. C. S. Macauland, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., Inf.

*Madras Estab.*—Colonel C. H. Grace, S.C.; Colonel F. Kilgour, S.C. *Bombay Estab.*—Colonel J. G. McRae, S.C.; Major F. Stevenson, D.S.O., S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Carruthers, S.C.; Captain W. Quentin, S.C.; Major-General A. G. F. Hogg, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel F. T. Ebdon, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—W. J. Green, A. Wilson, A. C. Tuke (Cov.), A. M. B. Irwin (Cov.), J. Wilson (Cov.), J. W. Lewer, C. Collingwood, E. J. Neville, C. A. H. Wood, G. T. Sparke.

*Bombay Estab.*—C. G. Blathwayt (Cov.), G. Jacob (Cov.), J. Gouldsworthy.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Colonel G. C. Jackson, Cav., till Dec. 1; Captain E. H. Rodwell, S.C., till Nov. 14; Captain W. Cook, S.C., twenty-three days; Lieut. E. H. Cole, S.C., two months.

*Madras Estab.*—Surgeon-Major T. Mayne, five weeks; Major S. R. Rawlinson, D.S.O., S.C., three months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut.-Colonel J. Willoughby, S.C., four months.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—F. R. Upcott, one year and twenty-seven days' furlough.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surgeon J. G. Jordan, Surgeon H. M. Brabazon.

*Madras Estab.*—Captain E. C. M. Lushington, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—L. M. Thornton (Cov.).

MAY 21.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

#### TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

Andrew R. Scoble, C.S.I., Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

Dennis Fitzpatrick, C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Resident at Hyderabad.

#### TO BE COMPANIONS.

Colonel Charles K. M. Walter, Bengal Staff Corps.

Frederick B. Peacock, Bengal Civil Service, Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal.

James R. Naylor, Bombay Civil Service, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bombay.

Frederick W. R. Fryer, Bengal Civil Service, Financial Commissioner in Burma.

Robert J. Crosthwaite, Bengal Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Surgeon-Major Alfred S. Lethbridge, M.D., Bengal Medical Service.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the First, Second, and Third Classes of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire:—

#### TO BE KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

The Right Hon. George R. Canning, Lord Harris, Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

His Highness the Nawab of Junagarh.

His Highness the Nawab of Tonk.

The Nawab of Murshidabad, K.C.I.E.

#### TO BE A KNIGHT COMMANDER.

James B. Richey, C.S.I., Bombay Civil Service.

#### TO BE COMPANIONS.

James R. Reid, Bengal Civil Service, Member of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.

Raja Pertab Narain Singh Deo of Jashpur.

Colonel Samuel S. Jacob, Bombay Staff Corps.

Pundit Suraj Kaul.

John D. Rees, Madras Civil Service.

Abdul Kerim Hafiz.

Alexander McHinch, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

Rao Bahadur Kesri Singh of Kuchawan.

Robert Turnbull.

James Buckingham, Major of the Sibsagar Mounted Rifles.

Jeremiah G. Horsfall, Madras Civil Service.

James G. H. Glass, Superintending Engineer and Secretary to Governments in the Public Works Department, Central Provinces.

Edmund Neel, Assistant-Secretary in the Political and Secret Department in the India-Office.

Captain George L. Holford, 1st Life Guards, Equerry to his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### HOME.

#### BIRTHS.

**GORDON**—May 15, at 8, Bruce-street, Hillhead, Glasgow, the wife of Major Cosmo Gordon, Royal Marines, of a daughter.

**LONG**—May 17, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Long, late Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

**MASSEY**—May 15, at Lota, Limerick, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Lionel Butler Massey, of a daughter.

**WILSON**—May 13, at Medham, Newport, Isle of Wight, the wife of Captain H. F. M. Wilson, Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

**BERESFORD**—O'REILLY—May 24, by special license, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Aden, eldest son of Colonel Marcus Beresford (late M.P. for Southwark), to Barbara Godfrey, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Henry Tristram O'Reilly, Assistant Commissary-General, Madras Staff Corps.

**LE BRUN**—NEEL—April 29, at Kingston Church, Portsmouth, William Le Brun, Assistant-Paymaster, R.N., of H.M.S. *Hercules*, to Elise Eleonore, youngest daughter of the late E. A. Neel, of Jersey.

#### DEATHS.

**BAGGALLAY**—May 20, at Mapletreuse, Edenbridge, Marianne, widow of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Baggallay, aged 66.

**DEWAR**—May 16, at his residence, Comarques Hall, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, Lieut.-Colonel James Raymond Johnstone Dewar, late Royal Artillery.

**DOYLE**—May 15, at Blackheath, John Doyle, an old resident of Calcutta and Darjeeling, Bengal, aged 80.

**GORDON**—At Lennox-gardens, General Hon. Sir Alexander Hamilton Gordon, K.C.B., second son of George, fourth Earl of Aberdeen, aged 72.

**LAUBER**—May 21, at Chesterfield-grove, East Dulwich, Adolph, second son of the late Ludwig Lauber.

**SCOTT**—May 17, at his residence, 45, Inverness-terrace, Hyde-park, W., John Scott, late Principal Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bombay Medical Service, aged 86.

**STEVENS**—On Ascension Day, at 2, Alexandra-terrace, Exmouth, Lieut.-Colonel Nathaniel J. C. Stevens, of Oakford, Polsloe-road, Exeter, late of the 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, aged 50.

**WELLS**—May 13, at The Oaks, near Southampton, Major-General F. C. Wells, retired, Indian Army.

## INDIAN.

#### BIRTHS.

**GRAY**—May 2, at 58, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of James Chas. Cecil Gray, Military Accounts Department, of a son.

**HIND**—May 8, at Barrackpore, the wife of Major J. W. Hind, The Buffs, of a daughter.

**McMILLAN**—April 25, at Stanley Hall, Naini Tal, the wife of Alexander McMillan, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

**MORRISON**—April 30, at Mhow, the wife of Major R. H. Morrison, 18th Hussars, of a son.

**ROGERS**—April 17, at Sagaing, Upper Burma, the wife of A. C. Campbell Rogers, Executive Engineer, State Railways, of a son.

**YOUNG**—May 4, at Madras, the wife of S. G. Young, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

**LECKIE**—HASWELL—April 25, at Morningside parish church, George Lindsay Malcolm Leckie, Commander, Royal Navy, son of Lieut.-General George Alexander Leckie, Bombay Staff Corps, to Jane, daughter of the late George Haswell, Esq., of Edinburgh.

**McAFEE**—VINT—April 21, at the Mission Church, Surat, W. J. McAfee to Annie Vint, daughter of the late Captain David Vint, Royal Arsenal, Bombay.

**WARDEN**—O'CONNELL—May 8, at St. Anne's Church, Byculla, St. Leger Stanley Warden, I.M., son of Captain F. Warden, I.M., to Madge, daughter of John O'Connell, Bombay.

## DEATHS.

EMILE—April 29, at Lucknow, Alice, the wife of Harry A. Emile, Police Department, aged 38.  
 FRERE—May 2, at Murree, Bartle Grahame, infant son of Major W. A. J. Frere, Royal Scots Fusiliers.  
 HANCOCK—April 23, near Gonda, N.W.P., of cholera, Hugh Willoughby, second son of Colonel G. E. Hancock, Bombay Staff Corps, and Augusta Hancock, aged 21.  
 PROCTOR—April 29, at Igatpuri, Mary Teresa, widow of the late S. E. Proctor, Barrack-Sergeant, Poona, aged 50.  
 WESTON—April—, at sea, Captain E. A. Weston, P. and O. s.s. *Bombay*, only son of the late E. J. Weston, M.R.C.S. England, and Mrs. Weston, Clarendon-gardens, W., aged 42.  
 WILSON—April 30, at Beaumanoir, Yercand, Shevaroy, Francisca Henrietta, the wife of Major-General Charles H. Wilson, late Judge-Advocate-General, Madras Army, and youngest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Fellowes, Kt., D.C.L., &c.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUTENANT P. HOLLAND has been appointed a paid Attaché in the Intelligence Branch, and consequently resigns his appointment of A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief.

THE movement lately started to better the position of Native officers in the Army is making good progress, and an improvement in their position is being worked out.

THE introduction of the new magazine rifle in India as a general measure will, it is believed, entirely depend on the capability of the powder-workers at Ishapore to turn out a suitable smokeless powder similar in every respect to that about to be introduced at home.

AN Indian Army Circular notifies that henceforward the designation of District Staff Officers, 1st and 2nd Class, will be changed to Assistant Adjutant-General and Deputy-Assistant-General, respectively.

IN future, officers desirous of entering the Indian Service will make their election while at Sandhurst, and receive their Indian commissions direct from the College, though they will still be attached to British regiments for a year after their arrival in this country. The new plan, not to disturb conflicting interests, will not be brought into force until 1892, but its adoption then has been virtually settled, the home authorities being in concurrence with those in India as to the disadvantages of the present system.

THIS year the amount of the usual indent to England for stallions for the Horse Breeding Department will be lessened by a thousand pounds, as the authorities have decided to spend this amount in India in the purchase of country stallions. The sum will, at any rate, suffice for the purchase of some twenty animals, as against only four or five if imported from home, so it is hoped that the results will be satisfactory.

THE Government of India have notified that all assistant apothecaries in charge of civil stations, whether in India or Burma, will receive pay at the rate of Rs. 250 per mensem, with retrospective effect from 17th August, 1889. Assistant apothecaries holding such charges in Burma will receive in addition a local allowance of Rs. 50 a month. Quinquennial increments will count from the date of promotion to the rank of apothecary and commencement to draw Rs. 350 a month. To entitle a medical warrant officer to the allowances laid down above he must be in independent medical charge of a civil station.

THE *Times of India*, in a notice of the career of Colonel W. Luckhardt, Commissary-General in Bombay, who is taking three months' leave, hints that he may be shortly succeeding to the post of Commissary-General-in-Chief. "But why?" asks the *Pioneer*. "If General Badcock is going, the knowledge of his intention has not leaked out on this side of India."

IN Section 4 of the Army Regulations in India, Volume IX, it is laid down that "Volunteer corps will consist of Europeans or those of European descent." The *Indian Mirror* asks:—"How are we to reconcile this with the recent assurance of Sir John Gorst in the House of Commons that all Natives of India are eligible for admission to the Volunteer corps?"

AN important change has been made by the Accountant-General, Military Department. For a number of years back the pay of the soldier in India, his good-conduct pay, extra duty pay, gratuities, prizes for skill at arms, &c., have by order of the Secretary of State for India been paid at the rate of exchange fixed annually for the payment of British troops serving in the Colonies. It is stated that these rates "are converted into Indian money, at the rate of exchange fixed annually for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments." It so happens that no change will be made this year on this announcement, the rate of exchange for the Colonies and that for financial transactions being identical, but many changes in existing regulations will be caused thereby.

THE following modifications have been made in the Regulations for the study of the Russian language by officers of the Indian Army:—(1) The maximum number of permissions granted for officers of the Indian Army to proceed to Russia for a course of study shall be 15 in an official year. (2) Officers proceeding to Russia will for the future be required to reside in such Russian towns as may be indicated to them by the Director of Military Intelligence, to whom they should report themselves for instructions. (3) Only those officers will be recommended for permissions to avail themselves of the Regulations for the study of Russian, who, from their character as soldiers and the nature of their service, appear likely to be utilised as Russian interpreters, or as staff and regimental officers on the frontier or in the field. (4) No officer on leave on medical certificate will be allowed to proceed to Russia on duty unless reported fit by the Medical Board at the India Office.

BRITISH non-commissioned officers and privates who have a taste for surveying and reconnaissance can add five rupees per mensem to their pay by undergoing a course of instruction in those subjects at Thomason College, Rurki, and passing the required test, provided they maintain their proficiency and obtain a certificate annually to that effect from the District Staff Officer of the command in which they are serving.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned the proposal of Colonel LaTouche, Superintendent of Army Clothing, to visit the manufacturing centres in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies for the purpose of introducing more extensively Indian manufactures for military clothing and conferring personally with mill managers and others for improving the qualities of the present supplies. The purchases for the department now amount to about Rs. 1,50,000 annually.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SANFORD, Inspector-General of Military Works, arrived in Simla last Saturday week after a prolonged tour of inspection to Bombay and Madras, consequent on the extension of the Military Works Department to those Presidencies. General Sanford has also, during his tour, which commenced in November last, recently visited and inspected the Defence Works at Aden as well as those at Bombay, Karachi, and Sukkur.

OF the four soldiers implicated in the Dum Dum homicide, O'Hara and Bellew, the Lahore military paper learns, have left the country for England, and Gouldsbrough and Macdermott have gone to Australia. Each of the men received Rs. 500 to pay for his passage and expenses.

IT appears that it is not only the adjutants of British regiments, whose corps have removed to England, that the Accounts Department have attempted to cut off the British pay of their rank. Several officers belonging to British regiments now serving in the country, who were attached to the Chin-Lushai Expedition, for transport and other duties, have been informed that they are only to receive the Staff Corps pay of their rank in place of the British pay of their rank.

THE Lahore military paper writes:—"We believe that while it is wholly improbable that the military authorities in India will be so injudicious as to peremptorily forbid the playing of polo by military men, it is not unlikely that they will address commanding officers on the subject in such terms as may have the effect of largely diminishing the long catalogue of disasters which has to be published almost every year. We have more than once pointed out the chance there is that the money which ought to be spent on suitable chargers may be spent in the purchase of polo ponies; and we learn that more than one inspecting officer during recent tours has had reason to think that this is what has happened. While, however, the military authorities recognise the inadvisability of issuing orders prohibiting the game, they could easily, and we hope will, call the attention of polo-playing officers to the precautions by the adoption of which they can reduce the hazard of the sport to a minimum. The height of the ponies should be materially diminished, and the polo-player should protect his head and neck by a proper form of head-covering. Polo-playing, it might be recollected, is always played in the country of its origin on the most diminutive of animals, and although the Manipuris do not mount sola topis, they do not want them, because their heads are as hard as brickbats. We will not go the length of suggesting that the game in India might be very pleasantly played on donkeys, as was done not many years ago at Bandon in Ireland."

A SCHEME for the extension of the Simla waterworks is under the consideration of Government. Mr. A. Young-husband, executive engineer, is in charge of the scheme. The cost of the extension is estimated at about five lakhs. So far as can be predicted at present, there is no probability of serious scarcity of water.

## India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 16.

—:o:—

### HALL-MARKING OF INDIAN WARES.

In answer to Mr. BRADLAUGH,  
Sir J. GORST said: The Secretary of State has referred the proposals of the Government to institute a special system of hall-marking for Indian wares to the Viceroy, but there has not yet been time for a reply.

### INDIAN TEMPLE PROPERTY.

In answer to Mr. BRADLAUGH,  
Sir J. GORST said: An official inquiry was ordered with respect to the seizure and confiscation of certain property and trust funds belonging to the temples of Gunnessh, Shiva, and Anpura, and the Chattras at Benares; and two reports, dated Feb. 14 and April 14, 1889, were made. These reports were unfavourable to the claim of the trustees of the temples, nor did the Commissioner suggest, as alleged, that property should be restored. No restoration has taken place, because the Government of India, after full consideration of the case, has come to the conclusion that the claim now preferred is not only unsupported by any evidence, but is also improbable and inconsistent with the claimants' own conduct.

Mr. BRADLAUGH: Will the reports be laid on the table?

Sir J. GORST: There is no objection to lay the reports on the table if the hon. member moves for them.

Mr. BRADLAUGH: I will move for them.

MAY 19.

### THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF INDIA.

Sir R. TEMPLE presented a petition from the Mahomedans of the Punjab and Delhi, signed by upwards of 21,000 persons in their own vernacular. The prayer of the petition was adverse to the elective principle as proposed by what was called the National Congress of India.

MAY 20.

### OVERCROWDING OF THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

In answer to Dr. FARQUHARSON,

Mr. E. STANHOPE said: The embarkation of troops in India is entirely regulated by the Government of India. Therefore, when my attention was drawn to the apparent overcrowding of the *Malabar* I requested the Secretary of State for India to give the matter his consideration. As a result an investigation is now taking place.

MAY 23.

### INDIAN AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

In answer to Colonel EYRE, for Colonel Hill,

Mr. RAIKES said: As every letter for India or Australia carried for a postage of 2d. would involve a loss, to double the amount of correspondence sent would but be to increase the loss, and, if the same increase took place in conjunction with a penny postage, the loss would of course be very largely augmented. With reference to the answer which I gave in this House on May 15 as to the estimated additional loss which the revenue would sustain by the establishment of a universal penny postage, I may say that the sum of £400,000 then mentioned would be largely increased by any considerable addition to the correspondence.

### THE INDIAN SALT-TAX.

In answer to Mr. HOWELL,

Sir J. GORST said: The Secretary of State for India cannot admit that the increase of the salt-tax in 1888 was caused mainly, if not entirely, by the loss in exchange. That was one, but not the only one, of the causes which made the increase necessary. The Secretary of State and the Government of India are both anxious to reduce the salt-tax to its former amount so soon as it is possible to do so, but any statement at present would be premature.

It is satisfactory to learn that good progress is being made with the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The work on the tunnel section is heavy, and rapid progress cannot be expected. So far, however, no exceptional difficulties have been encountered, and if all goes well it is expected that the railway will be ready for traffic by this time next year or even sooner. This is allowing for delays which may occur, and it is possible that the opening may take place as early as January next. The discovery of coal on the line is important, and ought to show that there is no present necessity for proceeding with the work on the branch to Umaria.

## Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

### GANGPOOR.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In pages 597 and 598 of the *Allahabad Pioneer Mail* for the 7th of this month the Editor records the impotent conclusions of the Bengal Government regarding the rebellion in Cheta Nagpoor. The Government trusts—

- 1st. To the gradual operation of time.
- 2nd. To the progress of education.
- 3rd. To the new railway.

The Government has recorded that the landlords openly admit that they have been exacting from sixty to eighty-four days field work a year from their tenants instead of fourteen days to which they are entitled.

If landlords in Ireland or England were illegally to quadruple rents on land what would be said and done?

Englishmen ought to know that field service without payment is slavery: we have been trying to abolish it in the land of slaves, Egypt.

1st. Government relies on the gradual operation of time. Time will inevitably cause rebellion; procrastination has caused the present trouble in Chota Nagpoor.

2nd. Education—Secular education will never drown the discontent caused by overwhelming and illegal rackrenting.

3rd. The new railway—Why? It is the increased value of the land caused by the new railway which has excited the landlords to rackrent.

On this new railway from Bombay to Calcutta our hold on India in future may depend. West of Gangpoor lie enormous fields of coal at Raigurh, at Hingir, and on the Eeb river: a fine field of coal has just been struck by chance on the banks of the Eeb river.

If all the agricultural population of Gangpoor are to be made our enemies because we go to sleep, and because we vainly trust in secular education, what will become of the railway in a time of war? Lord Ellenborough turned out all of the Civil Officers in the Saugur and Nerbaddeh Territories because they had not prevented disturbances when the British forces were moved to support Pollock and Nott.

Are we to lose India because we refuse to administer justice, or to put on their trial men who confess that they have been extorting four or five times as much as they are legally authorised to demand?

The exactions of the landlords have been perpetrated in the face of the orders of Government, and contrary to the decisions of the Law Courts.

If we are to retain India we must practise justice and firmness. The sight of four or five extortionate landlords working in our jail would soon pacify the Kols.—Your obedient servant,

May 26.

T.

## OBITUARY.

—o—

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS CHARLES WELLS, retired, Bombay Army, died on the 13th inst., at The Oaks, near Southampton.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES RAYMOND JOHNSTONE DEWAR, late Royal (Bengal) Artillery, who died on the 16th inst. at Comarques Hall, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, entered the Army in June, 1858, obtained his lieutenancy in August, 1858, captaincy in August, 1872, majority in April, 1879, and lieutenant-colonelcy in August, 1885. He served in the Afghan War of 1879-80, and took part in the March to Candahar with the force under Major-General Phayre (medal).

LIEUT.-COLONEL NATHANIEL JOHN COMINS STEVENS, of Oakford, Polsloe road, Exeter, late of the 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, died on the 15th inst. at Alexandra-terrace, Exmouth, in his fiftieth year. He joined the Army in July, 1857, became lieutenant in November, 1857, Captain in November, 1870, major in May, 1879, and lieutenant-colonel in May, 1880. He served in the suppression of the Mutiny in Bengal in 1857-58, including the occupation of the Alumbagh under Outram, capture of Lucknow, passage of the Goomtee at Sultanpore, and several minor affairs in Oude, receiving the medal with clasp.

MAJOR LIONEL LANGLEY, R.F., Executive Engineer, D.P.W., in the Kistna Eastern Division, eldest son of General Sir G. C. Langley, K.C.B., of St. Helen's, Southsea, died on the 18th ult. at Kulloor, near Secunderabad, from wounds caused by a tiger, at the age of thirty-nine years. The

deceased obtained his lieutenantancy in July, 1870, captaincy in July, 1882, and majority in March, 1889.

DR. JOHN SCOTT, late Principal Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bombay Medical Service, died on the 17th inst. at his residence in Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W., in his eighty-sixth year.

#### THE UNCOVENANTED COMMITTEE.

The following letters have been addressed to the Editor of the *Pioneer* :—

Sir,—I am sure that many Uncovenanted officers besides myself will disapprove of the manner in which witnesses have been chosen to give evidence before the Committee. The individual officers are all that we could wish to be, but I think our witnesses ought to have been representatives of the different branches of the Uncovenanted Service, and I am sure many will agree with me in thinking so. If this principle had been followed our witnesses could have spoken with much more weight than those who have been chosen will be able to do. I give below twelve different branches of the service, from each of which a representative might have been chosen :—

1. Educational.
2. Financial.
3. Forests.
4. Opium.
5. Police.
6. Provincial Commissions.
7. Public Works—Cooper's Hill Engineers.
8. Public Works—Indian Engineers.
9. Public Works—Accounts.
10. Salt.
11. State Railways.
12. Telegraphs.

Witnesses so selected could have gone before the Committee as representing certain bodies of officers, and under such circumstances their evidence would have been of more weight in the opinion of Members of the House of Commons, themselves elected representatives.—UNCOVENANTED.

Sir,—While you notice that the Forest Department is totally unrepresented among the witnesses who have been chosen to give evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, regarding the grievances of the Uncovenanted Service, it would be as well to mention another—the Revenue Department—which has also been overlooked. There are men in this Department who have suffered—and are still suffering—by exchange considerably. The claims of the men locally recruited, in other than the selected departments, will not, it is hoped, be lost sight of; for we are all servants of the State, and suffer alike in the matter of exchange when we avail ourselves of furlough, or have large families being educated at home. Any consideration and help that may be extended to one branch of the service should be a privilege open to all, who suffer alike, whether the departments are small or large, locally recruited or otherwise.—A SUFFERER.

#### THE LAW COURTS IN RANGOON.

The *Rangoon Gazette* is by no means satisfied with the existing state of things :—

We publish to-day a telegram from our Calcutta correspondent, informing us that the *Englishman* has been criticising the arrangements in connection with the Recorder's Court in Rangoon. It is gratifying to find that our Indian contemporaries are gradually beginning to interest themselves in this province. Hitherto they have been far too prone to assume that anything was good enough for Burma, but the present article in the *Englishman* is only one out of many indications that public opinion in India is slowly awakening to the importance of this province. Without going quite so far as to say that the Recorder's Court has always been a mismanaged institution, it must be admitted that there is room for improvement in many ways. When the Recorder's Court was first started it was amply sufficient for the requirements of the place; but Rangoon is something like a rapidly-growing boy, who seems to be always thrusting his arms too far through the sleeves of his jackets; and the institutions which were amply sufficient for Rangoon twenty years ago are utterly inadequate now. This has been pointed out over and over again by the Chamber of Commerce, and various patch-work arrangements have been made to meet the more urgent necessities as they arose, but we are still denied the High Court which was asked for years ago. This is the more galling, as Rangoon is now the capital of a very large and important province, and the third city of the Indian Empire, judged by its volume of trade. Moreover, far less important places have long had properly constituted High Courts, instead of the farce of two Judges hearing jointly appeal cases which one or

other of them had previously decided individually. It is manifest that the referring Judge will not, as a rule, allow his own decisions to be reversed. It would be too much to expect of human nature that a man should write himself down an ass in this way. If there is to be an Appellate Court at all, its members should be perfectly free from the bias which a previous decision must entail.

The *Englishman* points out that there is no Chinese interpreter attached to the Recorder's Court. This is a blot, no doubt; but perhaps not so great a one as it seems at first sight. It is true that there is a large Chinese population in Rangoon, but the majority of them speak Burmese fluently, and in perhaps nine cases out of ten a Chinese witness can give his evidence in Burmese or in English as well as he could do in Chinese. When it is necessary to examine a Chinaman who can only speak his own tongue, there can be no very great difficulty in getting an interpreter for the occasion, probably a very much better one than any we should get were a man specially retained on a small salary for this work. Hindustani, Tamil, and Burmese interpreters must be kept on the premises, as they are constantly wanted; but a Chinese interpreter would have nothing to do most of the time. A far more serious blot is that the interpreters in the courts of Rangoon are for the most part imperfectly educated men, who make a dreadful hash of their work. This is not the case so much in the Recorder's Court, perhaps; but elsewhere, and sometimes even there, one hears long conversations between the interpreter and the witness, and the judge or one of the barristers has constantly to protest against the way in which the interpreter puts the question to the witness, or renders his answers. It is always difficult to examine an illiterate witness, unaccustomed to use words in an exact sense, but the difficulty is increased tenfold when this has to be done through an interpreter almost as illiterate as the witness. The remedy, of course, lies in having a better educated class of men as interpreters, which, of course, means some additional expenditure, as men trained to any accuracy of thought and of speech are not to be obtained in Burma on the pittance given to interpreters.

The question of the Official Assignee, to which the *Englishman* refers, is a serious one. Every one admits that the present state of things should be altered. Without any reflection on Mr. Villa, who has endeavoured to do the work faithfully and honestly, it may be said that he has neither the time nor the necessary qualifications for the work. He is not a lawyer, and therefore has to take advice on every legal point; and he has not the leisure, even if he were a thoroughly trained accountant, to disentangle the accounts submitted to him. The Chamber of Commerce, we believe, asked to have a barrister appointed on a fixed salary to do this work, but were told that the law would not admit of the Official Assignee being paid by a salary. This is a foolish reason to give, for if the work can be better done in this way the law can and should be altered. Certainly both in the case of the Official Assignee and of the Government Advocate it is desirable that their official work should be their sole work. Our contemporary is, however, completely in error with regard to the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General in England and in Ireland. Those gentlemen still enjoy the right of private practice, as do the law officers in Crown Colonies, though doubtless the current of public opinion is such that a change will soon be made. If a man has a certain fixed salary for certain work, and liberty to increase his income by private practice, it is inevitable that the latter should at times clash and interfere with his regular work. A conscientious man will do his best to avoid this, but he is serving two masters, and however he may strive to serve both faithfully, the service cannot be quite the same thing as if he were paid to devote the whole of his time and thought to one of them. The work of Government Advocate is ample to occupy one man's whole time; and so is that of Official Assignee if it is properly done. The two require somewhat different qualifications, and should, we think, be kept quite separate and distinct. The bulk of the work in each case is well within the reach of any fairly intelligent man, and there should be no difficulty in getting a competent man to take up the work on some such salary as Rs. 1,000, rising to Rs. 1,500 per mensem. The highest legal attainments are not necessary, as, when advice is wanted on any specially knotty and intricate point of law, it can be submitted to some eminent legal luminary. But, whatever arrangements are made, Government should pay the men it employs for the whole of their time, and not leave them to eke out an inadequate income by private practice.

We understand that in consequence of Government not being able to spare the services of Colonel Westmacott, the Baroda Durbar have applied to the Government of India for the loan of the services of Captain R. G. Jones, of the Madras Army, as Military Adviser to his Highness the Gaekwar.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 17, Kangra (s.), Bombay; 18, Clan Mackay (s.) Madras; 19, Taroba (s.), Calcutta; 19, Branksome Hall (s.), Kurra-  
chee; 20, City of Dublin (s.), Bombay; 21, Britannia (s.), Bombay.  
MADRAS.—May 16, Clan Murray (s.).

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 17, Clan Matheson (s.), Calcutta; 21, Mira (s.),  
Calcutta.  
CALCUTTA.—May 17, City of Calcutta (s.), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's  
steamers:—

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, May 30.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. B. Oldham, Mr. Preston, Mr. Scott Johnson  
For Gibraltar: Col. A. G. Wauchope, Mr. Gowts, Lieut. L. C.  
Kettle, Rev. S. C. and Mrs. Hooley.  
For Malta: Lieut. H. R. Hood, Lieut. A. G. Prothero, Lieut. N. J.  
Borton, Lieut. J. M. Hogg, Miss Wright.  
For Colombo: Rev. H. P. Napier.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, May 30; from Brindisi, June 9.

For Bombay: Major Blake, Mr. Geo. Robinson, Col. H. S. Brown-  
rigg. From Brindisi: Dr. Hill, Surg.-Major C. H. Joubert, Mr. M. H.  
Jackson, Capt. H. H. Ozzard, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. M. G. Easton.  
For Colombo: Lieut. R. A. Tytler. From Venice: Hon. Justice  
Clarence.  
For Madras (via Bombay): Col. Hamilton.  
For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Wells and infant, Mrs. Nibbs and infant.  
For Brindisi: Mr. Macaulay.  
For Alexandria: Capt. H. Pain.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, June 5; from Brindisi, June 16.

For Bombay: Col. F. W. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Mullaly, Mr., Mrs.  
and Miss Crosthwaite, Mr. Renard, Miss Stanford, Mrs. Dackworth,  
three Misses Dackworth, Mrs. James, Mr. Hollis. From Brindisi: Mr.  
E. S. Llewellyn, Mr. and Mrs. White, Capt. F. H. Hancock, Mr. A. J.  
Hogg, Mr. Ewbank, Lieut. Foord, Surg.-Major R. D. Murray, Mr.  
Blennerhasset, Mr. and Mrs. Thirkell White, Mr. Seaton, Mr. Berkeley,  
Mr. Wm. Millis, Mr. E. H. Gregory, Mr. James Hand.  
For Aden: From Brindisi: Mrs. Jopp, Miss Mennie.  
For Gibraltar: Gunner Rouse.  
For Brindisi: Mr. James Bord.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, June 13.

For Colombo: Mr. R. Gatehouse.  
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. C. Clarke and family.  
For Ismailia: Mr. J. B. Jouson, Mr. W. H. Talbot.  
For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Morland, Mr. C.  
Sutton.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, June 13; from Brindisi, June 23.

For Bombay: Mr. W. B. Baker, Rev. J. M. Walker, Dr. Drury,  
Mr. James Hand, Mr. J. Walker, Lieut. R. A. Lyons, Mr. R. Kew, Mr.  
W. Smith, Mr. W. H. Janis. From Brindisi: Mr. A. T. Mackenzie,  
Surg.-Major W. F. Burnett, Capt. H. Lawson, Mr. Talbot, Mr. H.  
Barlow, Mr. A. F. Campbell, Capt. G. A. P. Evans, Surg.-Gen. W. A.  
Thomson, Rev. G. T. Dennis, Mr. A. Macmillan, Mr. J. Short, Mr. A.  
E. Silk, Mr. J. S. MacNeil, Major R. B. Burnaby, Mr. Bell Irving, Mr.  
Burdett, Miss Burnett, Mr. C. E. Henry.  
For Ismailia: Mr. Dyke.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, June 20; from Brindisi, June 31.

For Bombay: Mr. James, Mr. F. R. Tebbs, Mr. Duxbury, Major  
N. T. and Mrs. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Blake. From Brindisi: Mr. and  
Mrs. H. Wright, Sir Harry Prendergast, Mr. A. Martindale, Mr. Harold  
King, Mr. Boutflower, Mr. John Brewer, Col. A. R. T. MacRae, Mr. J.  
Duffers, Mr. E. N. T. White, Mr. and Mrs. Hartnoll, Col. W. S. Cum-  
ming.

For Madras (via Bombay): Rev. A. C. Taylor.  
For Malta: Lieut. H. Smyth.

S.s. *Khediye*, from London, June 27.

For Gibraltar: Surg. R. Cotell, Lieut. C. W. Wilson.  
For Calcutta: Rev. J. M. Macdonald.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, June 27; from Brindisi, July 7.

For Bombay: Mr. Gatherer, Mr. Kench, Lieut. W. E. Brett. From  
Brindisi: Mr. A. C. Stewart.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, July 4; from Brindisi, July 14.

For Madras (via Bombay): From Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. Wash-  
burn, Mr. J. H. Toogood.  
For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. H. J. MacIntosh.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, July 11; from Brindisi, July 21.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. James Smith and infant, Miss Nugent.

Miss Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, three Misses Hooper. From  
Brindisi: Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac.  
For Ismailia: Mr. M. Anderson.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, July 17; from Brindisi, July 28.

For Bombay: Mr. W. H. Daw.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, July 25; from Brindisi, August 4.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Ferrand.  
For Brindisi: Mrs. J. D. Taylor.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dorunda*, from London, June 6.

For Colombo: Major H. Dove, R.E.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, from London, June 20.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Baker.  
For Madras: Professor Michie Smith, Rev. W. Skinner, Mr. J.  
Angwin, Mr. A. S. Allen.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, from London, June 7.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. Gibbs.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. H. Wyatt, at Bombay, May 4.

From London: Mr. J. Charmann, Mr. and Mrs. Carder and three  
children, Mrs. and Miss Grafrey, Mr. M. Leckie, Miss Vidal, Mrs.  
Parker and three children, Mr. Moore, Mr. Hooper, Dr. and Mrs.  
Church, Col. Watling, Mr. Woods and child, Mr. J. Petter, Lieut.  
Medden, Mr. and Mrs. Hurst, Lieut. Bell, Mr. Firth, Mr. Angus, Mr.  
Ingram.

From Brindisi: Lieut. Horsborough, Mr. Holmes, Major Scott, Mr.  
Channing, Mr. Buscarlet, Mr. Waysey, Mr. Hart-Davies, Mr. Mailli.  
From Ismailia: Mr. Gibson.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. R. Harvey, at Brindisi, May 17.

From Bombay: Mr. H. S. Talbot, Mr. Lovett, Capt. P. B. Creagh,  
Mr. W. Hartt, Mr. T. W. House, Mr. H. Elworthy, Mr. J. G. Sykes,  
Mr. J. M. Kyrie, Mr. G. A. Whyte, Mrs. J. W. Orr, Mr. A. West, Capt.  
Rawlinson, Mr. C. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dysan, Mr. D. Schmidt,  
Col. Osborne, Mr. Soundy, Mr. Brownrigg, Mrs. Brewie, Mr. A. Sansome,  
Mr. Deidman, Mr. S. Hutchinson, Lady Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Rivett-  
Carnac, Mr. F. D. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Macintosh, Don José de Novanha,  
Mr. C. R. Wilson, Mrs. and Miss Brett, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Eardley  
Norton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Colvin, Mr. Stevenson, Major Cob. For  
London: Mr. H. A. Pattenan, Mrs. Carey and infant, Miss Brodhurst,  
Mrs. Lock and child, Mr. J. Stacey, Miss Phillips, Capt. and Mrs. Hume,  
Lieut. E. C. Cameron, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Barter, Mr. R. H. Sexton  
and child, Miss Dougharty, Mr. J. R. Tickell, Major and Mrs. E. A.  
Fraser and child, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh and family, Mr. and Mrs. T.  
Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Blore, Mrs. Steel, Mr. and Mrs. Lidbetter, Mrs.  
Maitland and family, Miss Clark, Rev. Penny, Mrs. Campbell and two  
children, Col. and Mrs. Jacob, Mr. W. Gray, Mr. J. Aldred, Mr. and  
Mrs. La Marque, Mr. B. Hunt, Miss M. Ritchie, Miss Hudson, Miss  
Burgess, Miss Mertons, Miss Field, Miss Lancaster, Mr. D. Cruickshank,  
Miss Cordue, Miss N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Griffin and infant,  
Mr. and Mrs. Beardmore, Mr. D. Carey, Mr. Wilson and child, Mrs.  
Watts, Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. Sunderland, Mr. Focke, Mr. J. Knox Thomas,  
Major Campbell, Mrs. Soundy and infant, Mr. W. Siddons, Mr. and  
Mrs. W. J. Ross, Mr. W. C. Gibson, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs.  
Blyth and two infants, Mr. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. Hiseock, Mr. H. Kench,  
Private Oliver, Mr. J. H. Capley, Mrs. Crowe and infant, Mr. D. Smith,  
Mrs. Heenan and infant, Mr. J. Ritchie, Surg.-Major Moriarty, Miss  
Little.

From Aden: For London: Capt. R. Low.

From Port Said: Mr. Bodenheimer, Rev. Mr. Laing, Mr. A. Phillips.  
From Ismailia: Miss Spencer. For London: Mr. Moll, Mr. and Mrs.  
Plevin, Major and Mrs. J. M. Piercy, Mr. F. Labouchere, Sergt. T.  
Willis.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Dublin*, at Liverpool, May 20.

From Bombay: Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Lynch and two children, Col. G.  
Frome, Capt. J. Swiney, Mrs. R. J. Pike and infant, Miss Brooks, two  
Misses Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Elston, Miss Elston.

Per City Line s.s. *City of Khios*, at Gravesend, May 28.

From Calcutta: Mrs. Hook, Mrs. Bellchambers, Mr. A. Elliott, Mr.  
J. M. Lane, Mr. P. Robertson.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, at Plymouth, May 25.

From Calcutta and Madras: Mrs. Bliss, Mr. E. W. Wagstaff, Mrs.  
Wagstaff, Mrs. Tyler and infant, Mr. Tyler, Master Tyler and four  
Misses Tyler, Mr. Gun, Miss Gun, Mrs. Clarke, one child, one child  
free, and governess, Mr. Martyn and two children, Col. Harrison, Mrs.  
Harrison and child, Miss Hensley, Mrs. Thomson and child, Lieut.  
Pratt, Mr. A. Brabbins, Miss A. Samuel, Mr. W. F. East.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, May 9.

For London : Rev. and Mrs. E. Diez, Mrs. E. A. Hall and infant, Mr. S. Richmond, Mr. John Muir, Mr. R. Edwards, Mr. A. Merry Barnes, Dr. and Mrs. Sutton and two infants, Miss Blocky.

For Brindisi : Mr. Laidlaw, Mr. Branson, Mr. Halliday, Mr. E. Simpson, Mr. H. Marshall, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. W. Claxton Peppe, Lieut. F. G. Batten, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Bache, Mr. Munsten, Mr. R. H. Hamilton, Mr. Grunberg.

For Marseilles : Mr. R. A. Willis, Mr. Jas. Dixon, Mr. J. H. Nelson, Mr. J. Lewis.

For Gibraltar : Rev. Abel Almeida de Souza.

For Aden : Mr. and Mrs. M. Dorabjee Dinshaw.

For Ismailia : Mr. J. Gibson.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Captain W. J. Webber, from Bombay, May 13.

For London : Mr. and Mrs. Jones and child, Major Babington Peel, Mrs. Henry and four children, Master M. Henry, Mrs. Bedford, child and infant, Rev. J. P. Graham, Mr. Arthur Brooks, Mr. D. M. Scobie, Col. C. A. Bayly, Mrs. E. Holding, Mr. F. M. Fish, Mrs. Robert Shutt and child, Mr. S. and Miss Parkington, Mrs. Anderson, Rev. and Mrs. E. Mortimer, Mr. J. J. L. Davis, Mrs. G. W. Pitt, two children and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Cotgrave, Rev. E. S. Hall, Rev. F. Craven, Miss Lely, Miss Harris, Dr. H. L. Ansted, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. G. A. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, child, and two infants, Mr. Maseyk, Capt. Findlay, Mr. A. L. Harvey, Capt. R. Ballison.

For Marseilles : Mr. E. Gibson, C.S., Mrs. Conlan and child, Mr. H. S. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. T. Yorke Smith, Mr. Edgell, Major-General C. A. Goodfellow, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Mrs. Lonsdale, Mr. Charles Nicond, Mr. G. A. Charpie, Madam Conroy, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Byrne, Major Vincent, Mr. F. H. Lowinski, Mrs. D. W. K. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Walker and child, Mr. Noel Fenwick, Col. Becher, Mr. Le Marchand, Mr. A. C. Parmenides, Mr. G. Munro, Capt. M. Stockley, Mr. and Mrs. P. Benn and child, Mr. E. Silinger, Col. and Mrs. Gordon Young, Mr. H. R. Cobbold, Hon. F. L. Latham, Miss Latham, Col. Steel, Mr. O. Marden, Capt. R. G. McLeod, Col. Clark Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Wray, Mr. B. Martyn, Mr. W. C. Cole, Mrs. Reid, Mr. E. Hope, Rev. R. L. Page, Major Sir L. De H. Larpent, Mr. E. S. Pemberton, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Olliphant and child, Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, Mr. Trotter, Surg-Major Moir, Mr. W. R. S. Jones, Mr. H. W. Foster, Mr. W. B. Charlesworth, Mr. C. E. Kane, Mr. G. T. Jackson, Mrs. Birch, Mr. F. D. Bennett, Lieut. E. C. Cowans, Mr. Robert Sewell, Hon. John Moore, Mr. Howard Warden, Mr. R. McKellan and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sexton, Mrs. R. Wylie, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Straight, Mr. D. M. Straight.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, from Bombay, May 16.

For London : Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Oliver, Mrs. Machonachie, Mr. B. Egerton, Mr. Luke, Mrs. Denison and family, Mrs. Freed and four children, Mr. J. Borges, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Freeborn, Mr. H. G. D. La Fonce, Mrs. La Fonce and three children, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. Hackett's two children, Col. and Miss Newbury, Mr. J. Harwood, Mr. A. J. Scratchley, Mr. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thacker, Mr. and Mrs. A. Shuttleworth and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Buckley, Lieut. Mullins, Mr. M. J. Wilson, Surg-Major and Mrs. Griffiths, Rev. J. P. McKee, Col. Chadderton, Mrs. Scorgie, Master Rebsch, Rev. G. W. Mason, Lieut. E. Wake, Mr. A. Wright, Mr. A. E. Rose, Mrs. F. A. Rowland, Mr. Jas. Reedman, Mr. Garner.

For Brindisi : Lieut. Col. W. Cooke, Mr. W. Porteous, Mr. John Lees, Mr. Muspratt, Mr. Leighton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, Surg-Maj. D. M. Jack, Mrs. Dyer, Mr. F. W. Carne, Mr. Mahmoodul Huq, Mr. A. Prier de Saone, Mr. R. S. Burns.

For Malta : Mr. Mackay.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. J. Reeves, from Bombay, May 23

For Brindisi : Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, Mr. V. A. Reddie, Mr. Cotton, Mr. A. N. Fanshawe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morris, Mr. H. A. Hormajee, Col. T. Walker, Major Parker Jervis, Mr. Chubildas Lulloohoo, Col. and Mrs. H. S. Stewart, Mr. H. C. Wright, Mr. J. Luke, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. La Touche and three children, two Misses Armistead, Mr. Homer Vinjanee, Mr. A. H. Mahomed, Mr. P. M. Allarakhia, Mr. A. Breul, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Phillips, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. F. E. Taylor.

For London : Mrs. Norton and five children, Col. Caldecott, R.A., Mr. G. I. R. Rayment, Mr. Redfern, Mr. W. S. Symonds, Mrs. Pogson and child.

Per P. and O.s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from London, May 22; from Brindisi, June 2.

For Bombay : Surg-Major Barker, Mr. Finnigan, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barden, Mr. R. Morgan, Mrs. Stainforth, Major A. Burton, Mrs. MacCullough, Mr. B. B. Thompson, Mr. J. G. Jordan. From Brindisi : Mr. W. Smith, Mr. W. Goodrich, Mr. H. Cave.

For Gibraltar : Guzman Smith, Mr. Toller, Mr. T. R. Grey, Capt. Simonet, Private H. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Imossi, Mr. A. Marsh, Private E. Hobden, Private Ashdown, Mr. and Mrs. Fforde and family, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hawksley, Mr. Sellar, Mr. Kenyon, Mr. MacGregor, Messrs. John and Robert Pirrie, Mr. and Mrs. Fear, Gen. and Mrs. C. G. Loring, Mr. G. A. Goddard, Mr. H. C. Pickering, Drummer Watson, Mr. G. M. Wheelwright.

For Madras (via Bombay) : Mr. A. Corben, Capt. E. Lawford.

For Port Said : Col. C. S. Buchanan.

For Malta : Mr. W. and Miss Howard, Mr. A. J. Parish, Capt. T. S. Jackson, Miss L. Scrivens, Staff-Surg. T. E. Williams, Miss Smith, Capt. F. R. Parkinson, Mr. A. S. Clarke, Mr. A. Pope, Mr. H. E. Spencer, Mr. Bates, Mr. Kingston.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. F. Taylor, Mr. Noble and son.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, from London, May 23.

For Colombo : Major Yerbury, R.A.

For Madras : Mrs. F. G. Preston, Mr. W. Rowett, Mr. J. H. Frenberth, Mr. C. Thomas.

For Calcutta : Mrs. G. M. Gregory and two infants.

For Aden : Mr. W. S. Andrews, R.N.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Matheson*, from Liverpool, May 18.

For Calcutta : Mr. Wright, one native.

For Colombo : Mr. Hanson, Mr. G. W. Govan, Mr. F. W. Gay and two children, Mr. A. W. Loos, Mr. A. S. Brown, one native.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per P. and O. s.s. *Stam*, Capt. H. J. Weighell, from Bombay, May 30

For London : Mr. E. H. Elsworth, Rev. R. J. Brandon, Mrs. Shewan.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, from Bombay, June 6.

For London : Mr. George Stanley, Mr. J. Padbury, Mr. J. Banks.

For Brindisi : Lieut. L. A. Forbes, Mr. Williams, Mr. T. M. English, Mr. F. W. English, Mr. J. J. Green, Mr. J. Monteath.

## NEWS FROM UPPER BURMA.

A correspondent from Bhamo, under date the 18th April last, writes as follows :—The 17th Regiment of Bengal Infantry left this on the 16th, and the 11th Madras N.I. took its place. The officers' quarters consist of wooden-built houses, one block accommodating two, three, or four officers. Each officer gets a fair-sized room for his office, and drawing and bed-room all rolled into one; a small dressing-room and a bath-room. The houses are almost all upper-storeyed, the officers occupying the rooms upstairs, the ground floor being used by servants and for storing the heavy baggages belonging to their masters. For one unit an officer pays a monthly rent of Rs. 25, which is considered very exorbitant when compared with a house in Indian cantonments with ten times its accommodation, with large compounds and outhouses. These quarters are not furnished. The few articles that an officer has would probably cost him Rs. 80. Bhamo is a town of some five to six thousand inhabitants of all creeds; some are Burmans, a lot of Shans, Chinese, and a mixture of Indians and Burmaps and Shans. There is also a fair proportion of Natives of India here. I never thought Bhamo was such a half-civilised country. There has been an American Mission establishment for years past. Among the military population there are two ladies with two of the officers of a Bombay Mountain Battery, while there were three more before the 11th Regiment came here. A European Rangoon merchant has a large branch here, where you can buy anything in provisions, stores, fancy goods, wines, and spirits, &c. This shop is as good as any European shop in a large town in India. He has also a billiard table in the Bhamo Club, where there is a reading-room, whist tables, a refreshment bar, and a dining-room. We have also a tennis-court and polo-ground. But who would have thought that there was a steam saw-mill in Bhamo? Still there is one here, opened some two or three years ago. This is an expensive place to live in. All sorts of provisions are dear; fresh milk only two bottles and a-half for a rupee; no mutton, but when obtainable, it costs thirteen annas a pound; beef four annas; no vegetables; an ordinary-sized fowl fourteen annas, and a large one a rupee to a rupee and a-quarter. Carpenters earn here from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 3 a day. The military post is built on a piece of high ground, about a quarter of a mile from the river Irrawady on its left or east bank. The barracks for troops are all built of wood, having walls, floors, roofs of wood, and even the tiles are made of wood, everything being strong and substantial. The close vicinity of the fort was once a dense forest of timber trees; but they have all been cleared for nearly a mile-and-a-half in all directions, both for the sake of health and on military grounds. The weather is at present comparatively healthy, but hot. Occasional showers of rain cool the air and lay the dust. We had a strong shower this morning for nearly three hours, rendering a ride out or a walk very pleasant. The surrounding scenery is very charming, but not half so picturesque as some on the river through which we steamed up coming to Bhamo. We get letters from India only once a week; but the mails go out from here twice a week. A fortnight is an average time for a letter to travel from Bombay to Bhamo, and *vice versa*.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—May 3

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 99½	to	102
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	100½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	103	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	94½	to	97
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	103	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	927½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct.	985
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai ...	all	17½ pr. ct.	19
Banking Corporation ...	all	5 pr. ct.	170
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	—

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	95
Colaba ...	1,880	25	330
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	—
East India ...	1,000	130	1,275
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,150
French ...	all	50	525
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	40	420
Mercantile ...	125	7½	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	440
Munim M. ...	all	25	180
New Berar ...	500	45	555
New Indian ...	125	11	80
Prince of Wales ...	400	40	370
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,250
Sind ...	750	50	440
Volkart ...	all	60	640

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	100
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	450
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	20	200
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	65
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhavnagar Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25	600
Central India ...	500	45	870
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	40	420
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	50	850
Empress Co. ...	all	25	400
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	440
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	110
Hindustan ...	1,000	30	740
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton ...	500	35	830
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	860
James Greaves ...	500	25	540
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewar Baloo ...	1,000	45	815
Khandesh ...	1,000	50	540
Koatoo Mackunjee ...	1,000	40	510
Leopold ...	100	5	146
Madras United ...	1,000	100	1,825
Mahalaxmi ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,140
Mazagon ...	250	5	90
Morari Goudass ...	1,000	75	1,450
Nalgam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	—
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	590
Oriental ...	625	10	350
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	—
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,500
Sholapur Mills ...	1,000	60	1,250
Soondardas ...	1,000	30	850
Southern India ...	500	15	110
Southern Mahatta ...	250	12½	265
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	850
Western India ...	1,000	25	400

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. J. P. Railway Con- solidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr. ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	—	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	190-5-6	—	465

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	84
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	8,800
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Lining and Shipping ...	300	60
Kemp & Co. ...	175	362
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Princes of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,270
Thacker and Co. ...	25	115

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

## CALCUTTA.—May 5.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	102 14 to
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	0 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	104 4 to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	104 4 to	—
4½ of 1878 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	—	to
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	to

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890) ...	100	0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	101	0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	102	8 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	102	8 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	102	12 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	102	13 to	103
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	100	0 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	115 to
Allahabad ...	100	200 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	165 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	1,000 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	172½ to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	106 to
National of India ...	£12½	165 to 170
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	110 to 112
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	60 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	80 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	—	185 to
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	106 to 107
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	1,800 to
Bengal Coal ...	100	—
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	17s. 6d.	12 to
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	2½ to
Bengal Mills ...	£10	170 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	75 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	405 to
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100	63 to 64
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	105 to 106
Burrakur Coal ...	100	180 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	97 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	127 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	116 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	80 to 81
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	186 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	55 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	175 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	81 to 82
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100	206 to 207
Gouropore ...	100	128 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	81 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	100 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	126 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	90 to 91
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	82 to
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	220 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	187 to 188
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	148 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	102 to 96
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	188 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	86 to
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	62 to
Riverside Press ...	100	72 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	250 to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	100 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	88 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	106 to 107

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100	59 to
Acrittupore (Cachar) ...	100	45 to
Assam ...	£20	600 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	83 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	45 to
Do. contributory ...	80	32 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	155 to
Do. contributory ...	100	93 to
Burkholas (Cachar) ...	100	28 to 29
Central Cachar ...	200	105 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	23 to 22
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	32 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	25 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	—
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	15 to
Darjiling ...	100	122 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	46 to 47
Dohra Dun ...	100	45 to
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	96 to
Dhunatri ...	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	54 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100	26 to 25
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	3 to

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	100	62 to 63
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	180 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	30 to 32
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	48 to
Hoolmaroo (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	74 to
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	—	—
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	—
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	15 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	—
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	60	61 to 63
Kunchunpor (Cachar) ...	100	—
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	77 to 78
Do. contributory ...	200	57 to 58
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	195 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to 51
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	49 to
Loobah ...	100	100 to
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	Liquidation.
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 12
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	115 to
Do. contributory ...	90	105 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	—
Do. contributory ...	125	—
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	Nominal.
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	34 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	38 to 40
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	—
Sapakati ...	100	103 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	22 to 23
Seemah ...	—	—
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	88 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to 49
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	67 to 68
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	88 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to 100
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	181 to 185
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to

## LONDON.—May 27.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	99½ to 100
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	108½ to 109
4 Do. October 10, 1898 ...	—
4 India Encased Paper ...	—
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	—
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	—
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	104 to 106
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	103 to 105
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	105 to 107

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	22 to 125
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	134 to 136
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	133 to 135

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	100	to 102
Bengal Central, Ltm., Sha. ...	5	5½	6½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	190	to 192
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23½	to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1908. ...	—	24	to 25
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	27½	to 28½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	114	to 116
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	175	to 177
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	149	to 151
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	141	to 143
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	135	to 137
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	—	to —
Rohikd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	115	to 117
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100	—	24	to 25
Do. do. B. Ann. 1908. ...	5	27½	to 28½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	131	to 133
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	115	to 117
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	121	to 123
West of India Port, Ld. ...	20	113	to 115

SENT CARRIAGE PAID AT OUR RISK



## J. B. DENT & SONS,

ENGLISH LEVER WATCH  
MANUFACTURERS,

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS,

AND

189, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON,  
ENGLAND,

SUPPLY THEIR CELEBRATED

**CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER  
WATCH for £5.**

**Warranted for Five Years.**

This Watch deserves the name given it. **THE CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER OF THE WORLD**, highest finish, jewelled in every part. Chronometer balance, full capped movement, sterling Silver Cases, with unbreakable Crystal Glass face, last a lifetime. In 18-carat Gold Cases, £12.

Gentleman's strong, reliable Sterling Silver Lever Watches from £2 2s., sent carriage paid at our risk. Our Lady's Watches, in beautifully Chased Cases, at the same reduced price.

Send for J. B. Dent and Sons' Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewellery, Electro Plate, &c., &c., sent free by post.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to J. B. Dent and Sons, at the General Post Office, London, addressed to J. B. Dent and Sons, British Empire, London and Provincial Watch Manufactory, 189, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

## GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY

Kept Brilliant and Equal to New for Years  
with one Shilling Box of

## STEVENS'S SILICON.

(DIRECT FROM NATURE'S LABORATORY).



The best substance known for Cleaning and Polishing Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones without the least injury. In a handsome Box, with Brush, Leather, and full directions.

Sold by all Chemists, Jewellers, and Fancy Dealers, and Post Free for 12 Stamps of

**G. STEVENS, 376, STRAND.**

To His Highness the Sultan of Jahore.

**A. ABRAHAMS,**  
**COURT BOOTMAKER,**  
**113, HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON,**  
**LONDON, W.**

BOOTS and SHOES made to Order on ANATOMICAL PRINCIPLES.

Specially Prepared Leather for Tender Feet.  
Specialties for Hot Climates.

Sizes, Registered and Lasts kept to every Customer, thus ensuring a Perfect Fit.

NOW READY.

Demy 8vo., with Oblong 8vo. Atlas. Price, the Two Vols., cloth, 30s.

# THE CULTIVATED ORANGES AND LEMONS OF INDIA AND CEYLON.

*With Researches into their Origin, and the Derivation of their Names, and other Useful Information.*

WITH AN

Atlas of 259 Plates and Descriptive Letterpress.

BY

**E. BONAVIA, M.D.,**  
Brigade Surgeon, Indian Medical Service.

## CONTENTS:

## CHAPTER.

- I. The Seville Group.
- II. The Khatta Group.
- III. The Portugal and Malta Group.
- IV. The Amilbed and Pummelo Group.
- V. The Suntara Group.
- VI. The Mandarin and Keonly Group.
- VII. The Thambiri Group.
- VIII. The Citron Proper.
- IX. The Lemon Group.

## CHAPTER.

- X. The Lima and Lime Proper.
- XI. The Cultivation of the Orange Lemon, &c.
- XII. The Uses and Commercial Products of the Citrus.
- XIII. The Orange and Lemon Trade of India.
- XIV. The Morphology of the Citrus.
- XV. Discussion of the Origin of the Citrus in India and the Derivation of its Vernacular Names.

## APPENDIX.

Containing a translation of the Chapters on the Citrus in the "*Flora of Amboyna*," by Rumphius, besides information which may be useful to Planters and Commercial People in India, and to Future Investigators of the Natural History of the Citrus.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE,  
PALL MALL, S.W.; and  
CALCUTTA, 7, WELLESLEY PLACE.

Will be ready on June 1st.

At all Libraries and Booksellers.

One Volume, Super Royal 8vo, Cloth Boards, 21s.

# KURRACHEE; LONDON IN 1890.

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

BY

ALEXANDER F. BAILLIE, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.,

Author of "A Paraguayan Treasure," &amp;c.

With Numerous Plans and Illustrations.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, and Co.,  
Limited.

Calcutta: Thacker, Spink, and Co.  
Bombay: Thacker and Co., Limited.

NOW READY.

Eighth Year, 1890.

Price Two Shillings.

## Academy Sketches

INCLUDING

VARIOUS EXHIBITIONS.

EDITED BY

HENRY BLACKBURN.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO.

13, Waterloo Place, S.W.

And all Booksellers.

**GEO. DAVIES & SON,**  
NAVAL & MILITARY SHIRT TAILORS,  
HOSIERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,  
29, NORTH AUDLEY ST., OXFORD ST.,  
LONDON, W.

utilis to all Parts of the World on the most Reasonable  
Terms with Despatch.

Now ready, crown 8vo. Cloth. Price 2s.

TENTH YEAR OF ISSUE, REVISED AND  
ENLARGED.

ILLUSTRATED BY

TWENTY BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS OF  
THE PRINCIPAL STREETS.

ALSO BY

A LARGE GENERAL MAP OF LONDON.

ORIGINALLY COMPILED

BY

HERBERT FRY.

Editor of the "Royal Guide to the London Charities,"  
"Handbook to Normandy," "The Road to Paris," &c.

CONTINUED BY

S. W. KERSHAW, F.S.A., & A. M. HEATHCOTE

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The bird's-eye views of the chief thoroughfares are a new feature of streetography, and far more useful than maps. Altogether, it is a most valuable handbook to the metropolis."—GRAPHIC.

"Very extensive in its information and interesting in its details—as a text-book for explanation and as a historical book of reference—it will be found most useful and entertaining."—DAILY NEWS.

"An admirable guide, full of information. The bird's-eye views are very interesting. They often give even those who are familiar with London a new idea of the relation of localities."—ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS.

"In addition to an admirably arranged and vividly written description of all the places and sites of interest in London, interspersed with numerous historical notes and details, the guide contains a feature which is absolutely unique in a series of eighteen bird's-eye views of the principal thoroughfares and the buildings of importance which abut upon them. It is unquestionably one of the most serviceable of the works issued for the behoof of visitors to the metropolis."—SCOTSMAN.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE  
And at CALCUTTA.



## R. ANDERSON & CO., INDIAN, COLONIAL,

AND  
GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENTS,  
14, CORNHILL, E.C., AND 14, COCKSPUR  
STREET, S.W., LONDON.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in INDIAN,  
COLONIAL, LONDON, PROVINCIAL, and FOREIGN  
NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and PERIODICALS.

ESTIMATES FREE.

Letters in reply to Advertisements received and  
forwarded free of charge except for postage.

## THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

(The only Quarterly Review in India.)

ESTABLISHED 1844.

### OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or  
two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the  
number more than sustains the reputation which this  
old and favourite publication is again achieving. The  
*Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . .  
there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic*  
*Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*,  
October 1886.

. . . The best service which I ever rendered in India,  
or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-  
handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more  
for Indian literature than anything I have written under  
my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenaeum Club, June 23,  
1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on  
the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence,  
who wrote with the spirit of prophecy of the coming  
storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—  
Address of the C-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its  
career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited  
promoters and its well-known distinguished contri-  
butors, but has done much to help forward the recor-  
struction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster*  
*Review*.

Annual Rate of Subscription £1 4s.

LONDON: TRUBNER & CO., 7 and 59, Ludgate Hill.

RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

Per page £1 10

LONDON AGENTS: Messrs. R. ANDERSON & CO.,  
14 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S W

## THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY,

Containing Original Articles on the History, the Beliefs,  
the Literature, and the Folklore of the East.

A Special Article gives each quarter an account of all  
Literary Work being done throughout the world in their  
branches of inquiry.

Vol. XXII. (New Series.) Part 2, April, 1890.  
Price 12s.

CONTENTS:—Original Communications: Art. V. Early  
History of Kannada Literature. By B. Lewis Rice,  
C.I.E., Bangalore. Art. VI. Was the Book of  
Wisdom written in Hebrew? By D. S. Margoliouth,  
M.A., M.R.A.S., Laudian Professor of Arabic at  
Oxford. Art. VII. The Trisula Symbol. By William  
Simpson, R.I., M.R.A.S.—Art. VIII. Notes on the  
Early History of Northern India. Part IV. Essay  
on the Pre-Vedic History of India and the Identity  
of the Early Mythologies of Europe and Asia  
founded on a Study of the Brahmanas and of Sacri-  
ficial Observances. By J. F. Howitt, Esq., M.R.A.S.  
—Correspondence: 1. Le Théâtre Persan. By  
Edouard Montet.—2. The Trisula. By J. F. Howitt.  
—Mādhava and Sāyana. By P. Peterson.—3. Mā-  
dhava and Sāyana. By Cecil Bendall.—Notes of the  
Quarter: 1. General Meetings of the Royal Asiatic  
Society.—2. List of Presents to the Society, January-  
March.—3. Contents of Foreign Oriental Journals.  
—4. Obituary Notice.—5. Notes and News.—6.  
Reviews.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, WATERLOO PLACE  
Publishers to the India Office.

## The Times of India.

PREMIER NEWSPAPER OF THE EAST.

### WEEKLY OVERLAND EDITION FOR HOME READERS.

The "WEEKLY OVERLAND EDITION," for Home  
readers, presents not only the principal news,  
articles, and official correspondence from its own  
daily columns, but a General Summary of all  
that is important in the rest of the Indian Press,  
showing clearly the bearing of Home discussions  
on the actual state of affairs with which Indian  
administrators and residents are called upon to deal.

#### Terms of Subscription.

12 Months, via Brindisi, including Postage.	£1 14 0
6 Months,	0 18 0
Single Copies, post free, 9d. each.	

"THE TIMES OF INDIA" is also published  
daily, and has been for many years the acknow-  
ledged *Daily Journal* of India and the East.

To ADVERTISERS the above Papers from an  
unrivalled Advertising Medium.

#### Rates for Advertisements in Either Issue.

General Advertisements (per line of ten words)	£0 0 8
Public Companies, Official, &c. (per line of ten words)	0 1 0
Legal Advertisements, &c. inserted at Special Rates.	
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths (authenticated)	0 4 0

Insertion in Hotels and Trades Directory column, per  
annum (52 weeks), not exceeding 15 words, £2 2s.; for  
each additional 1 word, £1 1s.

\*. \* Advertisements can be inserted in both the Daily  
and Weekly Issues for 50 per cent. additional to the  
above rates.

Specimen copies and full information on appli-  
cation to—

London Office: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## BROAD ARROW AND

NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE

ESTABLISHED 1838

EVERY SATURDAY. PRICE SIXPENCE.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette"  
has acquired a reputation for early and exclusive intelli-  
gence as to Appointments and other service News, for the  
high character of its articles, the independent course of  
its staff of writers, and for its earnest support of all  
measures for the good of the Services. Articles on  
specially interesting subjects appear from week to week  
written for the most part by officers of rank and  
experience, or by men of note in literature who have  
made the Naval and Military affairs of the country their  
special study. A series of Illustrated Articles is appear-  
ing weekly on Regimental Badges and History. Illus-  
trations with descriptions are also given of new Service  
Inventions.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette"  
freely opens its correspondence columns to all grades  
in the Services. By this means an opportunity for  
interchange of opinion is afforded, such as is offered by  
no other Service Journal. Its ordinary weekly issue  
contains fully one-fourth more matter than the other  
Service Journals, even with their frequent "supple-  
ments."

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette"  
circulates largely throughout India and the Colonies.  
It is supplied direct to the Army and Marine bureaux  
of the French, Russian, and other Governments, and it  
is read extensively by Officers of Foreign Services,  
especially of the German, French, and American Armies,  
who desire to acquire a true impression of facts and  
public opinion in England regarding Military affairs.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Yearly.	Half-yearly
Including postage to any part of the United Kingdom	£1 8	0 14 0
Including postage to any of the Australasian Colonies, America, France, Germany	1 10 6	0 15 0
Including postage to India, China, &c.	1 12 6	0

Subscriptions may commence at any date

A Thin Paper Edition is Issued for Foreign  
Postage.

## HENRY S. KING & Co.,

65, CORNHILL, and 45, PALL MALL,  
LONDON.

### BRANCHES.

KING KING & Co.	... BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.	... CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co.	... LIVERPOOL

AGENTS AT MADRAS—ARBUTHNOT & Co.

MALTA AGENTS,

MESSRS. TURNBULL, JUN., AND SOMERVILLE,  
20, STRADA REALE, VALETTA.

WITH AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL THE  
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

### BANKING AND AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for the  
convenience of Constituents at home and abroad  
upon the terms usually adopted by London  
Bankers.

DEPOSITS of £100 and upwards received for  
fixed periods, and interest allowed thereon at  
5 per cent. if for 12 months; 4 per cent. per  
annum if for 6 months.

SALES and PURCHASES are effected in  
British and Foreign Securities, in East India  
Loans, and in every description of Stocks dealt  
in on the Stock Exchange.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on India, Europe  
the United States, and Canada are purchased and  
sold at the best current rates, and telegraphic  
remittances of Money made to all parts of India.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF  
CREDIT are issued for the use of Travellers.

The Agency of persons connected with India  
and the Colonies, or holding Foreign-office appoint-  
ments, is undertaken on the usual terms, and  
includes the collection of Pay, Pensions, &c., the  
realisation of Dividends and Coupons, the receipt  
and forwarding of Letters, and information regard-  
ing the rules of the Services, with advice upon  
general subjects when required.

### SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Orders are executed for every description of  
NAVAL and MILITARY APPOINTMENTS  
and CLOTHING, MESS SUPPLIES, including  
Wines, Provisions, Plate, Glass, China, Cutlery,  
Arms, Accountments, Band Instruments, &c., and  
all kinds of household and personal requisites, at  
the lowest prices. A comprehensive ILLUS-  
TRATED CATALOGUE will be forwarded on  
application. No orders for goods will be executed  
at Catalogue prices unless accompanied by remit-  
tances for their cost.

Special attention is given to the regular despatch  
of Newspapers and Periodicals, a Price List of  
which will be furnished to applicants.

New and Second-hand Books are supplied to  
Clubs and private individuals on advantageous  
terms; also Stationery for office and private use.

### PASSAGE AND FORWARDING DEPARTMENT.

This Department undertakes the selection of  
Berths by mail or other steamers, suitable vessels  
being recommended and passages secured at  
owner's rates, without charge for Commission.

Intending passengers are invited to send their  
addresses to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND Co.,  
who will forward free of charge a copy of their  
"Traveller's Guide." Personal baggage Collected,  
Shipped, and Insured.

Passengers leaving England receive the personal  
attention of MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND Co.,  
or their representatives.

Passengers Homeward are received on arrival at  
the various docks by the representatives of MESSRS.  
HENRY S. KING AND Co., and especial attention  
is paid to Ladies, Children, and Invalids.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND Co.'s clerks meet  
the steamers of the P. and O. and other Lines, on  
arrival at Plymouth, Gravesend, and the Docks,  
to receive instructions and render such assistance  
as passengers may require.

Passengers' Baggage and Packages not imme-  
diately required may be stored in a dry Warehouse  
kept for that purpose, at a moderate rent, and  
facilities are afforded for examination when desired.

Goods, Baggage, and Parcels of every descrip-  
tion are received for despatch to all parts of the  
world, or cleared and forwarded to their destina-  
tion, in accordance with instructions.

Forms of Declaration for Customs and in-  
surance are furnished on application.

# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show him!! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human pain?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**

*You can change the Trickling Stream, but not the  
Raging Torrent.*

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," to check disease at the onset!! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When, out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?

"I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life."—

J. C. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E. (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)**

## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, their action is as simple as a tomato, whole meal bread or porridge (with scalded milk); you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced Life they are everything you could wish. Read Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other disastrous diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each Bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

**EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,**

PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.

155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

**W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S ORIENTAL MANUALS.**

TWO ADDITIONS TO THE SERIES JUST PUBLISHED.

Fcap. 3s. 6d.

**ANGLICISED  
COLLOQUIAL BURMESE;**

OR,

**How to Speak the Language in  
Three Months.**

BY

Lieut. F. A. L. DAVIDSON,  
Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Fcap. 10s. 6d.

**A CHINESE MANUAL**

COMPRISING

**A Condensed Grammar with Idiomatic  
Phrases and Dialogues.**

BY

ROBERT K. DOUGLAS,

Assistant Keeper in the Library of the British Museum,  
and Professor of Chinese at King's College, London.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.



**W. ENGLISH,  
ARMY & NAVY  
OUTFITTER,**

Nos. 3, 4, 10, & 11,

ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, PALL MALL, S.W.

Established 1860.

**SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.**

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for any  
Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.

Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement

on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

**67, HAYMARKET.**

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

**E P P S'S**

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**C O C O A**

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER  
70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES  
EDWARD JOHNSTON, 13, Waterloo Place Pall  
Mall, S.W.—May 27, 1890.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.  
No. 1,960.]

LONDON, JUNE 2, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	507
NOTES OF THE WEEK ... ..	508
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ... ..	509
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
The Indian Army List ... ..	510
The Registration of the Inland Trade of India ... ..	510
Found Sober: Made Drunk ... ..	511
The Madras Army ... ..	511
Bombay and Persian Trade ... ..	512
Ceylon Tea in Russia ... ..	512
Sandhurst in India ... ..	512
Temperance in the Army ... ..	512
Bengal, &c. ... ..	513
OBITUARY ... ..	515
LEADING ARTICLES—	
Indian Railway Policy ... ..	516
OFFICIAL GAZETTE—	
BENGALESE—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	517
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	518
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	519
INDIA OFFICE ... ..	519
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	519
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	519
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ... ..	520
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ... ..	521
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	523
LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH—Civil ... ..	524
ADVERTISEMENTS ... ..	525

**SANDHURST, WOOLWICH, MILITIA, LITERARY, UNIVERSITIES, LAW, &c.—UNIVERSITY MAN,** of many years' successful experience, COACHES expeditiously for above. Preliminary and Further. Individual attention.—J. J. GREVATT, B.A., 10, ALFRED PLACE WEST, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.

**EDUCATION.—CHOICE** of SCHOOLS and TUTORS, England and Abroad, recommended Free of Charge—BOYS and GIRLS. Also TUTOR for Militia, Woolwich, Sandhurst, Indian and Home Services. No connection with any other Firm trading under our name. Established 40 years.—ORELLANA & Co., 53, CONDUIT STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

**AN EXPERIENCED LADY,** widow of an Officer R.E., living in a pleasant country home, wishes to take charge of Young Children, Girls preferred. Good educational facilities. Reference is kindly permitted to Sir W. Markby, K.C.I.B., General J. McLeod Innes, V.C. R.E., the Rev. A. G. Butler, Oriel Coll., Oxford.—Address, "P. G." Calder Turner's Library, Bathurst Street, Hyde Park.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY, every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA, and ALEXANDRIA, every alternate week.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

**LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.**  
City of London ... J. Black ... Tuesday, June 10  
City of Khios ... T.C. McPherson. Tuesday, June 24

**LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.**  
City of Dublin ... J. Swan ... Monday, June 30  
Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE and WORKMAN, 35, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS AND Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.	Kurrachee and Bombay.
*Rewa ... .. June 20	Henzada ... .. June 26
*Chyebassa ... .. July 4	Huzara ... .. July 19
*Golconda ... .. July 18	Kerbela ... .. Aug. 16
*India ... .. Aug. 1	Kangra ... .. Sept. 13

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.  
\*Madura ... .. June 9 \*Africa ... .. Aug. 4  
\*Ethiopia ... .. July 7  
\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or lock-outs.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES and Co., 13, Austin Friars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL and Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO and RUBATTINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is requested.

s.s. SINGAPORE, 5,000 tons, June 10.  
s.s. PO, 3,200 tons, July 1.  
s.s. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, 5,500 tons, July 20.

Passengers should embark the previous day. Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street, London.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

#### BOMBAY via TRIESTE and BRINDISI.—NOTICE to PASSENGERS.—

onthly Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

July 3 ... .. Amphitrite ... 4,000 tons.
July 8 ... .. Imperator ... 4,070 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,  
127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.

Clan Macarthur ... .. June 14  
Clan Macpherson ... .. June 28

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, via Suez Canal.

Clan Macgregor ... .. June 14  
Clan Alpine ... .. July 5

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms, Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUTR and Co.; or to CAYZER, IRVINE and Co., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street, Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., 25, Regent Street, S.W.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn), of London and Liverpool.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, AND GENERAL SHIPPING INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENCY AND GLOBE FOREIGN EXPRESS.

### PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND MERCHANDISE FORWARDED. PASSAGES ENGAGED.

Baggage collected and Shipped, and Insurances effected to all parts of the world.

Full information may be obtained on application at 10, Queen Street, Chapside; and 23, Regent Street, London; and 10, North John Street, Liverpool.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (Limited).

Capital Authorised, £2,000,000. Subscribed and Paid up, £580,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.  
WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.  
EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Kobe (Higo), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tientsin, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 183

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches.

INDIA ... .. Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon.  
IN CEYLON ... .. Colombo, Kandy, Galle.

IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ... .. Singapore, Penang, Malacca.

IN JAVA ... .. Batavia.

IN CHINA ... .. Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

Bankers ... .. Bank of England.

London Joint-Stock Bank.

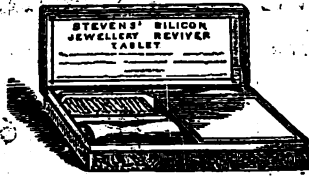
The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts every usual Banking and Agents business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

**GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY**

Kept Brilliant and Equal to New for Years  
with one Shilling Box of

**STEVENS'S SILICON.**

(DIRECT FROM NATURE'S LABORATORY.)



The best substance known for Cleaning and Polishing Gold, Silver, and Precious Stone, without the least injury. In a handsome Box, with Brush, Leather, and full directions.

Sold by all Chemists, Jewellers, and Fancy Dealers; and Post Free for 14 Stamps of

**G. STEVENS, 376, STRAND.**

To His Highness the Sultan of Jahore.

**A. ABRAHAMS,**  
**COURT BOOTMAKER,**  
**113, HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON,**  
**LONDON, W.**

BOOTS and SHOES made to Order on ANATOMICAL PRINCIPLES.

Specially Prepared Leather for Tender Feet.  
Specialties for Hot Climates.  
Sizes Registered and Lasts kept to every Customer, thus ensuring a Perfect Fit.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

**BIRKBECK BANK, SOUTHAMPTON**  
BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.  
THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.

TWO per CENT. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuable, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons, and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSROFT, Manager.

The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Five Millions.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, with immediate possession, and no Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH, with immediate possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, as above.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSROFT, Manager.

**SMITH, KAY & CO.,**

Late JEREMIAH SMITH & CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS)

**MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT**  
**STATIONERS,**

**PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND**  
**LITHOGRAPHERS.**

ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR.  
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

42 PATRONE PLACE, LONDON, W.

SENT CARRIAGE PAID AT OUR RISK

**J. B. DENT & SONS,**

**ENGLISH LEVER WATCH**  
**MANUFACTURERS,**

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS,

AND

189, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON,  
ENGLAND,

SUPPLY THEIR CELEBRATED

**CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER**  
**WATCH for £5.**

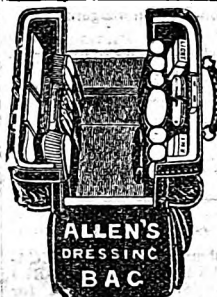
Warranted for Five Years.

This Watch deserves the name given it. **THE CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER OF THE WORLD**, highest finish, jewelled in every part, chronometer balance, full capped movement, sterling Silver Cases, with unbreakable Crystal Glass face, last a lifetime. In 18-carat Gold Cases, £12.

Gentleman's strong, reliable Sterling Silver Lever Watches from £2 2s., sent carriage paid at our risk. Our Lady's Watches, in beautifully Chased Cases, at the same reduced price.

Send for J. B. Dent and Sons' Illustrated Catalogue Watches, Jewellery, Electro Plate, &c., &c., sent free by post.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to J. B. Dent and Sons, at the General Post Office, London, addressed to J. B. Dent and Sons, British Empire, London and Provincial Watch Manufactory, 189, Blackfriars Road, London, England.



Silver Fittings,  
25. 5s. and upwards.

Prize Medals for General Excellence.

**ALLEN'S**  
**PORTMANTEAUS.**

37, Strand, London.

STRONG DRESS BASKETS

Overland Trunks,  
GLADSTONE BAGS, &c.

New Illustrated Catalogue  
Free

**CASH DISCOUNT**  
**10 per CENT.**

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE**  
**CORPORATION.**

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.)

For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.  
Branch: 29, PAUL MALL.

Accumulated Funds nearly £4,000,000.  
The Total Claims paid by this Corporation have exceeded THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

**FIRE.**

Policies issued free of expense.  
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be paid whether the property be set on fire or not.  
An abatement equal to one year's charge is allowed on Policies issued for seven years.

**LIFE.**

MODERN AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF ASSURANCE.  
Unimpeachable Security. Large Bonuses. Liberal Conditions of Assurance.

Guaranteed minimum Surrender Values.  
Policies protected against accidental forfeiture.  
Immediate Settlement of Claims.  
No fines or fees charged.

A Prospectus, Annual Report, and Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

E. E. HANDCOCK, Secretary.

**COCKLE'S** FREE FROM  
MERCURY.**ANTIBILIOUS**

FOR  
BILE, LIVER,  
INDIGESTION, **PILLS.**  
&c.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.  
THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.  
IN USE EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**4, GREAT ORMOND STREET,**  
**LONDON.**

15 per cent. Discount from Catalogue Prices to members of the Army and Navy Civil Service Supply and Co-operative Societies.

ESTAB.  
1839.

**N. THIERRY,**

ESTAB.  
1839.

**MILITARY BOOT MAKER.**

THE LARGEST STOCK IN ENGLAND OF

**MILITARY,**  
**PARADE, MESS (Dress), RIDING, and**  
**CAMPAIGN BOOTS.**

Every Description of BOOTS or SHOES Made to Order  
IN A FEW DAYS.

Special Lasts kept for every Customer.

All goods are hand-sewn, N. Thierry's own make. The prices (which are marked in plain figures) will be found lower than charged by Co-operative Societies or other firms.

**LONDON:** { 70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W.  
48, GRESHAM ST., E.C., and  
131, FENCHURCH ST., E.C.

**MANCHESTER:** 2, ST. ANNE'S SQUARE.  
**LIVERPOOL:** 5, BOHN STREET.

Outfits for Cadets for R.M. Academy, Woolwich; and R.M. College, Sandhurst.

**CERTAIN AND RAPID CURE.**

**RHEUMATISM,**  
**LUMBAGO,**  
**GOUT,**  
&c., &c.

**REYNOLDS'S**  
**SPECIFIC.**

Sold  
in Bottles,  
2/9 each.

By all the Principal  
Chemists throughout the  
World

**IMMEDIATE RELIEF.****ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.**  
PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full particulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases excepted.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

These FAMOUS PILLS PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most soothingly on the LIVER, STOMACH, BOWELS, and KIDNEYS—the great MAIN SPRINGS of LIFE. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES. To the EMIGRANT, TRAVELLER, SOLDIER, and SAILOR, they will be found invaluable in the time of need.



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 16th May; from Allahabad and Madras to the 14th May; and from Calcutta to the 14th May.

SEVERAL cases of small-pox have occurred in Simla. A large boarding-house and jeweller's firm have closed their doors in consequence of the outbreak on their premises.

THE Government of India will, no doubt, accept the reduction in the overland postage rate, but the rate will probably be reduced to two and a half or two and a quarter annas.

THE Government of India has entered into an agreement with the Cashmere State to construct a telegraph line from Suchetgurb to Jammu.

A MOVEMENT is on foot for a memorial to the late Colonel Wise. Few officers have passed away from amongst us in recent years whose memory is more worthy of suitable recognition.

CAPTAIN PINK, of the Siam Boundary Commission, is shortly expected to reach Calcutta from Rangoon.

THE usual Sipri fair will not be held at Simla this year, in consequence of the serious illness of the Rana of Koti.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL DE FABECK has been gazetted Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

COLONEL E. S. REYNOLDS' transfer to the Kotah Political Agency has been abandoned for the present; Colonel Abbott will take charge of the Agency in addition to his Jhallawar duties.

MAJOR BUCHANAN SCOTT, C.I.E., of Chapar Rift celebrity, who left India some two years ago to take the management of a large land company in California, is returning to the Public Works Department in August.

FURTHER charges of forgery and fraud have been brought against the Jewish speculator, Elias Solomon, who was arrested in Calcutta last week. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, it appears, made an advance to him on April 23rd of 3½ lakhs of rupees on the security of 350 chests of opium, and the documents purporting to be opium passes are declared to be forgeries. Solomon's operations have been on a large scale, though the alleged frauds were carried out in a very short space of time.

THE returns of the trade and navigation of British India for the twelve months ending March 31st last show an increase in the value of the exports to foreign countries amounting to about six and a-half crores of rupees. More than half of this is due to an increased export of raw cotton, and the remainder chiefly to improved jute prices and increased exports of rape and jinjili seed. The total of imports remained practically stationary, a large increase under the head of metals being balanced by an equally large decrease under yarns and textile fabrics.

THE latest strike is among the salt merchants of Calcutta, who have declined since the 18th inst. to make any purchases from the Sulkea Depot.

THEY object to the new arrangement, under which the coolie labour required for the conveyance of salt from the

Golahs is provided by the Government contractors, asserting that the cost of the transport is thereby doubled.

THE report of the Committee which met last March, under the presidency of the Legislative Secretary, to consider the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, has just been published.

THE drafts of instructions for the guidance of Customs officers are described as framed to simplify their work and action, and it is believed that, while not substantially affecting the operation of the Act, they will tend to prevent an unnecessary interference with honest trade.

PIECE GOODS and yarns are not to be examined except under orders of the Collector personally, while such examination is only to be made to ascertain that goods are stamped as required by law.

THE accuracy of stamping is only to be tested when the Collector has reason to suspect that fraud is being practised, or when information to that effect has been received.

SUCH fabrics as laces, velvets, silks, and gauzes, which are liable to be injured by stamping, will be removed from the category of piece goods.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, taking into consideration the lack of interest in municipal administration displayed by the inhabitants of eighteen towns in the Presidency, has dissolved the existing municipalities, superseding them by corporations composed of Government nominees.

It is reported from Mone that the local Siamese officers have already removed the boundary mark set up by Mr. Ney Elias, and are encroaching on what has been declared to be British territory.

HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKORE OF MORVI, it is said, intends to construct a new line of railway in Kattywar.

M. LE JEMBLE, Procureur-General, French Indian Colonies, died at Pondicherry on the evening of May 7th.

THE suit brought by Mr. Derry against the Secretary of State for over eight lakhs has been dismissed with costs. An appeal is likely to be made.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are being invited at Madras on account and on behalf of the survivors who took part in the charge of the Light Brigade.

ACCORDING to news received in Lahore on Tuesday, from Turkestan, the Ameer is still at Balkh, and will pass the summer at Darrai Shadian.

THE climate of Chunar, not having agreed with them, it is contemplated to remove the three half-brothers of Mahomed Ishak Khan, namely, Sirdar Mahomed Aziz Khan, otherwise known as the Sipah Salar; Sirdar Mahomed Mohsin Khan, and Sirdar Mahomed Hashim Khan, to Allahabad. Their return to Afghanistan to their wives and families, at no distant date, is said to be likely.

DEFINITE arrangements for an extension of the Kalka-Umballa Railway to Simla may be shortly expected.

COLONEL H. J. THORNTON, R.A., has assumed command of the Bombay District in place of Brigadier-General Bugden, who has gone away on leave.

THE captain of the *Brenda* has been warned, by the Marine Court of Inquiry held at Demerara, to be more careful in future when approaching these coasts.

MAJOR BUCHANAN SCOTT, C.I.E., of Chagar Rift celebrity, is returning to the Public Works Department in August.

THE news from the Dacca keddahs is extremely satis-

factory. Mr. Savi has captured no fewer than 247 elephants in his last expedition.

A FIND of coal is reported by the agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway on the River Eeb.

MR. J. MACPHERSON, barrister-at-law, has been appointed to officiate as Advocate-General, Bombay, during Mr. Latham's absence in England.

A LARGE spinning and weaving mill, the property of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit at Tardeo, was destroyed by fire on May 15th. The damage is estimated at Rs. 13,00,000.

FIVE lakhs of rupees under escort left Peshawur for Jamrud, on May 2nd, for the Ameer's subsidy.

THE Cashmere Council is now on the move from Jammu to Srinagar, and will meet again about the middle of this month.

JUDGMENT in the case of the five men charged with belabouring European boys lately near Poona has been given by the Haveli Mamlutdar. One was acquitted, and four were fined Rs. 5 each.

KRISHNARAO PURUNDHARE, late Nazar of the Small Causes Court, Poona, has been committed to the Sessions for criminal breach of trust as a public servant.

THE Bank of Bombay on the 8th inst. reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

COLONEL CALDECOTT, R.A., Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee, has, with his chief powder-maker, been deputed to England for a period of six months, to study the improvements made in the manufacture of the various powders required for use in this country.

LIEUT.-COLONEL GRACY, Superintending Engineer, Villapuram-Guntakul State Railway, is to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways in Madras until the return of Major Croaker from leave.

EXCEPT for a supply that exists 600 feet below the level of the present pipes at Simla there is not much prospect of increasing the present supply from new sources.

JUDGMENT in the case in which Mr. Derry, a contractor, sued the Secretary of State for eight lakhs of rupees for breach of contract in connection with the construction of the Bellary-Kistna Railway has been given by Mr. Justice Shepherd at Madras. All the important issues were decided against the plaintiff, the Judge holding that there was no contract in point of law, and that only remuneration could be claimed for work actually done.

SAWOO, the remaining son of the once celebrated Boh Shwo, the dacoit leader, has surrendered with eight followers at Minhla.

THE Burma Government have received information from Lieut. Daly, Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, that the Thebaw Tsawbwa has withdrawn his previous resignation, and will continue to administer his State as long as his two sons are in England.

THE Commissioner of the Central Division, Burma, reports the important capture of a leading rebel in the Sagain district, leaving only one leader at large out of the forty-nine who formerly infested this part of the country.

THE death in Upper Burma from fever has taken place of Captain Dunlop, Katha Battalion of Military Police.

HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKORE OF MORVI, it is said, intends to construct a new line of railway in Kattywar. Negotiations are going on with the Chief of Nawanugger to connect Rajkote with Nugger by rail. It is also the intention of the Thakore Sahab to open another line between Wudhwan and Drangdra.

## NOTES.

NEITHER by telegram nor by Overland Mail is there anything important in the news from India to-day. The expected agitation against the income-tax has set in, but its abolition, desirable as it may be, is not likely to be brought about by memorials and meetings, however many. It must be, first of all, made clear to the Government how to find a substitute for a certainly unpopular tax. And that is the difficulty.

THE reply of the Government to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce concerning the assessment of income-tax, writes a contemporary, on the profits of consignments, has been received with general dissatisfaction by merchants and importers. There is an evident, and seemingly unanimous, intention on their part to refuse to furnish the particulars asked for by the Collector of Income-tax; and should this passive resistance be ineffectual, no doubt an active agitation will be organised both in India and at home.

IN connection with the alleged forgery of opium certificates in Calcutta it is not likely that much sympathy will be felt for the banks which have suffered very heavy losses, apparently through their own carelessness, writes the *Pioneer*. The Board of Revenue furnish to all the banks regular returns from the opium godowns, and an examination of these would at once have shown that the undelivered chests at no time equalled more than a small portion of those pledged by Mr. Solomon. These returns are specially circulated with a view to preventing fraudulent representations being made to local bankers by speculators in opium.

THE news that Simla is threatened with an attack of small-pox and a scarcity of water might be considered serious were it not that at the commencement of every Simla season for years past similar rumour has been circulated. It does not stop the exodus from the plains, which had fairly begun when the present mail left India.

BUT the Simla "season" does not properly commence, so the Punjab papers state, until the Birthday Ball has taken place. This is now over, and the small-pox scare will have been forgotten. If water be scarce is there not champagne to be had? The astonishment of the French Princess that the people of Paris should have clamoured for bread when cakes could be bought has its counterpart, we dare say, in the surprise of many of the summer sojourners at Simla that there should be any fuss made about a scarcity of water—at least, for drinking purposes.

ENGINEERS engaged on the East Coast Indian Railway survey seem to have a pleasant time of it, judging from a letter sent to a contemporary from Waltair. The correspondent describes the attractions of this favoured spot as superior to those of Darjeeling, especially for those suffering from liver diseases peculiar to Bengal. With excusable rapture he writes:—"We get all the dainties of the sea, fresh and cheap—oysters, crabs, prawns, pomfrets, &c., and last but not least a real, fresh, cool seabreeze day and night. Houses right on the sea need neither punkahs nor mosquito nets." If the picture is not to a large extent imaginary there ought to be a site on the East Coast for another temporary home for the itinerant Government of India. A maritime capital might be utilised on the way from Calcutta to Simla, and perhaps some day the Government might shrink from the journey into space, and settle down quietly in its cottage by the sea.

SHOULD the Supreme Government decide on making English weights and measures the legal standards for the whole of India, the *Englishman* thinks there can be little doubt that the change will be welcomed by both the European and Native community. Already the bulk of the seaborne trade is estimated according to the English system, and the mercantile community of Bombay have

requested that this system should be recognised. With the Native community the change might at first be a source of confusion, but they would soon find that it was exactly adapted to their own system. To people unacquainted with India this may seem a matter for surprise, but it is nevertheless a fact in the case of measures both of weight and of capacity.

THE AMEER OF CABUL'S continued presence in Turkistan, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, indicates his sincere anxiety to preserve the peace and integrity of the Russo-Afghan border, and counteract the disturbing intrigues of his nephew Ishak and others, who are politically interned in Bokharan territory. With the Ameer of Bokhara he remains personally on friendly terms in consequence of his marriage connections, and, through his good offices and intervention, maintains a conciliatory disposition towards the Russian commanders in Russian Turkistan. The Ameer is quite astute enough to duly appreciate his dangerous position as a buffer between two great military powers, liable to be suddenly crushed by either. Our railway frontier surveys and projects, the occupation of the Zhob Valley, and the securing of both ends of the Gomal Pass are evidently causing him anxiety, as he believes that they menace the future independence of Afghanistan. He is said to regard the occupation of Kandahar as a foregone conclusion, entirely dependent upon the will of the British Government.

THIS is how *Reis and Rayyat* of Saturday last notices the late political meetings in the Emerald and Beadon Theatres in Calcutta:—"Admission being free and unrestricted, the theatres in Beadon-street, Black Town, were crowded to suffocation on Saturday evening. The farce announced might be named *Cross Purposes*, or *How to Take the Name of the Nation in Vain*, the object of the managers being the condemnation of Lord Cross's Reform Bill passed by the House of Lords. Babu Norendronath Sen, of the *Indian Mirror*, the Prince of Low Comedy Unconscious, was the leader fit of the actors. But it passes us how on earth was the Rishi's quiet son, who always resented the imputation of being a politician, to say nothing of an agitator—how was Dwijendernath the Good found among the Philistines! The cry of the bisected meeting was—No taxation without representation. The assembled hosts, however, without declaring a War of Independence, contented themselves with recording the stereotyped resolutions adopted throughout the country condemning Lord Cross's sober measure and praising up Mr. Bradlaugh's fanciful reform. If the papers of the party are to be believed, the country was never exercised so much as over the Cross Bill. Telegrams to the same effect are being transmitted from all sides, from all possible and impossible places. But those who know know that the agitation is only the pulling of the wires—telegraphic—nothing more."

A BLUE-BOOK has just been issued, in which will be found—unlike Blue-books in general—much to interest not only military men in India and at home, but civilians also who take intelligent thought of British administration in India. It contains a "copy of, or extracts from, correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council in 1888-90 respecting proposed changes in the Indian Army system."

Amongst these papers is the Despatch of the Government of India of June 1, 1888, to the Secretary of State, reviewing the proposal which had been already made for the abolition of the "Presidential System of the Indian armies and the substitution of four armies under one Commander-in-Chief," and the reply of the Secretary of State, with other documents connected with this matter.

Important and interesting as the subject is, want of time and pressure on our limited space prevent us from commenting thereon to-day; but there is plenty of matter for study and comment for future issues.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

The British Indian Association, a body representing the landed proprietors of Lower Bengal, has followed the example of the Chamber of Commerce, and has addressed the Government on the subject of the income-tax. Starting with the proposition that it is perfectly impossible to levy income-tax on the profits from goods consigned to India for sale on the consignors' account, the memorial proceeds to sketch the history of direct taxation in India since 1860, and describes it as a record of successive failures to engraft a system confessedly copied from the revenue system of England on the revenue system of India. It adds that the income-tax has been the cause of much discontent, and that it falls with peculiar severity upon the presidency cities—that is, upon the most highly and severely-taxed communities in the Empire. The city of Calcutta, with a population of less than half-a-million, pays more than half of the total income-tax collected from the province of Bengal, with its seventy millions of people, and the same fact is true of the city and presidency of Bombay.

The memorialists allege that if any special cause of discontent exists in Bengal, that cause is the income-tax. They pray that the tax, which was imposed four years ago under great financial pressure and to meet special necessity, may be abandoned as no longer required and as being unsuited to the country, and a permanent cause of harassment and dissatisfaction to the people. There can be no doubt that this memorial represents the general opinion of the Native community, and it is likely that considerable pressure will be brought to bear to induce the Government to give up this unpopular impost.

For some years past it has been a matter of frequent complaint that the Indian High Courts were unable to cope with the work owing to the insufficient number of judges. Attempts have been made from time to time to meet the complaint by appointing temporary additional judges who were again removed as soon as the arrears had been cleared off. This method is obviously unsatisfactory, and it is believed that the Government now contemplates relieving the High Courts by giving largely increased jurisdiction to the Small Cause Courts and empowering them to try cases involving title to land as well as bankruptcy matters, &c. It is understood that the idea is to make the change only in Madras in the first instance, and subsequently to extend it to the other presidencies if the experiment is successful.

It is to be hoped that the Government will proceed very cautiously, for the innovation is not likely to be popular, and the Madras Press is already protesting against it. In a matter of this kind the Government will do well to follow the advice recently tendered to it by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and take care to ascertain the views of all classes interested before initiating projects of legislation, instead of giving the public no notice of its intentions until they are embodied in a Bill and laid before the Legislature.

The Indian marine survey steamer *Investigator*, which returned to Bombay lately from a surveying cruise, has sent a rich zoological collection both from the shallows and the depths of the Indian seas to the Calcutta Museum, where specimens are now being grouped and arranged for distribution to specialists in Europe to be determined and described. The fish and crustaceans are being reserved to be classified here. Some very productive hauls of the trawl were made in the depths of the Arabian sea, the takes including many specimens of deep-sea fishes and crustaceans. Especially worthy of mention among the latter are two new forms of lobster, a great variety of prawns, and some gigantic creatures of the woodlouse tribe, closely allied, if not identical, with the remarkable creature dredged by the United States steamer *Blake* in the Gulf of Florida several years ago.

A curious accident occurred some days ago to a mail train on the Southern Mahratta Railway. When near Belgaum station it was completely blown over by a hurricane. Some of the passengers were slightly injured, but no great damage was done. The line is a metre gauge one.

Solomon, the Jew who is charged with defrauding the Bank of Bengal of 11 lakhs of rupees by means of forged opium passes was on Friday committed for trial on charges of forgery and of issuing a forged document. A similar charge against him is pending at the instance of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, which he is alleged to have defrauded of three lakhs of rupees.

There would seem to have been almost an epidemic of bank frauds lately in Calcutta, as last week a warrant was issued on the application of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia

and China against the cashier of a local branch, who is charged with embezzling over four lakhs of rupees.

### THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

A telegram from Fort Tregar states that hot weather, following the recent rains, has produced a serious outbreak of fever. Over eighty men are in hospital there, and sixty at Lungleh.

The official report of the survey work done during the expedition shows that the surveyors attached to the Chittagong column mapped about 5,000 square miles, and those with the Burma column about as much. It has been proved that the Boinu river, six miles west of Haka, is the main stream of the Koladain.

### BURMA.

RANGOON, MAY 31.

Cattle disease has been very prevalent during the last two years in numerous districts in Upper Burma. The local Government are making considerable advances to enable cultivators to replace the plough cattle lost. Last year they advanced a lakh and a-half, and this year two lakhs have been advanced for that purpose. Veterinary assistants have been despatched to the infected districts. It is feared that unless the disease abates it will seriously interfere with cultivation.

Sir C. Crosthwaite held a numerously-attended durbar on the 29th inst. A large number of police officers and Burmese officials who had distinguished themselves by attacking or resisting dacoits were presented and rewarded with gold chains, swords of honour, guns, medals, and certificates. A Karen villager who received twelve serious sword wounds in an encounter with dacoits and had been almost hacked to pieces received 200 rupees. His face and body presented a ghastly appearance.

The Chin-Lushai field force, under Brigadier-General Symons, failed to capture or obtain the surrender from the Tashons of the Shwegyobyn Prince, an Alompra pretender, who has given much trouble, and has frequently made raid on British territory. The capture of this man was originally declared to be one of the principal objects of the expedition. It is now reported that the Shwegyobyn Prince has again begun to intrigue with the Tashons.

A serious dacoity has occurred at Pyawbwai, a village a short distance from Rangoon. A Burman police inspector was killed and several houses were looted by dacoits. The villagers behaved pluckily, finally driving off the dacoits and killing two of them.

Several surrenders of dacoit gangs are announced.

The Government survey of the oil-bearing country at Yenangyoung continues. Sixteen square miles have already been surveyed. It is estimated that the whole of the oil-bearing country contains seventy square miles. The rice exported up to May 20th amounted to 677,000 tons, against 645,000 tons at the same date last year.

### BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the above company was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Thursday afternoon, Lieutenant-General C. H. Dickens presiding.—The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that in consequence of bad crops, the dividend they proposed to pay was not greatly in excess of that declared at the last meeting. The net earnings for the half-year amounted to about £25,022. This, with sundry receipts and balance brought forward, gave a total of £28,721 to be dealt with. The directors recommended a dividend of £1 6s. 8d. for the half-year, free of Indian, but subject to English income tax. After the payment of this there would remain £351 to be carried forward.—The Revel-gung and Byram Ghat branches, sanctioned at the last meeting, had been put in hand, and the contract with the Secretary of State for working the Tirhoot State Railway had not yet been completed, but they hoped to be in a position to take over that line in the course of a month. They could report no great increase, but as the crops showed signs of improvement he hoped that at their meeting next November they would be enabled to pay a dividend of £2 5s., the same as last year.—Colonel E. L. Marryat, the secretary, gave a highly satisfactory account of his visit to the company's property, and declared that by the exercise of a little more patience they would obtain good results from their investment.—The report, seconded by Mr. D. T. Robertson, was unanimously adopted.

## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

### THE INDIAN ARMY LIST.

(Times of India.)

The Quarterly Indian Army List for the current quarter of the year is a portly, well-printed volume, and a very cursory examination of its pages gives one a fair idea of what a vast and complex machine our Indian army has become. Here within the paper covers of a book numbering 750 pages we have the three armies of India side by side, each with its own Commander-in-Chief, its own army of Staff officers, its own Staff Corps, its own races of soldiers, different in creed, caste, and nationality, not even speaking the same language, yet all wearing the same uniform, fighting under the same colours, and all good and loyal soldiers of Her Majesty the Queen. Truly this Indian army of ours, which had such small beginnings, has grown to be a very mighty and perfect machine, and who shall say that the future lying before it may not be as brilliant and glorious as its past? It is not so very long ago since the forces of England in India were represented by "an ensign and thirty men to do honour to the principal agent," which little band, says Captain Broome, in his history of the rise and progress of the Bengal army, may be looked upon as the nucleus of the present extensive forces. Afterwards, John Company, then in his infancy, sanctioned a reinforcement of "a corporal of approved fidelity and courage, with twenty soldiers," who accompanied Mr. Hodges to Bengal as a special escort. And then, in 1757, Clive raised the first regular regiment in Bengal, with its complement of ten companies, each company with its own colour, its two *tom-tom-wallahs* and one trumpeter, its subedar and three *jemadars*, its five *havildars*, and seventy rank and file. There were three British officers to the regiment—a captain, lieutenant, and ensign—who all acted as field officers, and there was also a Native commandant, also mounted; and one can easily imagine that these original battalions, with their ten sets of colours, their liberal supply of tom-toms and trumpets, and profusion of Native officers, must have made a brave show and no little din, as they marched gaily along to begin those conquests that have not ended yet. What a pity it is that there is no continuous history of the Indian army! Was there ever a story more splendid and varied, more full of great deeds and noble courage? Could there be a more striking monument to the genius and energy of the English race than the Indian army with its long roll of glorious achievements? But the story of these deeds is hidden in many histories, and has to be unearthed from countless memoirs of departed warriors. It is all in fragments, and mighty fragments they are; but they need joining and fitting into one harmonious whole worthy of the subject. One wishes that Sir Henry Yule had done it, soldier and scholar as he was, but he gave us other good work, and we must be content. But where shall we get a fitting history of the Indian army? It would need Carlyle's fire, Macaulay's brilliant grouping, the enthusiasm and local knowledge of Kaye, and the soldierly directness of Orme. When such a historian arises, then will justice be done to the Indian army.

### THE REGISTRATION OF THE INLAND TRADE OF INDIA.

(Madras Times.)

After many years of patient study, and after conducting a series of more or less successful experiments, the Government of India appears to have arrived at statistics which are considered to afford the means of reviewing India's inland trade with a fair degree of accuracy. For several years past annual returns have been published of India's foreign trade by sea and land. Not only have very valuable statistics been carefully and concisely placed on record, but each year has been the subject of a special "review," in which much light has been thrown upon the true meaning of proverbially misleading figures. These reports and reviews, however, do not touch upon India's inland trade; they do not show the extent of inter-presidential trade, nor of the trade between British possessions and Native States. Thus, an important gap has been left in official statistics, and this the Government has long been trying to fill. Sixteen years ago the Secretary of State for India insisted that information should be systematically collected regarding the inland trade of the country, but it is only now that the Government of India is able to say that a scheme has been elaborated which is likely to allow of the registration of internal traffic along the principal lines of communication. This registration is supplementary to the returns of foreign trade; it traces exports to the source of production, and imports to the localities where they are consumed; it also exhibits the extent to which provinces supply each others' needs. Thus, valuable light is thrown upon such statistics as are already available regarding the area,



population and populace of various districts, and, as the Government asserts, "the inland trade returns supply one important means of tracing the economic condition and progress of the several territorial divisions of the Indian Empire, and enable those interested to gauge the trading capacity of each." After trying what are known as the Town and Boundary systems of registration, involving the establishment of a cordon of registering posts round towns or along certain boundaries, the authorities eventually arranged what is termed the Railway system, whereby each of the principal Railway Audit offices tabulates the traffic delivered to consignees on its own line, or passing over this for delivery on minor lines.

Particulars of this system have now been placed before us, and we give a brief sketch of the plan adopted. The entire network of railway communications is divided into blocks corresponding for the most part with Provincial boundaries. In each block the incoming and outgoing trade are registered, so that what appears as outgoing in one must be represented by some incoming figures in another, or others. The three principal offices are located at Jamulpur, Bombay and Lahore. Quarterly returns are supplied by each registering office to the Provincial Government offices, which deal with the subject of inland trade. In the Imperial return, to obviate the appearance of each figure twice, that is in both incoming and outgoing statistics, a simple arrangement of the heading is made, whereby read horizontally, the figures mean exports, and vertically imports. This leaves the total of both heads—imports and export—to be obtained by doubling the sum of the grand total. The chief seaports, it may be noted, are separate "blocks," with the exception that all the seaports of the Madras coast touched by railways are treated as one block under the name of Madras seaports. This includes Madras, Negapatam, Tuticorin and Calicut, as well as the French port of Pondicherry. It is on railway traffic that Government lays the most stress. The trade by road it considers hardly of sufficient general importance anywhere to require permanent registration, but, nevertheless, some steps are taken to register the trade along particular routes, regarding which information may be required in connection with the extension of roads or railways, or for other purposes. The river trade is also daily watched, and, where important, is amalgamated with that by rail in the Imperial returns. It is not claimed that the system is perfect, for in such matters only approximate figures can possibly be arrived at. Weights are carefully ascertained, and then, an allowance being made for packing, values are estimated as closely as possible. In this direction accuracy will become more easy of attainment as time and experience lend their aid. For the present, the Government appears to have arrived at a practicable and fairly satisfactory system; and there seems no reason to doubt that this does, as is thought by those who have the management of it, produce figures which are "fairly representative of the inland traffic as a whole." The mechanism is a little complicated, but the care now taken to arrive at tolerably accurate trade statistics shows that the Government keeps the commercial and agricultural development of the country well in mind. It is not neglecting this branch of its important duties, and time should prove the wisdom of the care it has bestowed upon this particular branch.

#### FOUND SOBER: MADE DRUNK.

(Mandalay Herald.)

It is the habit of Exeter Hall screamers, and the members of the philanthropic firm of Messrs. Caine and Company, to harrow sensitive humanity at home with asserting that we came to India and found it a sober country, and have made it drunken. Due to some such absurdity, a liquor prohibition is rigidly enforced (on paper) in Upper Burma, by which no one is allowed to sell liquor in any form or shape to Upper Burmans. It is known that Sir Charles Crosthwaite, with his usual hard-headed common sense, has tried to remove the incapable prohibition, but he has been over-ruled by the Secretary of State for India, who appears to know more of the "pros" and "cons" of the subject, without an atom of personal or intimate knowledge on the point, than the Chief Commissioner, who does.

A correspondent with the headquarters of the Southern Burma column of the Chin-Lushai expedition contributes intelligence to a contemporary on the knowledge of liquor among the Chins, which probably with somewhat disturb the equanimity and altogether derange the assertions of those goody-goody intermeddlers, who attribute the taste for intoxicants among our "primitive savages" (!) to the official greed for revenue from the liquor traffic. In writing of the Chins this correspondent says:—

"The people themselves are not an interesting lot: most of them possess a low type of countenance. They are very treacherous and dishonest, dirty in their persons, and terribly addicted to drink. Of their manners and customs it is difficult

to gather anything more than has already been published in Blue-books. They have no religion, but believe in spirits. Their marriages are arranged by the parties simply agreeing thereto, and certain presents of mythun or goats being forthcoming from the bride's relatives. They bury their dead in the usual way, finishing up the ceremony by firing off guns in an erratic manner, and drinking. The women do all the daily work, fetch water, hew wood, and help in the fields, as well as the spinning and cooking at home. They smoke all day curious-shaped wooden pipes, in which the nicotine is collected. This liquor is transferred to small flasks and drunk by the men. It is thus the duty of the wife to keep her lord supplied with this obnoxious narcotic which the brutes sip continually." The correspondent also explains how an intoxicating drink is made without the aid of a still:—"There was considerable bustle in the interior of the house, and presently a huge *ghurrah* or vessel was carried out by two Chins and placed in front of the house. Several vessels of water were then produced, and poured into this large *ghurrah*, and last of all a syphon tube was adjusted. This we soon learned was wine, or more correctly perhaps, beer, for our special benefit, which these folk make at home, and which is produced on great occasions. This liquor is made from Indian corn and an inferior sort of rice called 'sat,' which they place together in a large vessel, and soak at first with warm water, allowing it to stand about a month, during which time fermentation takes place. When wanted for use, water is added, and a strong, muddy, beer-like liquor is drawn off by means of a syphon. On the occasion referred to above, cups of this concoction were handed round, and all asked to partake of it. A small quantity went a long way with the General and his party, so that plenty remained for our hosts and for the retainers who followed in the General's train: the consequence was that the remainder of the evening was spent in conviviality, and next morning all the guides, interpreters, and slaves were not forthcoming as early as usual."

"Liqueur Nicotine," pure and unadulterated, will be admitted, we think, even by the most frantic total abstainer to be a very much worse tippie than "Liqueur Benedictine," and Chin home brewed—a crude fermented decoction of Indian corn or inferior rice—to Younger's foaming beverages from hops. But such is the irony of fate. While the health-giving and often necessary wines, spirits and beer, manufactured with all the safeguards to health by modern science, are being bellowed at as the liquid demon of ruin to such people as those inhabiting our Indian Empire, the people are left to sip nicotine and drink the fermented abominations from Indian corn, rice, and the barks of trees, to satisfy an appetite that exists in spite of the ruin to health and life these poisonous decoctions must bring in their train.

#### THE MADRAS ARMY.

(Indian Daily News.)

The *Madras Mail* continues to denounce the impolicy, as the paper considers it, of the order to disband three regiments of Madras Native Infantry which is now being carried out. The effect of allowing men of the disbanded battalions to volunteer for service in the remaining Madras infantry regiments is said to be that "each surviving regiment will be reminded by the arrival of transferred Sepoys of the fate of the disbanded regiments, and think of a similar fate impending in other corps." Generally our contemporary regards the disbandments as "a grave strategic error," and declares that "no better method of taking heart out of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of what remains of the Coast Army could be devised." This sort of criticism seems to us to cut more ways than one. As regards the policy of drafting the disbanded Sepoys who are willing to volunteer for further service into the remaining regiments we have the fact admitted that these regiments are below their strength. That being so it may be accepted, we should think, as *prima facie* desirable that the gaps in their ranks should be filled by trained men—such men being available—rather than by raw recruits, even if the latter could be readily obtained, and it would appear they cannot. Any feeling of disappointment and apprehension consequent upon the disbandment would be increased rather than diminished, one may reasonably suppose, if the whole of the men were turned loose to seek fresh employment where and how they could, instead of being offered the chance of further service. If the remaining regiments are really constituted of such material as our contemporary represents—so ready and liable to become disaffected and discontented, the fact might be cited to support an argument for an extension of the policy of disbandment more appropriately than in condemnation of what has already been done in that direction. We are aware, of course, that the *Mail* condemns the whole policy, and insists that a better and wiser plan would be to set about improving the Madras Army instead of wiping it out by disbandment. The present plan of dealing with the subject, we are told,

'amounts neither more nor less to a great affront to what has been in its day a very fine, useful army, and which might, if adequately paid, officered, and pensioned, be again made a valuable force.' Thus it is admitted by its friends and champions that the Madras Army cannot be regarded as in a satisfactory condition, and that there was need for something to be done. In estimating the value of the scheme of reform which has recommended itself to the Government of India, it is as well to bear in mind the fact that the chief adviser of the Government on such matters just now—the present Commander-in-Chief in India—is an authority whose special knowledge of the Madras Army, as well as his general experience and capacity, should suggest great confidence in his judgment. It is so unlikely as to border on the impossible that any amount of adverse criticism such as the *Mail* indulges in will influence the Government to alter a decision deliberately arrived at, and already given effect to; and as regards the future, it would probably be more wholesome and useful for "what remains of the Coast Army" to impress upon officers and men the prime necessity for accepting the lesson as an incentive to improvement, than to foster a weak feeling of soreness and sense of injustice, tending to cripple effort and injure the reputation of the Madras as a soldier beyond the hope of recovery.

#### CEYLON TEA IN RUSSIA.

(*Ceylon Observer.*)

We are not so sure that the wiser course for the Tea Fund Committee—or special Sub-Committee—will be to subsidise an agent to visit Russia itself, in place of sending one with samples to claim the attention of the Russian tea buyers at the China ports. We can quite see how the difference in estimated outlay—Rs. 2,000 against Rs. 4,000—affected the latter proposal, and we may be inclined to agree that the latter amount was rather too much to venture on the China experiment. But it does not follow that visiting Russia will do much good. For one thing, it has been done to some extent already, without much result. We know of one or two gentlemen who have tried to introduce Ceylon tea in this way—in one case a Swede, long resident in Russia, speaking both English and Russian languages well, tried to do business with tea dealers in Moscow. But he found the trade a close monopoly, and that great jealousy was at once aroused by any fresh intruders, and that his samples, however good, scarcely received any attention simply because they had not come in the regular course of trade. Indeed, many of his samples were never allowed to pass through the Custom House at all.

On the other hand, our object in trying to get at the Russian buyers in China would just be to allay any such feeling of jealousy or intrusion. The Ceylon agent would say:—"We want you to examine our teas and to come and buy for your constituents in the Colombo, as well as, or instead of, the China market." However, to send a special agent simply on such a trip may rightly be regarded as too expensive in view of uncertainty of result. But what is to hinder the Tea Committee drawing up a circular letter for the Russian buyers, inviting them to visit the Colombo tea market either on their way out or home, and accompanying such letter in each case by a small box of samples of our finest teas? The names and addresses of the principal buyers can, we suppose, be got—the agent of the Russian Volunteer Fleet may be able to help—and the course now proposed has, at least, the recommendation of being very inexpensive.

#### THE BOMBAY AND PERSIAN TRADE.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

That Bombay, and not London, must be the headquarters of any great trade with Persia is self-evident. Even without the traditional connection with Persia maintained by the enterprising Parsee community with their co-religionists in Iran, the geographical position of Bombay must give this city the virtual monopoly of the trade which may be created in the Provinces to which the Karun will give access. This is an additional reason for entrusting to the Indian Government the direct control of the diplomatic relations with Persia. Everyone realises how fatuous it would have been to accredit a minister from London to the friendly Prince who rules in Cabul. And yet it can scarcely be contended that Persian politics and Persian trade are less directly matters of Indian interest than the politics of Afghanistan, which are watched and controlled, not from London, but from Simla. The present arrangement is not more against policy than against tradition. In the early half of the century Persian affairs were regarded as coming peculiarly within the cognisance of the Government of India, and it was to Persia that Lord Wellesley looked when, fearing a new Afghan invasion, he sought for an ally who could keep the Ameer in check in case it were necessary. It was not in London, but in India, that the policy was devised and carried

out of despatching Sir John Malcolm to Teheran to negotiate a treaty of offence and defence with the Shah against the then ruler of Cabul. In Lord Minto's time Persia was just as much deemed to be within the range of the foreign policy of the Government of India. It is true that Sir Harford Jones's Embassy was despatched from London, but the Peace of Tilsit had unexpectedly detached Russia from England, the Ambassador's route *via* St. Petersburg was deemed dangerous, and the Governor-General of India felt that he was in no wise deterred by Sir Harford Jones's mission from once more sending Sir John Malcolm to Teheran. "The growing necessity of the case in Asia" was urged by Lord Minto as a sufficient reason for sending Sir John Malcolm from India, even though it was known at the time that an ambassador was on his way from the Court of St. James's. The fact that it was mainly in honour of Sir John Malcolm, the Envoy of the Indian Government, that the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun was instituted, shows how strong was the influence that was exerted in Persia from the Indian side in the old days. Even now the semi-consular appointments in the Persian Gulf and the regions thereabout—the Residencies at Bushire, at Bussorah, at Muscat, and at Bagdad—are held by Indian political officers and detachments from Indian regiments are posted there. The Foreign Office treats Persia, in theory, as within its own jurisdiction, but it does not supply these posts from its Consular staff. All that Mr. Curzon asks, therefore, is that the British representation in those parts should be put upon a logical basis; that the predominating interests of India in Persia should be recognised more completely, and that we should go back to the tradition of the old days, when British influence at Teheran was a reality, because it was exercised by the Government which is most directly concerned in the policy of Persia, and whose agents are best fitted for watching and advising upon it.

#### SANDHURST IN INDIA.

(*Pioneer.*)

It is the influence of considerations such as these which has kept back the military authorities hitherto from doing anything to provide a place in the Service for the young men of the upper classes, whose exclusion from their hereditary profession of arms has long been a recognised blot upon our administration. But just as the way seemed to be more than ever blocked, the increasing demands upon the professional training and capacity of a military officer putting the position every year more out of reach of the Native gentleman, the movement for reorganising the forces of the Native States opens a new door to such aspirations, and seems as if it must create a demand for the services of the Native gentlemen who will take the trouble to qualify themselves for the profession. In this direction probably lies the sphere of the Indian Sandhurst. But as for the Native officer, as we know him, what scope is there for improving his position and imparting to his capabilities the stimulus of ambition and hope? There are those who point to his defects, and hold that he cannot be trusted with higher powers than he now possesses: but this is surely a curiously erratic argument. The defects of Native officers are the results of their position. While they are confined to wholly subordinate positions they cannot be expected to develop the qualities of command, and the sense of responsibility. At any rate, let them be tried before pronouncing them hopeless. And of all the machinery for putting the experiment in practice none seems to be so favourable as the scheme which has been often mooted, and which we believe was favoured by the Government of India, of creating two or three battalions which should be entirely commanded by Native officers. By this means the difficulties that must beset any amalgamation of British and Native officers on the same terms are avoided, and the latter would have the best possible chance of proving what they were worth. At the same time, promotion into these battalions would hold out a prospect of advancement to the Native commissioned ranks all through the Army. So strong are the arguments in favour of the scheme that we should probably have seen it in force before this but for the consideration of expense. It was too expensive a matter in these days to break up an existing battalion, or create a new one, for the sake of an experiment, however promising. Now, however, the case is altered. There are new corps being made up in Burma, and a large levy is being raised for trans-frontier service in Zhob. Either of these places seems to offer the desired opportunity. Is it too late to ask whether means cannot be taken to profit by the occasion to give a fair chance to an experiment so full of importance to the welfare and progress of the Native Army?

#### TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

(*Madras Mail.*)

It has of late been widely stated that Temperance is largely on the increase among British troops in India owing chiefly to the introduction of regimental institutes, which provide for

soldiers other and less innocuous methods of spending the long hours between the evening parade and the roll call than imbibing large quantities of rum and beer in the regimental canteen. The assumption that the principles of moderation in drinking are more generally prevalent than in former years appears, however, to be based on the opinions of a few individual officers, whose observations have led them to believe that in their own particular corps the consumption of malt liquor and spirits, particularly the latter, has very much decreased. This may be the case, but it does not follow from this that the improvement is so general throughout the Army as is assumed. Indeed, the statistics available for testing the truth of this assumption do not, unfortunately, bear out the theory that soldiers are more temperate than formerly. The most reliable method of ascertaining the actual progress made in this direction is by taking the value of rum and malt liquor sold to the troops by the Commissariat Department during the last three years. In Bengal malt liquor to the value of 26½ lakhs was issued to the troops in 1887-88; in the following year the value rose to 27 lakhs, and in the year just completed to 28 lakhs, or an increased consumption during the latter year to the value of 1½ lakhs of rupees. To partly compensate for this, there has been a slight decrease in the consumption of rum. In 1887-88 the value of the rum issued to troops in Bengal was Rs. 1,67,000, which fell to Rs. 1,40,000 in the following year, and rose to Rs. 1,60,000 in 1889-90. The improvement is therefore represented by a smaller consumption to the value of Rs. 7,000 only amongst nearly 45,000 soldiers. In Madras, the value of the malt liquor supplied during the three years was 8½ lakhs in 1887-88, 8 lakhs in the following year, and 7½ lakhs in 1889-90; or a falling-off in the value of the quantity sold to the extent of 1½ lakhs, owing probably to the employment of Madras troops in Burma. The value of the rum supplied during the same period was Rs. 85,000 in 1887-88, Rs. 70,000 in the year following, and only Rs. 55,000 in 1889-90, representing a decrease in consumption of about 35 per cent. In Bombay, the consumption of both malt liquor and rum was slightly higher in 1889-90 than in either of the two preceding years, the value of the malt liquor supplied being 8½ lakhs in 1887-88, and Rs. 8,60,000 in 1889-90, and of rum Rs. 38,000 in the former year, and Rs. 40,000 in the latter. If we take the whole of India we find that the expenditure on malt liquor during last year was Rs. 1,000 more than in 1887-88, and that on rum Rs. 35,000 less, the latter being almost entirely due to the decrease in the consumption of rum in this Presidency. In Bengal, the average annual expenditure per man of the established strength is Rs. 63 on malt liquor and Rs. 3½ on rum; in Madras, Rs. 55 on malt liquor and Rs. 4 on rum; in Bombay Rs. 70 on malt liquor and Rs. 4 on rum. The actual average expenditure per man is probably slightly higher, as the establishment is rarely up to its full strength. Although the figures given do not show that considerable decrease in the consumption of malt liquor and spirits by the troops in India which is supposed to be taking place, still they do not indicate that intemperance is generally prevalent in the army.

## BENGAL.

(May 14.)

THE news from the Dacca Koddahs is extremely satisfactory. Mr. Savi has captured no fewer than 247 elephants in his last expedition.

MEASURES are at present being taken by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta for the establishment of a Bishopric at Lucknow; but unless the new diocese is willing to subscribe an endowment of Rs. 800 a month, the Bishopric cannot be founded.

THE idea of having a Civil Service Cup Race in the autumn in view to anticipate the Calcutta Pony Races has been abandoned. The terms of the race have however, been altered. The changes are that it will be open to country-breds of 14 hands and other classes 13-3 and under, while English and Australian ponies will carry 4lbs. extra on the allotted weight; previous winners of the Cup to carry 7lbs., in addition to other penalties.

THE *Calcutta Gazette* contains the following notification:—"It is with deep regret that the Lieutenant-Governor has to announce the death, on the 2nd of May, of Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, C.I.E., who had just returned from England to take up the post of officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. By his death, at the early age of forty, the Government have lost an officer of distinguished merit and ability, and one who, from an early stage of his career, had given proofs of high administrative capacity. Mr. Macaulay had been associated for many years with the administration of Bengal, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to place on record his high sense of Mr. Macaulay's services, and his keen regret at his untimely death."

A DARJEELING correspondent writes to a contemporary:—"The Amban, Mr. Chi, General Chang, and their suite all left

Darjeeling for Lhasa at midday on Saturday last (3rd), accompanied by Mr. Macartney, the interpreter, who goes with them as far as the frontier. Mr. Paul follows them shortly, probably on Tuesday or Wednesday (7th). Before they left there was a sort of formal reception and leave-taking in the theatre at Jellapahar. All the beauty and fashion of the station was there, and plenty of champagne flowing. The troops were all turned out, and lined the road from the guard-room down the hill up to the theatre. The battery fired salutes just as the Chinamen were all mounting their mules, and the effect can better be imagined than described. Mr. Ludlow leaves this definitely on Tuesday, the 6th, for Calcutta, *en route* for Pekin, bearing with him the treaty for the Emperor's approval.

ENGINEERS engaged on the East Coast Railway Survey seem to have a pleasant time of it, judging from a letter sent to a contemporary from Waltair. The correspondent describes the attractions of this favoured spot as superior to those of Darjeeling, especially for those suffering from liver diseases peculiar to Bengal. With excusable rapture, says the *Englishman*, he writes:—"We get all the dainties of the sea, fresh and cheap—oysters, crabs, prawns, pomfrets, &c., and last, but not least, a real fresh cool seabreeze day and night. Houses right on the sea need neither *punkahs* nor mosquito nets." If the picture is not to a large extent imaginary, there ought to be a site on the East Coast for another temporary home for the itinerant Government of India. A maritime capital might be utilised on the way from Calcutta to Simla, and perhaps some day the Government might shrink from the journey into space, and settle down quietly in its cottage by the sea.

In a letter addressed to the Government of India the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have drawn forcible attention to the delay which not unfrequently takes place in consulting the Chamber and other public bodies on measures which the Government is about to introduce. At present the practice is not to call for outside opinions until suggestions for amending existing laws, or enacting new ones, have assumed a definite form, as Bills actually or about to be introduced into the Legislative Councils. This system, the Chamber say, is open to two objections. The "statement of objects and reasons" is too meagre to sufficiently explain what has induced Government to cause the Bill to be prepared, and the Government by putting forward a Bill is often in a position from which it finds it difficult to retire. In the opinion of the Committee these disadvantages might be greatly lessened if all proposals for alteration, at least in mercantile laws, were submitted when received by Government to those who would be affected by them for their opinion. Men immersed in business find it difficult to follow with minute care the technical terminology of a proposal ready for legislation. The same arguments apply with greater force to rules which, under the sanction of the law, the Government is in many instances left to frame as the machinery for working a particular law.

## MADRAS.

(May 14.)

M. LE JEMBLE, Procureur-General, French Indian Colonies, died at Pondicherry on the evening of the 7th. He had been suffering from a severe fever, which apparently affected his brain. On the evening of his death he fell downstairs, fracturing his arm. He was removed to hospital, where he succumbed. He was in his forty-sixth year.

At the High Court of Saigon, judgment in the suit brought by Mr. Derry, railway contractor, against the Secretary of State, for over eight lakhs, was given in favour of the defendant. Plaintiff has to bear the costs. It is believed that Mr. Derry intends to appeal.

Subscriptions are being invited at Madras on account and on behalf of the survivors of the Charge of the Light Brigade, several of whom, as reported last mail, are in a destitute condition.

It is believed that the acting appointment of Consulting Engineer for Railways in Madras, which was vacant by Colonel Smith's absence on leave, will be filled by Lieutenant-Colonel Gracey, Superintending Engineer, Villapuram-Guntakul State Railway, who will hold the appointment until the return of Major Coaker from leave.

CAPTAIN BADDELEY, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, who has just recovered from a severe attack of influenza, proceeds home on the 25th instant on three months' privilege leave.

THE system, so beneficial to agriculturists in other parts of India, of payment of land revenue by postal money orders, is to be tried in four districts of the Madras Presidency, whose collectors are to report on its working after one year. The local Postmaster-General has framed rules and forms which the Board of Revenue has approved.

THE revenue returns in the Madras Presidency for the eight months ending with February are very satisfactory, consider-

ing the partial failure of the crops in certain districts. There is a total increase, compared with the previous year, of eleven lakhs of rupees, excluding the taxes on salt and spirituous liquors, and of this amount seven lakhs are credited to cesses and land revenue.

MR. SANDERSON, Superintendent of Government Kheddah Operations in Mysore, arrived in Madras on the 6th inst., with eighteen tuskers, purchased in Burma for utilisation in the operations in Mysore. There was a great crowd on the beach to see the landing of the elephants. This is the largest import of elephants for some years. The animals are in splendid condition.

MINING operations at the Kolar Gold Field were greatly interfered with last month by the prevalence of influenza among the miners. A large number of coolies yielded to panic, and returned to their homes in Malabar and elsewhere, and of those who remained on the field a large proportion were incapacitated from work for several days, and many of them are not yet convalescent. There was also much sickness among the English and Italians. The month was thus in some respects the worst that has been experienced since mining operations were commenced by the companies now on the field. Heavy rain has lately fallen, and materially reduced the temperature, which ranged very high during the greater part of last month, and the general position of affairs is now improving, so it is hoped that the coolies who took to flight will soon return.

### BOMBAY.

(May 16.)

MR. J. MACPHERSON, B.A., barrister-at-law, acts as Advocate-General during the absence of the Hon. F. L. Latham.

MR. N. R. OLIVER, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue and Assistant British Delegate for the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, is allowed leave on medical certificate for one year.

MR. M. C. LECKIE is appointed to act as First Class Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue, Goa Range, and Assistant to the British Delegate for the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, during the absence of Mr. N. R. Oliver.

ON the recommendation of a Medical Board, Colonel T. Walker, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, is permitted to proceed to England on furlough, in anticipation of furlough to be granted him by Government.

MR. VURJEEWANDAS MADHAVDAS has set apart a lakh of rupees for the purpose of building a sanatorium for the use of the members of his community. The sanatorium, the foundation-stone of which was laid on Saturday last on a hill at Sion, will be named after Mr. Runchordas, the deceased son of Mr. Vurjeevandas.

THE following is the summary of the Bombay Presidency season report for the past week:—Rain in parts of Kurrachee, Shikarpore, Upper Sind Frontier, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara. Standing crops good. Harvesting of late crops completed in most districts, progressing in others. Preparations for next season's crop continue generally. Fodder scarce in one taluka of Nassik, Poona, and Dharwar; water scarce in four talukas of Nassik, and one of Dharwar. Agricultural stock good except in Nassik, and one taluka of Hyderabad.

A PLEASANT gathering took place in the Byculla Press a few days back, the occasion being the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. J. T. Lewis, one of the assistant managers, and one well known to authors in Bombay, who went home by Friday's mail steamer on sick leave after nearly ten years' close service in the Press. The address, which was written in English and Sanskrit (the verses in the latter part being ably recited by one of the learned Shastris of the Press), having been delivered, a handsome goblet, bearing the inscription, "Presented to J. T. Lewis as a token of esteem by his fellow-workmen," was given to him. Both Mr. Taylor, the Superintendent, and Mr. Poole, the Assistant Superintendent, were present. The former made a very happy speech, and spoke in terms of high commendation of the recipient of the honours of the day, and hoped he would soon return restored to health. Next came the agreeable duty of drinking healths, followed by the pretty Indian custom of flower decoration, and the distribution of *attar* and *pan*, and the company, after expressing their good wishes to Mr. Lewis, dispersed, first giving three hearty cheers for Mr. Taylor, the Superintendent of the Press.

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAUB.

(May 14.)

SIR ROBERT HUME, the genial General who is still well remembered at Allahabad and Lahore, intends returning to this country to take up his residence, probably at Mussoorie.

THERE appears to be some chance at last of the Artesian well at Lucknow proving a success. Some 1,300 feet have

been dug out, and water can now be thrown up within six feet of mother earth. It is hoped that another 100 feet of digging will make the undertaking a *fait accompli*.

MR. WAY, Agent of the Kalka-Umballa Railway, has just returned from Simla to Kalka. Definite arrangements for an extension of the line to Simla may be shortly expected. The proposed line will most likely be a two-foot six-inch gauge, and will not interfere with the present cart road, and will probably include half a mile of tunnels.

MR. YOUNGHUSBAND, the Engineer who is looking after the Simla Water Works, has completed an examination of the springs as far as Narkanda, but except for a supply which exists at one point some 600 feet below the level of the present pipes, and which might be utilised by means of pumps, apparently there is not much prospect of increasing the present supply from new sources.

THE Alliance Bank of Simla has a good balance-sheet to show for the last half of 1889. After paying a bonus of Rs. 9,192 to the staff, there remained a net profit of Rs. 68,947. Rs. 30,000 of this was used in declaring a dividend of 12 per cent. Rs. 20,000 was added to the Reserve Fund, raising it to Rs. 3,30,000. Rs. 10,000 was added to the doubtful debt fund, and the balance carried forward to the next account.

LAST year there was a general invasion of locusts throughout Northern India, and in Rajpootana and Sind especially their ravages wrought considerable havoc among the standing crops. Though, however, the locusts have thus an evil repute among the cultivators, little has hitherto been done to mark their characteristics and record the history of their various inroads. With a view to remedying this defect, says the *Pioneer*, two short preliminary notes are now being circulated by Mr. Cotes, who has charge of the Entomological Section of the Indian Museum, giving all the chief points that are already known about the pests, in the hope that residents in different parts of the country will come forward to supplement this information from their personal observations. In this way Mr. Cotes hopes to be able to supply a tolerably complete and detailed account of the various species which have at various times invaded India. The result is likely to be a monograph as interesting as it will be useful.

### BURMA.

(May 10.)

A Rangoon correspondent states that a Burman is building a Roman Catholic Cathedral at Mandalay, which promises to be the finest ecclesiastical edifice in Burma. This is certainly a new departure, and deserves to be recorded as a remarkable result of missionary enterprise in the land of Buddhist worship.

The Rangoon authorities have received information from Lieutenant Daly, Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, that the Thebaw Tsawbwa has withdrawn his previous resignation, and will continue to administer his State as long as his two sons are in England.

Papers received by the last mail from Rangoon record the death of Dr. Forchhammer, who was regarded as one of the most scholarly men the province had ever seen. As Professor of Pali in the Government College his duties were faithfully performed, but the work in which he most delighted was that in connection with his appointment as Government Archaeologist. In spite of ill-health, he explored Pegu, Sittang, Kyaikto, Arracan, Pagan, and other districts, and the Government Press is at present engaged in publishing the valuable results of his investigations.

A RANGOON telegram, dated May 5, to a contemporary states:—"The Fenn cross-suits for divorce are down for early hearing in the Recorder's Court. Meantime Mrs. Fenn's counsel has applied for a Commission to examine in Bombay Captain Campbell, her brother-in-law, and Captain Hext, with a view to the production of certain correspondence. The opposing counsel obtained a postponement for a week, alleging that the matters have no bearing on the case. The case will be heard *in camera*. Rangoon has two divorce cases just now. While that mentioned in the above telegram concerns parties connected with the Indian Marine, the petitioner and co-respondent in the other are members of the Rangoon harbour and pilot service."

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—There was a further reduction on Saturday of 1-16 in Mysore, Ooregum, and Nundydroog Shares, and of 1s. in Champion Reef. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5 7-16 to 5 9-16, Nundydroog 1½ to 2, Indian Consolidated 1s. to 1s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (New) 8s. 6d. to 9s., Ooregum Ordinary 2 to 2½, ditto Preference 1½ to 1¾, Devala-Moyar 2s. 6d. to 3s., Nine Reefs New (11s. paid) 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 8s. 6d. to 9s., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., South-East Mysore 1s. to 1s. 3d., Indian Glenrock 6d. to 1s., Gold Fields of Mysore 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. 6d. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s.



## OBITUARY.

—O—

**MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM ILBERT BIRDWOOD, R.E., Madras,** and J.P., whose death, in the 82nd year of his age, has just been announced, was one of the oldest surviving officers of the late East India Company, on their Madras establishment. He was the son of the Rev. William Ilbert Birdwood, and was born at Slapton Vicarage, South Devon, on June 22nd, 1808. He was entered at Addiscombe in 1825, and was appointed to the Madras Engineers on January 9th, 1827, and after passing through the grades of assistant civil engineer and civil engineer in various divisions of the Madras Presidency was, on March 14th, 1840, appointed to the corps of Madras Sappers and Miners attached to the Chinese Expeditionary Force of 1840-41. He served with them at the capture of Chusan, July 5th, 1840; at the bombardment and capture of the Bogue Forts, February 26th, 1841; at the action of the "First Bar," February 27th; at the destruction of the forts and batteries at and above Whampoa, and at the action of Canton, May 25th; at the capture of Amoy, August 26th and 27th; at the recapture of Chusan, October 1st, 1841; and was with the British army until the close of the war under the walls of Nanking, receiving the medal for China. On returning to Madras he served as superintending engineer in different circles of the Presidency; and was finally appointed chief engineer and secretary to the Government of Madras in the Public Works Department, which office he held at the time of his retirement, September 1st, 1863, from which date he resided at Woodcot, Salcombe, South Devon, where he died on the 27th ult.

**GENERAL FREDERIC BRINE,** late of the Royal Engineers, who died on Friday last, at his residence, 31, Thurloe-place, South Kensington, at the age of 60, was the son of Major Brine, late of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, of Claremount, Sidmouth, and was born in June, 1829, entering the Army in October, 1847. He received his lieutenant's commission in November, 1850, and served as a volunteer in the Crimean campaign from the 5th of July, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and the battle of the Tchernaya. For his services he received the medal with clasp, as well as the Turkish medal. He was also present with Colonel Neale, Her Majesty's Minister, in the flagship *Euryalus* at the naval engagement under Vice-Admiral Kuper off Japan, including the attacks on the shore batteries on the 15th and 16th of August, 1863. For his conspicuous services during the Chinese engagements he was thanked in despatches, breveted a major, and created a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. He reached the rank of a colonel in April, 1873, retiring in May, 1884, with the rank of major-general. The deceased officer married, in 1854, Susan, only surviving child of Major Lecky, late of the 20th Light Dragoons, of Milton Lodge, county Londonderry. The funeral is appointed to take place to-morrow. He was to have presided at the annual dinner of the Balloon Society on Saturday. He had received the society's gold medal for crossing the Channel.

## QUACKERY AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Writing on the subject of unqualified medical practitioners in India, and the danger which surrounds their ignorant treatment of serious ailments, the *Calcutta Medical Record* says:—The unrestricted system of quackery that prevails everywhere is a public calamity. The most lamentable cases occur every now and again of culpable maltreatment of unfortunate persons at the hands of pretenders who pass with their victims as duly qualified practitioners. Calcutta and most cities in India are literally overrun with quacks. Every form of charlatanry is rampant. Side by side with this hydra there are no less than 400 qualified physicians and surgeons in Calcutta. The bulk of these have been educated in the colleges founded by the Government. The State has laid down rules and regulations for the course of study in these institutions. It appoints its own teachers. It demands and receives certain fees from students, whom it invites and encourages to place themselves freely into its hands to undergo a long, tedious, expensive, and perfect course of training in the science and art of medicine. The State demands and receives fees for the examinations it has ordained as a distinctive evidence of fitness to practise the calling of a physician. The State virtually does all in its power to make these men believe in the honesty and integrity of its intentions to provide them with a passport to earn a living; but it withholds its protection from such passports, and thus practically nullifies all its promises, crushes the hopes, and damns the prospects of those whom it has deluded into crediting its diplomas

as being worth something, when in reality they are worth nothing, since the holder of a State Diploma has no better position before the public nor in the eyes of the State than the man who practises medicine without a diploma. The State actually declines to acknowledge the certificates of these men in the case of its officers and servants who may elect to be treated at their hands in times of illness. Herein is a huge deception and fraud which the State is annually perpetrating. It would be better (till the State places a proper value and a protective safeguard on its Medical Diplomas) to close our medical colleges rather than to let our students learn when it is too late that they have wasted their time, money, and vital energy in obtaining a State Diploma, only to awaken to a knowledge that this document, bearing the seal of the Government University and the signature of the Director of Public Instruction, is of no more value to them than to earn an honest livelihood than the dangerous and fatal ignorance of the quack whose practices the Government not only ignores but tolerates. Such is the verdict against the Government, and the serious indictment laid at its doors ought to awaken it to a sense of its duty and enforce upon it the moral necessity, aside from the great public demand there is for legislative interference, for the suppression of quackery and the recognition of the legitimate rights and privileges of qualified physicians and surgeons.

## MEASURING A TIGER.

There are two ways of measuring the length of this beast of the forest. One is the naturalist's way, and the other the sportsman's. A naturalist, in his measurement, discards the tail or measures it separately; but a sportsman would take in head, trunk, tail and all, and the longer the tail the more would his heart expand. And the sportsman has yet another resource, or rather a series of resources, to make his tiger look longer and the figure in his note-book appear more decent. The naturalist proceeds directly to measure his tigers in a straight line, but the sportsman delights to follow the bends, the sinuosities and the curves presented by the head, the neck, the back, and the tail of his prey, and lovingly and lingeringly measures it along those lines. Further, the suppleness of the body of the feline race is well-known. In the attempt to get a natural attitude, neither contracted nor elongated, in the case of a cat when taking its length, it is quite easy to make it an inch too long or an inch too short. What means an inch in a domestic cat means a foot or more in a royal tiger. Besides, sportsmen do not always measure the animal on the spot where it has fallen, but employ a fitting occasion for the purpose. In the meantime the tiger is brought to camp, stretched, as is perhaps the case, across an elephant's back; and the elephant's back acts as a wonderful stretcher of a tiger's carcass. Again, other sportsmen are in the habit of measuring not the carcass of the animal, but its skin, after it has come from the cleaning and stretching process. Further there is the danger of not jotting down the measurement of the tiger immediately in a note-book, but trusting to memory for entering the figure on a convenient occasion. In the interim the memory becomes treacherous, and the measurement acquires elasticity. These are some of the causes which, perhaps, explain the disparity apparent in the measurements made of a "full-grown" Bengal tiger by the cold, calculating naturalist, and the hot-blooded sportsman. Thus the maximum length of a "full-grown" Bengal varies from the 10 feet 4 inches of the one to the 13 feet, 15 feet, and event 18 feet and a few inches of the other.

## THE FENN DIVORCE CASE.

On Friday, 2nd May, before Mr. W. F. Agnew, Recorder of Rangoon, Mr. VanSomeren applied for commission to issue to Bombay for the examination of Captain Campbell, Mrs. Fenn's brother-in-law, and Captain Hext, Director of Indian Marine, with the view of producing certain correspondence that took place between Captain Fenn and the above-named two gentlemen on the matter in dispute. He had an affidavit in support of the application.

Mr. Moylan asked that the matter stand over for a week. He had received a brief note from his learned friend, Mr. VanSomeren, to the effect that he was about to make the application for a commission, but he never sent copies of the affidavit or grounds of application. He (Mr. Moylan) did not know those grounds, but according to his instructions the gentlemen referred to were required to be examined on matters that could have no bearing in the case. He would like to be in a position to oppose the application.

Mr. VanSomeren said he could not object to Mr. Moylan's desire for an adjournment. He had fully intended to supply him with copies, but through some cause or other this was omitted.

The application was then adjourned for a week.—*Rangoon Times.*

DR. SOULE'S

# HOP BITTERS.

## THE GREAT APPETIZER

AND

BEST TONIC ON EARTH

FOR THE CURE OF

INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, &amp; GENERAL DEBILITY

NOTHING EQUALS IT.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE  
VENDORS

HARMAN &amp; CO.,

Civil and Military Tailors,

INDIAN AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,

12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

HARMAN & CO. make a speciality of Outfits for Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, as well as of the various Departments under the Government of India; also of Clothing and Underwear for Civilians; and from their long experience, of over Half-a-Century, of the requirements of Tropical Climates, they are prepared to supply suitable articles of the best quality at the lowest possible prices. ESTIMATES FOR OUTFITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON APPLICATION.

HARMAN & CO., 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.  
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1830.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs. Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

## TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year... ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1890.

## INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*, the most important English paper published nearest the North-West Frontier of India, has a very sensible article on the question of railway extension and expenditure in India. Our contemporary is of opinion that the time has come when the Government of India should more clearly enunciate its railway policy, there being signs that before long it will have to say what further outlay is intended to be made on

purely strategic lines intended to perfect the system of frontier defence.

It is curious to note the change which has come over the Lahore journal in its views of immediate Russian advance on India, and the necessity of the most extensive preparations for meeting it. Some years ago, when the able author of the "Eastern Menace," Colonel Arthur Cory, was one of the editorial staff, the paper was continually sending forth notes of alarm and warnings which disturbed the minds of many frontier officials, and more than once ruffled the equanimity of the Punjab Government. The gallant Colonel was himself thoroughly convinced not only of the evil designs of Russia upon India, but of the thorough ability of Russia to carry them out immediately; and so he continued to play as long as he was able to do so the part of a Russophobic Cassandra, prophesying all manner of woes and disasters if England did not take steps without delay to curb Muscovite ambition. He rejoiced when Lord Lytton gave the order for the invasion of Afghanistan, and he thoroughly upheld that nobleman's policy, which gave to England the experience of another costly Afghan war—costly in blood and treasure. The Colonel would have preferred a war with Russia itself, and would have recommended even an expedition to Moscow similar to that undertaken by the great Napoleon, but as this could not conveniently be, his pen had to content itself in inditing inflammatory Russophobic philippics. It is curious—but not unsatisfactory—to find that a newspaper which was at one time designated by Sir Lepel Griffin as "a firebrand on the Frontier" asks the question to-day, "Are we not in danger of overdoing our Frontier Defences?" It evidently thinks that question could be now answered in the affirmative, and it gives very sensible reasons for coming to that conclusion. Here are some of them:—

"If we listen to some military experts they will tell us that the frontier, to be absolutely safe, must be covered with forts at every point of importance, and that the hills must be pierced by roads and railways at every important pass, so that troops may be moved with rapidity to any threatened ground. There can be no doubt that this is going too far under the existing circumstances of Russian power of offence. From a practical point of view it seems to us that, if our defences get far ahead of our adversary's means of attack, we have invested capital unnecessarily, and we are disposed to believe there may be a tendency amongst the younger school of military advisers of Government to err on the side of safety. This may be very commendable; but now things have arrived at a point from which we can afford to look round and really arrive at some definite conclusion on the subject by comparing our known power of defence with Russia's possible power of attack in the early future."

We may allow with our contemporary that so long as Russia has a choice of routes open to her to advance against India, so long will it be necessary to guard those routes, but that it is not necessary to have a fort on every hill or a railway in every pass. But this is what some military engineers and strategists would advocate, and in the meantime India itself suffers from the non-completion of trunk lines and feeders to them, vast tracts of country remaining still undeveloped for want of railway construction and extension. Our contemporary very rightly regards it as altogether wrong and misleading that military railway expenditure in India should be recorded against the Budget grant for railways generally, it being really a military expenditure proper as much as if it were for barracks or forts. "While Government," says the article, "maintains a separate department under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief for the construction and maintenance of military

works, we fail to see why purely military railways should be placed in the same category as productive military works. They can in no sense be regarded as works tending to the direct development of the resources of India, and by being a burden on the railway finances, they serve to frighten away possible investors in schemes of a commercial nature."

This is so far true, but we fear that our contemporary is rather too sanguine in expecting that English capitalists look upon Indian railway extension as a "lucrative investment"—if left to be undertaken by private enterprise, and for commercial purposes only. Unfortunately, the idea has not died out in money circles at home that Indian railways will not pay unless under a Government guarantee. Others may not be of this opinion, but so long as it is an opinion, finding weight among English capitalists, so long will it be difficult to bring private commercial enterprise to aid in developing the resources of India by construction and extension of railways throughout the country where wanted.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 10.)

WIGLEY, Mr. F. G., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, is appointed personal assistant to the secretary in the Legislative Department.

PEACOCK, Mr. F. B., has been permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from April 18.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff:—

WISE, Lieut. H. E., Scottish Rifles, to be an extra aide-de-camp.

VAUGHAN, Lieut. R. E., Norfolk Regiment, wing officer 11th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

CHAMBERS, Lieut. R. C. H., Hampshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

#### FURLOUGHS.

GARSTIN, Colonel E. C., Bengal Staff Corps, executive engineer, first grade, P.W. Department, Punjab (p. a.), for one year and 295 days.

IRWIN, Captain H. E., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry (p. a.), for four months.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. M. S. C., R.A., ordnance officer, 3rd class, assistant superintendent, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore (m. c.), for six months.

ROE, Surgeon-Major W. A. C. (m. c.), for one year.

CAMERON, Surgeon-Major A., M.D. (p. a.), for one year and 122 days.

MACKENZIE, Surgeon-Major S. C., M.D., professor of medical jurisprudence, Medical College, Calcutta (p. a.), for 276 days.

WAKE, Lieut. E. St. A., Bengal Staff Corps, is granted leave for one year to proceed out of India on private affairs; pension service, 7th year, commenced Feb. 6.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—

MASSY, Captain H. S., Bengal Staff Corps, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for 182 days; pension service, 17th year, commenced Feb. 28.

EDWARDS, Lieut. R. M., Bengal Staff Corps, 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for 182 days; pension service, 6th year, commenced Feb. 7.

MALCOLM, Lieut. P., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkha Regiment, for 182 days; pension service, 10th year, commenced Aug. 11.

MAYNARD, Surg. F. P., for 182 days; pension service, 3rd year, commenced March 19.

RAYMENT, First-Class Veterinary Surg. G. J. R., assist. supdt. Horse Breeding Department, is granted leave out of India (p. a.) for six months.

BAYLAY, Col. C. A., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, from May 13.

HANDCOCK, Major R. G., Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, from June 8.

SEYERS, Mr. C. W. F., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, is granted leave for three months, on medical certificate.

PIERCE, Mr. E., assistant superintendent, Persian Gulf section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, is allowed furlough for one year.

KIRK, Mr. H. A., superintendent, Class IV., 3rd grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, May 1.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

JENKINS, Captain N. F., 2nd Battalion Border Regiment, to be interpreter.

PAYNE, Captain A. V., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, officiating aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir H. H. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., commanding Lahore District, to be aide-de-camp 2nd Battalion Border Regiment.

LEWARNE, Lieut. N. A., Derbyshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 15th Sikhs.

FORD, 2nd Lieut. H. B., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 25th Punjab Infantry.

LIMOND, 2nd Lieut. A., West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 6th Punjab Infantry.

BOILEU, Colonel F. W., Bengal Staff Corps, late commandant Deoli Irregular Force, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, is permitted to reside at Simla.

BEDDY, Captain F. L., 5th Lancers, is permitted to retire from the service by the registration of his commission.

The undermentioned officers are detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and are directed to join at Simla:—

NEWMHAM-DAVIES, Major N., 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment.

KEMDALL, Captain G. V., Royal Artillery.

DUFF, Captain B., 9th Bengal Infantry.

MAQUIRE, Captain C. M., 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

COLOMB, Lieutenant F. C., 42nd Goorkha L.I.

SOUTHEY, Lieutenant R., 30th Bombay Infantry.

On arrival in India, the following officers of Royal Engineers are attached to Military Works Department, and are posted as noted opposite their names:—

WARD, Lieut. B. R., to Madras command, Military Works.

BULLOCK, Lieut. F., to Madras command, Military Works.

SHELLEY, 2nd Lieut. B. A. G., to Madras command, Military Works.

MORICE, Lieut. C. C. D., to Jhansi division, Military Works.

WINSLOE, 2nd Lieut. A. R., to Jhansi division, Military Works.

CLAYTON, Lieut. H. E. G., to Bombay command, Military Works.

WATLING, 2nd Lieut. F. W., to Bombay command, Military Works.

KEMP, Lieut. G. C., to Rawalpindi command, Military Works.

REES, 2nd Lieut. E. F. N., to Rawalpindi command, Military Works.

CLOSE, 2nd Lieut. L. H., to Rawalpindi command, Military Works.

WATSON, 2nd Lieut. T. C., to Meerut command, Military Works.

FULLER, 2nd Lieut. F. G., to Meerut command, Military Works.

GREER, 2nd Lieut. R. E., to Presidency and Oudh command, Military Works.

SMYTH, 2nd Lieut. W. C., to Presidency and Oudh command, Military Works.

SWINTON, 2nd Lieut. E. D., to Presidency and Oudh command, Military Works.

HARE, 2nd Lieut. H. J., to Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works.

RIACH, 2nd Lieut. H. A. D., to Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works.

WILSON, Lieut. E. B., 5th Lancers, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

(May 5.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HEMPHILL, Captain F., 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be interpreter.

EDWARDS, Lieut. H. C., supernumerary on the establishment, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer 4th Bengal Cavalry, vice Bower, transferred to 8th Bengal Cavalry.

STEWART, Second Lieut. C. E., officiating wing officer, on probation, 35th Sikhs, to be officiating squadron officer 15th Bengal Cavalry, on probation.

CRAWFORD, Lieut. C. M., wing officer 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas, to be quartermaster, vice Rooke, seconded for employment as a cantonment magistrate.

PERKINS, Major-General A., C.B., R.E., is posted to the Oudh District.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 7.)

STEVENS, Mr. C. C., commissioner, Patna Division, is appointed to act as chief secretary to the Government of Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Sir J. Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

HARRISON, Hon. Sir H. L., Kt., chairman of the Commissioners of Calcutta, is appointed to be a member of the Board of Revenue, vice Hon. F. B. Peacock, retired.

BEAMES, Mr. J., commissioner, Bhagulpore Division, on special duty, is allowed leave for three months.

RATTRAY, Mr. W., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Narain-gunge, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months.

BOILEAU, Mr. H. W., assistant superintendent of police, Bhaugulpore, is allowed leave for three months.  
 HOGG, Mr. A., superintendent of the Calcutta Police, Reserve Force and Fire Brigade, is granted furlough for twelve months.  
 JOHNSTONE, Mr. H. S., superintendent of the Third Division, Calcutta Police, is appointed to officiate as superintendent of the Reserve Force, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. A. Hogg.  
 HILL, Mr. C. R., superintendent of the Southern Division, Suburban Police, is granted privilege leave for three months.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(Burma Gazette, May 3.)

COOKE, Lieut.-Colonel C. B., deputy commissioner, is transferred from Mandalay to Moulmein, and is appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Tenasserim division.  
 STRICKLAND, Lieut. W. A. W., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Paungede to Toungoo, and is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of the Toungoo district.  
 MOORE, Mr. E. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Myingyan to the charge of the Pakangyi sub-division, Pakokku district.  
 PERKINS, Lieut. N. C., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Yesago to the charge of the Lower Chindwin district.  
 ADAMSON, Mr. H., C.S., deputy commissioner, is transferred from Monywa to the charge of the Mandalay district.  
 NOYCE, Mr. W. F., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from Rangoon to the charge of the Taungdwingyi sub-division, Magwe district.  
 MACKAY—Furlough for one year is granted to Mr. D. L. M. Mackay, C.S., assistant commissioner.  
 FANSHAW—Leave on medical certificate for seven months is granted to Mr. J. C. Fanshawe, district superintendent of police.  
 STANHOPE—Leave on medical certificate for six months is granted to Mr. L. C. Stanhope, assistant superintendent of police.  
 LUCAS, Mr. H., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Myitche to the charge of the police of the North Yaw sub-division, Pakokku district.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, May 8.)

SIME, Mr. J., tutor to his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, is granted furlough to Europe for seven months.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 10.)

CLEGHORN, Brig.-Surg. J., civil surgeon, Lucknow, is granted furlough, on private affairs for six months, in India.  
 BULLER, Lieut.-Col. F. W., district superintendent of police, Gonda, is granted privilege leave for three months.  
 SWEENEY, Surg. T. H., civil surgeon, Gorakhpur, is posted to the medical charge of the Benares district, during the absence on deputation of Brig.-Surg. W. R. Hooper.  
 CADGE, Surg.-Major W. H., superintendent, Central Prison, Agra, is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Aligarh district during the absence of Surgeon-Major M. D. Moriarty, on furlough.  
 MACTAGGART, Surg. C., in civil medical charge of the Bara Banki district, is appointed to officiate as superintendent of the Benares Central Prison, vice Mr. F. W. Higginson, transferred.  
 THOROLD, Surgeon W. G., officiating deputy sanitary commissioner, 3rd Circle, on being relieved by Surgeon-Major S. J. Thomson, is posted to the civil medical charge of the Bara Banki district, during the absence on deputation of Surgeon C. Mactaggart.  
 HOOPER, Brigade-Surgeon W. R., civil surgeon of Benares, is transferred to Lucknow, during the absence on leave of Brigade-Surgeon J. Cleghorn.  
 HIGGINSON, Mr. F. W., F.R.C.S.I., superintendent, Central Prison, Benares, is transferred to the Agra Central Prison.  
 GUTHRIE, Mr. W. J., joint magistrate, is transferred from Etah to Benares.  
 DEAS, Mr. J., additional judge, Fyzabad, is transferred to the Cawnpore district as district and sessions judge.  
 MONKS, Mr. J. H., officiating deputy collector, Agra, is transferred to Aligarh district.  
 PERT, Mr. F. J., assistant magistrate, is transferred from Muttra to Mainpuri.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 4.)

LISTER, Mr. A. L., is permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from March 25.  
 DEFABECK, Deputy Surgeon-General W. F., M.D., is appointed to be surgeon-general with the Government of Madras.  
 SEWELL, Mr. R., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Bellary.  
 CAMERELL, Mr. L. A., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Salem.

TATE, Mr. W. J., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Nellore, but to continue to act as district and sessions judge, South Canara.  
 POWER, Mr. G. F. T., is appointed to be sub-collector and joint-magistrate Nellore, but to continue to act as collector and magistrate of the district, South Arcot.

MURRAY, Mr. F. D'A. O. W., is appointed to be sub-collector and joint-magistrate, Kistna, but to continue to act as collector and magistrate of the same district.

HORNE, Mr. W. O., is appointed to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the District, Nilgiris, but to continue to act as deputy commissioner of salt and Abkari Revenue, Southern Division. The above appointments to have effect from the date of Mr. L. A. Lister's retirement.

THOMPSON—The services of Colonel R. Thompson, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

CLERE, Mr. H. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, to be assistant to the chief engineer for Irrigation and Under Secretary to Government, P.W. Department, Irrigation Branch.

M'CARTHY, Brigade-Surgeon D. J., M.D., Indian Medical Department, is transferred to the temporary half-pay list.

BRERETON—The services of Colonel W. T. Brereton, Staff Corps, 29th Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Political Department.

THOMPSON—The services of Colonel R. Thompson, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief:—

MACGREGOR, Lieut.-Colonel C. R., D.S.O., Bengal Staff Corps, 43rd Bengal Infantry.

GAITSKELL, Major H. F. V., Staff Corps (Queen's Own), Corps of Guides.

HARRIS, Captain C. W., Bengal Staff Corps, 4th Bengal Infantry.

RAINY, Lieut. R. M., Staff Corps, 1st Madras Infantry, Pioneers.

HENEGAN, Lieut. J., Staff Corps, 27th Madras Infantry.

APLIN—The services of Lieutenant S. L. Aplin, Staff Corps, 25th Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

COSTOR—The services of Surgeon H. Costor, Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

KELLIE, Captain A. H., Staff Corps, 2nd Madras Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out on India, on medical certificate, for 182 days; pension service, 10th year, commenced March 7.

CHERRY, Colonel F. S., Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the service from May 4, on a pension of £783 5s. 0d. per annum, subject to H.M.'s approval.

## FURLOUGHS.

BRADSHAW, Dr. J., inspector of schools, Central Circle, is granted leave, on medical certificate for one year.

FOORD, Mr. A. M., executive engineer, 4th grade, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year.

## BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, May 9.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ANDREWS, Lieutenant L. J., 17th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, Quilon, vice Lieutenant H. C. Bernard relieved.

PEREIRA, Surgeon F. C., Indian Medical Service, on relief at Berhampore, to the officiating medical charge of the 27th Regiment Madras Infantry.

KAUNTZE, 2nd Lieut. C. R., Suffolk Regiment, who has been appointed a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 31st Regiment Light Infantry, on probation.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

HURLY, Lieut. M. R., 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be attached to the 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry.

HOWE, Lieut. R. B. B., 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be attached to the 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry.

WILLIAMS, Surgeon C. L., arrived from England, to do duty Madras District.

CUTLER, Lieut. Sir C., Bart., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, for one year, from March 25, on private affairs.

STONE, Major G. O., 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, to England, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

PRATT, Lieut. J. B. T., to England, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

NORMAN, 2nd Lieut. H. E., West Riding Regiment, officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry, for ninety days, from April 12, on medical certificate.

LOGAN, Captain J., Coorg and Mysore Rifles, for nine months, on private affairs, from April 15.

MAJOR FERRIS, Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar, has laid an information before the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad against the editor of the *Rajyabakhta*, a Bombay print, for defamation. A warrant has been issued and the defendant has been arrested, but was afterwards released on bail. It is rumoured that other British political officers in Kathiawar are about to take proceedings for defamation.



**BOMBAY.****GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.**

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**CIVIL.***(Bombay Government Gazette, May 15.)*

**CANDY**—H.E. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. T. Candy, C.S., barrister-at-law, to act as a judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.

**WAPSHARE**, Captain A., cantonment magistrate of Dessa, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

**HAYWARD**, Mr. H. W., C.S., is appointed to be assistant to the collector of Ahmednagar.

**MONTEATH**, Mr. J., C.S., acting collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

**MCCALLUM**, Mr. E., C.S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

**WARDEN**, Mr. H. W., M.I.C.E., under-secretary to Government, P.W. Department (Railway), is granted furlough for one year.

**SELBY**, Major H. O., R.E., is appointed under-secretary to Government, P.W. Department (Railway), from date of Mr. Warden's departure.

**LA TOUCHE**, Mr. H. C. D., engineer-in-chief, Bellary-Kistna Railway, is granted twelve months' furlough.

**MILITARY.**

**COX**, Lieut. E. H., Royal Fusiliers, is appointed to be extra aide-de-camp on the Personal Staff of H.E. the Governor.

**GOTT**, Captain G. A., 3rd Bombay Cavalry, is appointed to be commandant, H.E. the Governor's Body Guard, vice Major R. H. Daniell.

**FURLOUGHS.**

**MENNIE**, Lieut. J. O., Staff Corps, wing officer 30th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on p.a., for one year; pension service, seventh year, commenced Feb. 6.

**HANCOCK**, Lieut. G. H., Staff Corps, wing officer 28th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on p.a., for one year; pension service, fourth year, commenced Feb. 5.

**BETHAM**, Lieut. R. M., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 8th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on m.c., for one year; pension service, eighth year, commenced March 10.

**ROSETTER**, Captain H. D., 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, Inspector and adjutant G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe, on m.c., for six months.

**DELAMAIN**, Lieut. W. S., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 17th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on p.a., for six months; pension service, eighth year, commenced Jan. 25.

*(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, May 9.)*

**GALLOWAY**, Colonel J., C.B., Staff Corps, having vacated the command of the 29th Bombay Infantry from the 15th ult., is placed on general duty at Ahmedabad.

**FURLOUGHS.**

**MORRICE**, Captain C. H., Royal Fusiliers (1st Battalion), for six months, to England, on private affairs.

**CAMERON**, Lieutenant E. C., Royal Horse Artillery, "N" Battery, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

**ENGLISH**, Lieutenant T. M., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, out of India, from June 1 to Oct. 1, on private affairs.

**INDIA OFFICE.**

MAY 29.

**ARRIVALS REPORTED.****MILITARY.**

*Bengal Estab.*—Major H. M. E. Brunner, Scottish Rifles, D.S.O.; Lieut. A. C. Williams, S.C.; Lieut. E. Grey, S.C.; Colonel A. J. D. Hawes, S.C., D.S.O.; 2nd Lieut. A. S. R. Annesley, S.C. (Prob.); Surgeon-Major M. D. Moriarty, Colonel H. M. Buller, S.C.; Lieut. R. M. Edwards, S.C.; Lieut. Colonel W. P. Harrison, Inf.; Captain A. R. Hume, West-Riding Regiment; Captain W. F. Montresor, S.C.; Surgeon-Major D. F. Keegan.

*Madras Estab.*—Major E. A. Fraser, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surgeon W. P. Carson, Lieut. G. C. McD. Birdwood, S.C.

**CIVIL.**

*Bengal Estab.*—A. G. Chuckerbutty (Cov.), G. B. Prussia, E. D. Pechell, T. D. Beighton, T. Benson (Cov.), J. C. Arbuthnot (Cov.), J. E. N. Boydell, J. S. Mackintosh (Cov.), W. S. Davis, W. G. Clague, R. Rust, P. Wilson, W. H. M. Gun (Cov.), F. C. Gates (Cov.), F. J. Marsden, J. M. Lane.

*Madras Estab.*—G. E. Manson, Colonel F. Kilgour, F. T. M. Cautley (Cov.), S. H. Wynne (Cov.), L. Moore (Cov.), A. H. T. Martindale (Cov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—W. T. Morison (Cov.), T. S. Hamilton (Cov.), E. C. Whitworth (Cov.).

**EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.****MILITARY.**

*Bengal Estab.*—Surgeon H. M. Brabazon, thirty days.  
*Madras Estab.*—Colonel T. K. Guthrie, S.C., six months; Surgeon E. R. Da Costa, three months; Surgeon-Major T. Hume, six months.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. H. Welman, S.C., fourteen days.

**CIVIL.**

*Madras Estab.*—Surgeon H. St. C. Carruthers, four months' m.c.; C. Somers Smith, three months' m.c.

**PERMITTED TO RETURN.****MILITARY.**

*Bengal Estab.*—Captain F. G. Pollock, S.C.  
*Madras Estab.*—Colonel R. G. Jenkins, S.C.; Lieut. J. A. Dealy, R.E.

**CIVIL.**

*Bengal Estab.*—W. B. Christie, M. S. Fowler.  
*Bombay Estab.*—T. H. Stewart (Cov.).

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.****HOME.****BIRTHS.**

**BAYLIS**—May 21, at Forest-hill, the wife of Frank Philip Baylis, of a daughter.

**GIPPS**—May 23, at 11, Chester-street, S.W., the wife of Lieut.-General Sir Regd. Gipps, K.C.B., of a daughter.

**HUNTLY**—May 23, at the residence of her mother, Durham-terrace, Westbourne-park, the wife of Major H. C. Huntly, 2nd Batt. Lincoln Regiment, of a son.

**KEYSER**—May 18, at West Dulwich, the wife of Alfred Keyser, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

**MACFARLANE**—May 27, at 3, Collingham-place, South Kensington, the wife of Captain C. J. Napier MacFarlane, of a son.

**WINGATE**—May 15, at Ashstead, Surrey, the wife of Captain G. M. Wingate, late Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

**MARRIAGES.**

**BROWNLOW-KING**—May 22, at St. James's, Piccadilly, General Sir Charles H. Brownlow, G.C.B., to Georgiana, eldest daughter of the late W. C. King, Esq., of Warfield Hall, Berkshire.

**JAMESON-DE PRÉE**—May 20, John Jameson, Esq., of St. Marnock's-county Dublin, to Mary, widow of the late Colonel De Prée, Surveyor, General of India.

**DEATHS.**

**BELL**—May 26, Maud Agnes Bell, third daughter of the late Colonel J. G. Bell, Madras Staff Corps, Abergeldie, Eastbourne, aged 21.

**CAMPBELL**—May 17, at New York, Angus William Ava, youngest son of the late Major-General Sir John Campbell, Bart.

**CAULFEILD**—May 17, at 57, Cornwall-gardens, S.W., Annie Rachael, widow of the late Lieut.-General James Caulfeild, C.B., M.P., Copsewood, county Limerick, aged 79.

**LOVEDAY**—May 17, at Edenhurst, Queen's-road, Wimbledon, Alica Cassan, the wife of the late Captain Byam Martin Loveday, of the 15th Bengal Native Infantry, and eldest daughter of the late General E. H. Simpson, Bengal Army, aged 70.

**FADDY**—May 24, at Fingask, West Norwood, Surrey, Edward Ramsay Peter Faddy, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., son of General S. B. Faddy, Bengal Infantry.

**LORD**—May 22, at West Brighton, George Lord, late of the H.E.I.C.S., aged 63.

**MACDONALD**—May 25, at Sweetthriars, Pelham-road, Southsea, Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Macdonald (retired Army Service Corps), eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel P. J. Macdonald, 2nd W.I. Regiment, aged 41.

**OWEN**—May 24, at his residence, Redcliffe, Eastbourne, Howel Maddock Arthur Owen, late of Weprè Hall, Flintshire, J.P. and D.L. for that county.

**SPENS**—May 27, at Lathallan, Polmont, Stirlingshire, Henrietta Ochterlony, widow of the late Archibald Spens, of Lathallan (and late of the Bombay Civil Service), and eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Valiant, K.C.B. and K.H., aged 82.

**WEMYSS**—May 24, at Highfield House, Guildford, General W. B. Wemyss, of the late 9th Bengal Cavalry, and formerly commanding the 19th Hussars, aged 80.

**INDIAN.****BIRTHS.**

**ALCOCK**—May 12, at Clifton House, Mahabeshwur, the wife of J. B. Alcock, C.S., of a daughter.

**BARROW**—May 10, at Hyderabad, Scinde, the wife of R. P. Barrow, C.S., of a daughter.

**BURKITT**—May 8, at Lucknow, the wife of W. R. Burkitt, C.S., of a daughter.

**FORBES**—May 23, the wife of J. Duncan Forbes, of Jabalpur, India, of a son.

**GLADSTONE**—May 4, at Simla, the wife of Mr. C. E. Gladstone, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

**GODLEY**—May 3, at Saugor, Central Provinces, the wife of Captain Godley, Derbyshire Regiment, of a daughter.

**HIND**—May 8, at Barrackpore, the wife of Major J. W. Hind, The Buffs, of a daughter.  
**MOOREHEAD**—May 11, at Madras, the wife of Sub-Conductor G. W. Moorehead, Commissariat Department, of a son.  
**MYLNE**—May 15, at Mulabar-hill, Bombay, the wife of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, of a son.  
**SPARLING**—May 2, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain J. P. Sparling, Assistant Commissary-General, of a son, prematurely.  
**WAY**—May 4, at Landour, the wife of Major W. P. Way, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, Commandant, Landour, of a daughter.

**MARRIAGES.**

**CRONDY**—O'REILLY—May 5, at St. Mary's, Jamalpore, E.I.R., R. A. Crondy to Helen Mary O'Reilly, daughter of W. O'Reilly, Esq. Deputy Magistrate of Monghyr.  
**WEATHERALL**—CRADDOCK—May 7, at St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, Ernest Weatherall, son of H. M. Weatherall, Esq., late of the Bengal Police, to Mary Ann Craddock, daughter of the late John J. Craddock, daughter of the late John J. Craddock, Esq., Stratford, Essex.

**DEATHS.**

**BARNES**—May 7, at Poonamallee, Pensioned Sub-Conductor F. Barnes, late of the D.P.W., aged 52.  
**CUTHBERTSON**—May 5, at Calcutta, F. E. Cuthbertson, Capt., R.H.A., aged 34.  
**HAILEY**—May 2, at Camp Saif, Zhob Valley, Surgeon P. O. W. Hailey, L.M.S., attached 34th Pioneers.  
**LOVEJOY**—May 7, at Madhupur, R. S. Lovejoy, of the Carriage and Waggon Department, E.I. Railway, Howrah, aged 70.  
**O'FARRELL**—April 30, at Landour, Lieut. John Henry O'Farrell, P.W.D., late of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, aged 53.  
**PINDER**—May 7, at Chamba, Clara Elizabeth, the wife of Richard J. P. Pinder, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab.  
**SHERIDAN**—May 1, at Allahabad, Sybil Edith, the daughter of F. H. Sheridan, P.W.D., and of Edith, his wife, aged 1.  
**SMITH**—May 5, at Tranquebar, Christian Francis Clarence, the infant son of Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Clarence Smith.  
**TAYLOR**—April 22, at Calcutta, Mrs. Isabella Taylor, widow of the late James Taylor, Master Mariner, aged 84.

**MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.**

THE appointment of second-in-command in the several corps of Sappers and Miners is to be forthwith abolished.

It has been decided that furlough on private affairs out of India to non-commissioned officers of the British service can only be granted by Government in special and exceptional cases.

ORDERS have been issued for the extension to the Madras Presidency of the practice obtaining in the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies of paying men of the Native Army while absent from their regiments on sick leave.

ORDERS regarding the redistribution of the military medical administrative staff in India, and including all subsidiary modifications of existing arrangements necessitated thereby, are about to be issued, applicable to the three Presidencies.

THE appointment of Resident Transport Officer at Suez, in connection with the Indian troop service, has been abolished, and an agent for the Indian troop service appointed on £450 per annum. The new arrangement will effect a saving of £1,370 per annum.

THE experiment of dispensing with grass-cutters and issuing hay to the horses of the Governor's Body-guard and batteries of Royal Artillery at St. Thomas' Mount has been tried for six months, with the result that the Local Government recommends the permanent adoption of the system, and contemplates its extension to other stations in this Presidency. The new system is more costly, but it saves horses from anthrax, of which root-grass is a fruitful cause.

THE Lahore paper says:—"We are much afraid that the system of breeding from the young mares in the rearing depôts, as adopted by the Remount Department, does not seem to be answering very well just now. The mares at the Babugharh Dépôt have commenced 'sinking' foal already, and we hear that this has assumed a more or less epidemic form, some twelve or fourteen mares having been attacked. Strangles, which has for some time been especially virulent there, has now again become malignant, owing, we suppose, to the overcrowding of the depot, and a larger percentage of deaths than is usual is taking place."

THE Bombay Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition will be opened at Poona on the 1st September next. A prize of Rs. 100 is offered to all warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the British forces in the Bombay Presidency for the best essay on the following subject:—"Suggestions as to what steps are necessary to induce men of good character and respectability to enlist more freely; and how best to exclude men of bad character and prevent their re-enlistment when discharged as such." A further prize of Rs. 100 is offered to the Native Army of the Bombay Presidency, including Native officers, for the best essay in any language on the

subject of "The feasibility of forming a pioneer section in each Native regiment, composed of carpenters, smiths, masons, &c." The essays are not to exceed thirty pages of foolscap in length, written on quarter-margin.

THE Lahore paper says that a curious miscarriage of military justice occurred in Burma in 1887, which is not yet finally settled. Owing to an illegal sentence passed by a court-martial, and confirmed by the superior authority acting on the advice of legal military advisers, a culprit has managed to evade justice and to obtain a good round reward in the shape of "back pay." It appears that in Burma, in 1887, a Madras Commissariat sergeant was tried by a district court-martial on charges of cheating and bribing, &c., and convicted of the same on very strong evidence. At the time of his trial this sergeant, who had been performing the duties of a warrant officer, held the temporary rank of "sub-conductor, sub. pro. tem." Of course, this did not make the man a warrant officer. The court-martial, however, viewed him as one, and sentenced him to be "dismissed from Her Majesty's service." This was an illegal sentence because the man was a non-commissioned officer, and could not be "dismissed," but should have been sentenced to be "discharged" instead. Accordingly, Government will have to pay the man as a sergeant from the time of his trial in 1887 up to the date of his discharge. We hear that the order for his discharge has now been issued; but the man will thus receive about three years' arrears of pay as a reward for cheating and bribery.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer*:—"So far the ubiquitous ekka and indigenous tat seem to have escaped the vigilant eye of the Commissary-General as a cheap and efficient auxiliary for the transport service of the army in India and the level portions of the north-western frontier. The ekka is a vehicle, even in its pristine stage as handed down to us probably from the days of Chundra Gupta and earlier, of the simplest, lightest, strongest and most economical construction. The draft is reduced to a minimum, and its capacity, judging from the protruding limbs one sees, apparently expansive and unlimited. The pony also is a unique creation evolved apparently for the performance of a maximum of work on a minimum of food. He seems to thrive and flourish on a nutriment of road dust and stable refuse. Seriously, why should not the ekka be as serviceable an adjunct of the army as the once derided but now recognised and appreciated cycle in England? The latter has even been fastened with red tape to the drill-book, and will doubtless ere long be rendered terrible and complicated with a special drill. A railway waggon will hold, properly packed, an immense quantity of ekka transport ready for instant use anywhere. In Ireland during the Fenian times the practical effect of mounting infantry on cars and enabling them keep up with the cavalry in every part of the country was immense on the 'rebels.' The formation of a trial ekka service at some transport centre would probably lead to valuable results in the improvement of the vehicle and ponies, and would pave the way for the organisation of a larger service when needed from the material everywhere to hand."

**THE BOMBAY ARMY RELIEF.**

The following movements in relief of the troops of this presidency will be carried out during next trooping season under arrangements which will be notified hereafter by the Quarter-master-General:—

**ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.**

"S" Battery from Kirkee to Bangalore.  
 "R" Battery from Bangalore to Kirkee.

**FIELD ARTILLERY.**

5th Field Battery from Kamptee to St. Thomas' Mount.  
 10th Field Battery from Kurrachee to Multan.  
 17th Field Battery from Ahmednugger to Neemuch.  
 20th Field Battery from St. Thomas' Mount to Kamptee.  
 26th Field Battery from Neemuch to Ahmednugger.  
 28th Field Battery from Multan to Kurrachee.  
 42nd Field Battery from Nusseerabad to St. Thomas' Mount.  
 48th Field Battery from Neemuch to Nusseerabad.  
 59th Field Battery from St. Thomas' Mount to Neemuch.

**GARRISON ARTILLERY.**

No. 2 Western Division, Royal Artillery, from Quetta to Bombay.  
 No. 22 Western Division, Royal Artillery, from Bombay to Rurki.

**SAPPERS AND MINERS.**

No. 2 Company from Kirkee to Aden.  
 No. 4 Company from Aden to Kirkee.  
 No. 1 Company from Quetta to Kirkee.

**BRITISH INFANTRY.**

2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster, from Kurrachee and Hyderabad to Ahmednugger, Satara, and Kirkee.  
 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, from Poona to Quetta.  
 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, from Aden to England.

2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, from Ahmednugger, Satara, and Kirkee to Poona.

2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, from Bombay, Deesa, Ahmedabad and Deolali to Nasirabad and Neemuch.

2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry, from Quetta to Bombay, Deesa, Ahmedabad, and Deolali.

1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers, from Dinapore to Aden.

2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, from Nasirabad and Neemuch to Kurrachee and Hyderabad.

#### BOMBAY INFANTRY.

1st Grenadiers from Ahmednugger and Malegaon to Baroda and Surat.

2nd Grenadiers from Poona to Quetta.

4th Rifles (1st Battalion) from Bombay to Quetta District.

5th Regiment from Baroda and Surat to Bombay.

8th Regiment from Quetta District to Ahmednugger and Malegaon.

13th Regiment from Quetta District to Poona.

14th Regiment from Bhuj to Deesa.

20th Regiment from Deesa to Bhuj.

25th Light Infantry from Neemuch and Indore to Poona.

26th Regiment from Poona to Neemuch and Indore.

29th Regiment from Quetta District to Hyderabad and Jacobabad.

30th Regiment from Hyderabad and Jacobabad to Quetta District.

### THE LAND QUESTION IN INDIA.

Under the auspices of the East India Association, a meeting of gentlemen interested in the affairs of the British Empire in the East was held on May 19 (the Marquis of Ripon presiding), at the Westminster Town Hall, to consider some results of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, as presented in an address by Mr. Herbert J. Reynolds, C.S.I.—Mr. Reynolds argued that a consideration of the results of the Settlement, as a whole, would lead to the conclusion that it was a wise and statesman-like measure, that politically it has been a tower of strength to the Empire, that from a social and economic point of view it has stimulated the prosperity and fostered the intelligence of the province of Bengal, and that, even from a strictly financial standpoint, the surrender of an increased land tax has been in some measure compensated by a steady development of other branches of the public revenue. The marvellous change which has transformed the aspect of the country, Mr. Reynolds urged, is unquestionably due to the feeling of security produced by the Permanent Settlement, to the conviction that the worker would be left undisturbed to reap the labour of his hands, and would not be compelled to share with the State the fruits of the prosperity he had created. The Settlement, withal, has resulted in making Bengal the most loyal Province of the Empire; it has bound up, as nothing else could do, the interest of the people with the stability of the Government; and the effect of the Settlement has been, further, to facilitate the transfer of the ownership of land to those who were likely to turn it to the best advantage, to extinguish the *putwari* or village accountant, and to create and foster the growth of a middle class in Bengal. Results like these, Mr. Reynolds contended, should induce those to pause who condemn Lord Cornwallis as having squandered the resources of the State by misplaced liberality to the zemindars of Bengal. The experience of a century has shown that in Bengal the Government is not a loser by limiting its demand upon the land, whilst its adoption of this policy brings with it a train of public benefits; and therefore Mr. Reynolds suggested that the principle of the Permanent Settlement should be extended to the zemindars of Orissa, and to the talookdars of the Government estates in Chittagong.

### A SONG OF THE P. W. D.

[BY THE X. E. N. (C.E.)]

The Sirkar raised a little loan of fifty lakhs or so,  
Then built a lovely *Nahir*, but that *Nahir* wouldn't flow.  
For they'd put a Sapper on it, and he dug it straight of hill,  
Then got the thanks of Government for engineering skill.  
The Sirkar raised a further loan, of seventy lakhs 'tis said:  
For the specialists reported they must "raise that river bed."  
Meantime the river bubbles on, the zemindar sits still  
And sees his harvest dying—It was engineering skill.  
The Sirkar built a railway line, 'twas called the Merve-Herat.  
They put a Sapper on it, for he knew what he was at.  
It was a line strategic. So he gummed it with cement.  
Upon the shifting desert sand—then waited the event.  
It made the Portland Company. It also made a knight.  
But the sky went o'er that railway, and it vanished out of sight.

It plunged a country into debt; but the scientific corps  
Plucked yet another laurel, and made yet another score.  
(The R. E.'s version has not yet reached us.—Ed. C. and M. G.)

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 26, Clan Macpherson (s.), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—May 27, City of Edinburgh (s.); 29, Gulf of Mexico (s.), Channel.

CALCUTTA.—May 27, City of Venice (s.).

MADRAS.—May 26, Clan Mackenzie (s.), Liverpool; 29, Clan Buchanan (s.), Liverpool.

### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 24, City of Cambridge (s.), Calcutta; 30, Shannon (s.), Calcutta.

MADRAS.—May 25, Clan Murray (s.), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, June 5; from Brindisi, June 16.

For Bombay: Col. F. W. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Mullaly, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Crosthwaite, Mr. Renard, Miss Stanford, Mrs. Dackworth, three Misses Dackworth, Mrs. James, Mr. Hollis, Mr. John Douglas Mrs. Hollis and infant. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. J. Hodgkinson, Mr. J. S. Miara, Capt. H. W. E. Georges, Mr. E. S. Llewellyn, Mr. and Mrs. White, Capt. F. H. Hancock, Mr. A. J. Hogg, Mr. Ewbank, Lieut. Ford, Surg.-Major R. D. Murray, Mr. Blennerhasset, Mr. and Mrs. Thirkell White, Mr. Seaton, Mr. Berkeley, Mr. Wm. Millie, Mr. E. H. Gregory, Mr. James Hand.

For Malta: Mr. H. Bannister and friend, Mr. Gemmell, Capt. C. J. Fisher.

For Gibraltar: Private J. Packard, Sergt. A. Codd, Gunner Rouse.

For Aden: *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Jopp, Miss Mennie.

For Brindisi: Mr. James Bord.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, June 13.

For Colombo: Mr. R. Gatehouse.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. C. Clarke and family, Mr. A. B. Stewart, Mr. Scott Johnson.

For Ismailia: Mr. J. B. Jonson, Mr. W. H. Talbot.

For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Morland, Mr. C. Sutton.

For Malta: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Sherrington, Col. Siddons Young.

For Port Said: Mr. A. Hanley.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, June 13; from Brindisi, June 28.

For Bombay: Mr. W. B. Baker, Rev. J. M. Walker, Dr. Drury, Mr. James Hand, Mr. J. Walker, Lieut. R. A. Lyons, Mr. R. Kew, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. W. H. Janis. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, Surg.-Major W. F. Burnett, Capt. H. Lawson, Mr. Talbot, Mr. H. Barlow, Mr. A. F. Campbell, Capt. G. A. P. Evans, Surg.-Gen. W. A. Thomson, Rev. G. T. Dennis, Mr. A. Macmillan, Mr. J. Short, Mr. A. E. Silk, Mr. J. S. MacNeil, Major R. B. Burnaby, Mr. Bell Irving, Mr. Burdett, Miss Burnett, Mr. C. E. Henry, Mr. T. M. Russell, Mr. Sim, Mr. A. A. Mackay, Mr. H. F. Campbell.

For Ismailia: Mr. Dyke.

For Kurrachee: *From Brindisi*: Mr. B. Finch.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, June 20; from Brindisi, June 30.

For Bombay: Mr. James, Mr. F. R. Tebbis, Mr. Duxbury, Major N. T. and Mrs. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Capt. Lushington. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Wright, Sir Harry Prendergast, Mr. A. Martindale, Mr. Harold King, Mr. Boutflower, Col. A. R. T. MacRae, Mr. J. Duffers, Mr. E. N. T. White, Mr. and Mrs. Hartuoli, Col. W. S. Cumming, Miss Shields, Mr. A. C. Cock.

For Madras (via Bombay): Rev. A. C. Taylor.

For Malta: Lieut. H. Smyth.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, June 27.

For Gibraltar: Surg. R. Cotell, Lieut. C. W. Wilson, Capt. Tower, R.E.

For Calcutta: Rev. J. M. Macdonald.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, June 27; from Brindisi, July 7.

For Bombay: Mr. Gatherer, Mr. Kench, Lieut. W. E. Brett, Major A. Burton, Mr. Norman Matheson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. C. Stewart, Mr. Castle Stuart.

For Colombo: Mr. E. Smith.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, July 4; from Brindisi, July 14.

For Madras (via Bombay): *From Brindisi*: Rev. and Mrs. Washburn, Mr. J. H. Toogood, Mr. F. D. Bird.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Siddons, Mr. R. W. Pennington, Mr. R. McGavin Spence. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. J. MacIntosh, Mr. W. E. Hartt, Mr. James Keddle, Mr. L. S. Carey.

For Gibraltar: Q.M.S. and Mrs. Stephen.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, July 11; from Brindisi, July 21.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. James Smith and infant, Miss Nugent, Miss Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, three Misses Hooper. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac.

For Ismailia: Mr. M. Anderson.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, July 17; from Brindisi, July 28.  
For Bombay: Mr. W. H. Daw, Surg.-Major T. Mayne.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, July 24; from Brindisi, August 4.  
For Bombay: Mr. J. Ferraud, Major Glaney.  
From Brindisi: Mrs. J. D. Taylor.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, July 25.  
For Gibraltar: Lieut. Turner, Mr. E. L. Tomkins.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dorunda*, from London, June 6.  
For Colombo: Major H. Dove, R.E.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, from London, June 20.  
For Calcutta: Mrs. Baker.  
For Madras: Professor Michie Smith, Rev. W. Skinner, Mr. J. Angwin, Mr. A. S. Allen.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, from London, June 7.  
For Kurrachee: Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. Gibbs.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Amphitrite*, from London, June 3.  
Inman Welsh, Esq.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. E. Crewe, at Bombay, May 11.  
From London: Mr. Yates, Mrs. Douglas and family, Mrs. David, Mr. Fairless, Sergt. Watkins, Mr. Jai Bhai, Mr. Hanna.  
From Brindisi: Mr. Smith, Capt. Medley, Mr. Wetherill, Mr. Frere, Mr. Johnson, Miss Lawford, Mr. Lemon, Mr. Freeze.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Britannia*, Capt. J. Orman, R.N.R., at Brindisi, May 22.

From Madras: For London: Mr. J. M. Harman, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. M. Russell.  
From Colombo: For London: Lieut.-Col. Nash, R.A., Mr. Robilliard, Miss Haines, Major Wade.

From Bombay: Mr. Munster, Mr. Bachi, Mr. Grumberg, Mr. R. H. Hamilton, Mr. Halliday, Mr. Laidlow, Mr. J. J. Hodgkinson, Mr. E. Marshall, Mr. W. C. Peppe, Mr. C. F. Simpson, Mrs. Hall and infant, Mr. R. Branson, Lieut. F. G. Batten, Mr. R. Edwards. For London: Dr. Blocker, two Messrs. Nashim, Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, Miss Barlee, Mrs. Wilson and two children, Miss Vidal, Rev. J. L. Macphail, Miss Friegell, Miss Collins, Mr. Hebling, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Miss Cobham, Mr. Lazarus.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. H. Wyatt, from Bombay, May 13

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Jones and child, Major Babington Peile, Mrs. Henry and four children, Master M. Henry, Mrs. Tedford, child and infant, Rev. J. P. Graham, Mr. Arthur Brooks, Mr. D. M. Scobie, Col. C. A. Bayly, Mrs. E. Holding, Mr. F. M. Fish, Mrs. Robert Shutt and child, Mr. S. and Miss Parkington, Mrs. Anderson, Rev. and Mrs. E. Mortimer, Mr. J. J. L. Davis, Mrs. G. W. Pitt, two children and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Cotgrave, Rev. E. S. Hall, Rev. F. Craven, Miss Lely, Miss Harris, Dr. H. L. Ansted, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. G. A. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, child, and two infants, Mr. Maseyk, Capt. Findlay, Mr. A. L. Harvey, Capt. R. Ballison, Mrs. Harry Williams and child, Miss Porteous, Mr. J. J. Rosseter.

For Marseilles: Mr. E. Gibson, C.S., Mrs. Conlan and child, Mr. H. S. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. T. Yorke Smith, Mr. Edgell, Major-General C. A. Goodfellow, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Mrs. Lonsdale, Mr. Charles Nicond, Mr. G. A. Charpie, Madam Conroy, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Byrne, Major Vincent, Mr. F. H. Lowinski, Mrs. D. W. K. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Walker and two children, Mr. Noel Fenwick, Col. Becher, Mr. Le Marchand, Mr. A. C. Parmenides, Mr. G. Salinger, Capt. M. Stockley, Mr. and Mrs. P. Benn and child, Mr. E. Silinger, Col. and Mrs. Gordon Young, Mr. H. R. Cobbold, Hon. F. L. Latham, Miss Latham, Col. Steel, Mr. O. Marden, Capt. R. G. McLeod, Col. Clark Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Wray, Mr. B. Martyn, Mr. W. C. Cole, Mrs. Reid, Mr. C. Hope, Rev. R. L. Page, Major Sir Y. De H. Larpent, Mr. E. S. Pemberton, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Olliphant and child, Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, Mr. Trotter, Surg.-Major Moir, Mr. W. R. S. Jones, Mr. H. W. Foster, Mr. W. B. Charlesworth, Mr. C. E. Kane, Mr. G. T. Jackson, Mrs. Birch, Mr. F. D. Bennett, Lieut. E. C. Cowans, Mr. Robert Sewell, Hon. John Moore, Mr. Howard Warden, Mr. R. McKellan and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sexton, Mrs. R. Wylie, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Straight, Mr. D. M. Straight, Captain Murphy, Mr. H. W. Boileau, Mr. C. W. Wilson, Mrs. Fulton, Mr. C. H. Geyer, Hon. Justice Handlay, Mr. M. C. Turner.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. H. Wright.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, from Bombay, May 16.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Oliver, Mrs. Machonachie, Mr. B. Egerton, Mrs. Denison and family, Mrs. Freed and four children,

Mr. J. Borges, Mr. J. Davidson, Col. and Miss Newbury, Mr. J. Harwood, Mr. A. J. Scratchley, Mr. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thacker, Mr. and Mrs. A. Shuttleworth and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Buckley, Lieut. Mullins, Mr. M. J. Wilson, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Griffiths, Rev. J. P. McKee, Col. Chadderton, Mrs. Scorgie, Master Rebsch, Rev. G. W. Marson, Lieut. E. Wake, Mr. A. Wright, Mr. A. E. Rose, Mrs. F. A. Rowland, Mr. Jas. Rudman, Mr. Garner, Mr. James Broadbent, Mr. J. Sharkie, two Misses Armisted, Mr. J. D. Walton, Dr. Browne, Mr. E. S. Cooper, Mr. Wazir Sing, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Mr. W. F. Pepperell, Mr. Geo. W. Davis, Mr. Wm. Sullivan, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. H. Connon, Mrs. West.

For Brindisi: Lieut.-Col. W. Cooke, Mr. W. Porteous, Mr. John Lees, Mr. Muspratt, Mr. Leighton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, Surg.-Maj. D. M. Jack, Mrs. Dyer, Mr. F. W. Carne, Mr. Mahmoodul Hug, Mr. A. Prier de Saone, Mr. R. S. Burns, Mr. E. Lovell, Mr. J. G. Silcock, Mr. H. M. Lawrie, Mr. W. R. Martin, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. W. H. Driver, Capt. W. Crowder, Mr. Jas. Moore.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Leidgero de Somer, Mr. J. R. Britto, Mr. and Mrs. Miranda and two children.

For Port Said: Mr. R. Haberland, Mr. E. Hughes, Mr. H. Derry, Mr. J. M. Whitney.

For Aden: Mr. Chas. H. Dedaines, Mr. J. Askey.

For Malta: Mr. Mackay.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. J. Reeves, from Bombay, May 23.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, Mr. V. A. Reddie, Mr. Cotton, Mr. A. N. Fanshawe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morris, Mr. H. A. Hormajee, Col. T. Walker, Major Parker Jarvis, Mr. Chubildas Lulloohoo, Col. and Mrs. H. S. Stewart, Mr. H. C. Wright, Mr. J. Luke, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. La Touche and three children, two Misses Armisted, Mr. Homer Vinjane, Mr. A. H. Mahomed, Mr. P. M. Allarakhia, Mr. A. Breul, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Phillips, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. F. E. Taylor.

For London: Mrs. Norton and five children, Col. Caldecott, R.A., Mr. G. I. R. Rayment, Mrs. Redfern, Mr. W. S. Symonds, Mrs. Pogson and child.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. J. Weighell, from Bombay, May 30.

For London: Mr. E. H. Elsworthy, Rev. R. J. Brandon, Mrs. Shewan.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, from London, May 30.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. B. Oldham, Mr. Preston, Mr. W. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hamilton, Mr. W. A. Christians.

For Gibraltar: Col. A. G. Wauchope, Mr. Gowts, Lieut. L. C. Kettle, Rev. S. C. and Mrs. Hooley, Lieut. Holloway, Mr. R. H. Boyce, Q.M.S. and Mrs. Dougherty and family, Private H. Lane.

For Malta: Lieut. H. R. Foord, Lieut. A. G. Prothero, Lieut. N. J. Borton, Lieut. J. M. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and son, Major R. H. Moody.

For Colombo: Rev. H. P. Napier.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. C. Fraser, from London, May 30; from Brindisi, June 9.

For Bombay: Mr. Geo. Robinson, Col. H. S. Brownrigg, Lieut. S. D. Ketchen, Mohamed Ali Khan, Lieut. T. E. Marshall. From Brindisi: Surg.-Major C. H. Joubert, Mr. M. H. Jackson, Capt. H. H. Ozzard, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. M. G. Easton, Mr. C. R. Wilson, Mr. M. Hunter.

For Madras (via Bombay): From Brindisi: Col. Hamilton.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Wells and infant, Mrs. Nibbs and infant, Miss Wright.

For Brindisi: Mr. Macaulay.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Capt. Hackett-Pain.

For Colombo: Hon. Justice Clarence. From Venice: Lieut. R. A. Tyler.

For Aden: From Brindisi: Capt. Russell.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, Commander Jas. Laird, from Bombay, May 13.

For Liverpool: Col. Barnett, Mr. Bennett, Miss Buchanan, Col. Cherry, Mrs. Clibborn and four children, Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Ker, two infants and three children, Mrs. Logan and child, Mrs. Mackes, Mr. F. Melvin, Mrs. Moncrieff and two children, Mr. Price, Mr. G. R. C. Williams.

The following passages have been engaged:-

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, from Bombay, June 6.

For London: Mr. George Stanley, Mr. J. Padbury, Mr. J. Banks.

For Brindisi: Lieut. L. A. Forbes, Mr. Williams, Mr. T. M. English, Mr. F. W. English, Mr. J. J. Green, Mr. J. Monteath.

RAJA MURLI MONOHUR, Bahadur, a cultured noble representing an old Hindoo family at Hyderabad, is about to embark on a novel experiment. He proposes opening a club in the city on the lines of that at Hurlingham. Outside the grounds there will be arrangements for all sorts of fashionable outdoor games, and within will be found all the comforts of a first-class club. Should the experiment succeed, the Nizam Club is doomed.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—May 10

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 103½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	105	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	103	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	94½	to	97
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	105	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	6 pr.ct.	967½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct.	985
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr.ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai ...	all	17½ pr.ct.	13
Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr.ct.	13
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	180

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr.ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apoll ...	2,200	nil.	235
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	140
Brown's Cawnpore Press ...	200	16	95
Co., Limited ...	1,880	25	330
Colaba ...	all	12	—
Dholera Ginning ...	1,000	180	1,250
East India ...	8,500	100	1,125
Fort ...	all	50	525
French ...	500	—	—
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	450	40	415
Khangam ...	125	7½	—
Mercantile ...	400	50	442½
Mofussil Co. ...	all	25	180
Mummar M. ...	500	45	555
New Berar ...	125	11	95
New Indian ...	400	40	870
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,150
Sind ...	750	50	440
Volkart ...	all	60	603

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,860
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	100
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	450
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	20	200
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	65
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	—	—
Ld. (Bellary) ...	1,000	—	—
Bhowmuller Mills ...	1,000	25	600
Bombay United ...	500	45	870
Central India ...	1,000	45	420
Coorla Mills ...	all	—	—
D. Spinning ...	1,000	50	850
Dhruv Mills ...	all	25	400
Empress Co. ...	1,000	25	440
Framjee Petit ...	400	—	—
Golam Baba ...	1,000	20	110
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	30	740
Hindustan ...	500	—	—
Hingmughat Mill ...	1,000	30	705
Hyderabad Spinning ...	500	35	330
Imperial Cotton ...	1,000	50	880
Indian Manufacturing ...	500	25	540
James Greaves ...	1,000	45	815
Jaffer Ali ...	1,000	50	540
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	40	510
Khandesh ...	100	5	145
Khatao Maekunjee ...	1,000	100	1,825
Leopold ...	all	50	1,140
Madras United ...	250	5	90
Manockjee Petit ...	1,000	75	1,450
Mazagon ...	100	—	—
Morari Goudladda ...	1,000	25	200
Naglam ...	1,000	25	590
National ...	625	10	850
New Great Eastern ...	400	—	—
Oriental ...	250	—	—
Paroll ...	500	—	—
People of India ...	1,000	25	1,500
Prince of Wales ...	1,000	60	1,250
Sassoon ...	1,000	30	850
Sholapore Mills ...	500	15	110
Soondandas ...	250	12½	265
Southern India ...	1,000	35	350
Southern Mahratta ...	1,000	25	400
Victoria Mills ...	—	—	—
Western India ...	—	—	—

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con. ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,875
Do. New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	—
B. E. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	190-5-6	—	468

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	84
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	8,800
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karabee Landing and Shipping ...	800	60
Kemp & Co. ...	175	362
Mechanics' Bldgs. Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	210
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,703
Trascher and Co. ...	all	1,270
Thacker and Co. ...	25	115

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

## CALCUTTA.—May 12.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
4 Promissory Notes ...	Ra. 102 14 to —
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	— 0 to —
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	104 4 to —
4½ of 1878 (1893) (New Loan) ...	101 4 to —
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890) ...	100 0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	101 0 to —
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	102 8 to —
6 of 1894-5 (1905) ...	102 8 to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	102 12 to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	102 13 to 108
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	100 0 to —

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	115 to —
Allahabad ...	100	200 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	165 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	1,000 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	172½ to —
Himalaya ...	100	135 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	106 to —
National of India ...	£12½	165 to 170
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	110 to 112
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	63 to —

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Allpore Coal ...	80 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Ra. 9 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 185 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£12 106 to 107
Bengal Coal ...	170 1,800 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	17½ 12 to —
Do. D-ferrad B. Shares ...	£1 2½ to —
Bengal Mills ...	£10 170 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 76 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 403 to —
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100 63 to 64
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 105 to 106
Burrakur Coal ...	100 180 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 97 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100 127 to —
Caw and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100 116 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 80 to 81
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 136 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 65 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250 175 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 81 to 82
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100 200 to 202
Gouropore ...	100 128 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 81 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500 100 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100 126 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 90 to 91
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ...	50 125 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 82 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200 220 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100 137 to 138
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 148 to —
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100 102 to 96
New Beorhoom Coal ...	100 138 to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 36 to —
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100 62 to —
Riveride Press ...	100 72 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 250 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 100 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100 88 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 106 to 107

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100 50 to —
Acrapore (Cachar) ...	100 45 to —
Assam ...	£20 600 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 33 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 45 to —
Do. contributory ...	80 32 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 155 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 93 to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 28 to 20
Central Cachar ...	200 105 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 23 to 22
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 32 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 25 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 — to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 15 to —
Darjiling ...	100 122 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 46 to 47
Dehra Dun ...	100 45 to —
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 96 to —
Dhunatri ...	100 40 to 45
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 54 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 26 to 25
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 8 to —

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Gliele (Darjiling) ...	100	62 to 68
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	180 to —
Gowhatty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	80 to 82
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	48 to —
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	74 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	15 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— per —
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	61 to 63
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	77 to 78
Do. contributory ...	200	57 to 58
Kursong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	195 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	80 to 51
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	49 to —
Loobah ...	100	130 to —
Lower Assam ...	27	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	Liquidation.
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 13
Do. contributory ...	90	0 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	115 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	165 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	Nominal.
Nutanwore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	34 to —
Punkabore (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to —
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	68 to 40
Rajabore (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	108 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	53	22 to 23
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	83 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to 49
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	67 to 68
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	49 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	83 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to 100
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	181 to 185
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to —

## LONDON.—June 2.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
8 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all p.c. ...	98½ to 100½
34 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	108½ to 109
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	— to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1398 ...	— to —
4 Caylon, 1882 ...	104 to 106
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1893-96 ...	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	105 to 107

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100 122 to 125
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100 134 to 156
Great Indian, Peninsular, 4 p.c. ...	100 125 to 127
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	130 102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100 133 to 136

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	100	100 to 102
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	5½ to 6½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	100 to 102
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	24 to 25
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	24 to 25
Do. Ann. B. 1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	27½ to 28½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	114 to 116
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	174 to 176
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	149 to 151
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	141 to 143
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	185 to 187
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	— to —
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	116 to 118
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. ...	100	24 to 25
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 ...	5	27½ to 28½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	131 to 133
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	115 to 117
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	123 to 125
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	113 to 115

## TELEGRAPHS

Eastern, Limited...	...	all	133	to	141
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	...	all	141	to	151
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887	...	all	99	to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	...	all	108	to	111
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	...	100	107	to	110
Do. Exten., Austr. & China	...	all	118	to	144
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	...	all	101	to	103
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	...	all	178	to	106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1903	...	all	103	to	106
Indo-European, Lim.	...	all	38	to	47

## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the  
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

### CIVIL.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)

Adams, J. B. D., Bo. Police, 15 mos., April 14, '90.  
Aitken, G. C., 24 mos., Berars Educl., Nov. 10, '89.  
Allen, D. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9½ mos., Feb. 28, '90.  
Allen, J. J., Ben. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 10, '89.  
Allen, W. G., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 18, '89.  
Ancell, F., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., Feb. 26, '89.  
Anderson, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos. 14 dys., Feb. 15, '89.  
Andrew, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 28, '89.  
Apurba Chandra Datta, Ind. Survey.  
Arbuthnot, J. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Commn., 18 mos., Apr. 17, '90.  
Arundell, E. W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '89.  
Ashhurst, F. H., N.W.P. & O., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89.  
Ashby, Capt. J. S., Bo.S.C., Asst. Resident Adm., 12 mos., Oct. 17, '89.  
Atkinson, R. P., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
  
Baker, E., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 9, '89.  
Bailey, C. H., Ben. Marine, 12 mos., Mar. 18, '90.  
Bailey, Lt. Col. F., N.W.P. & O., Forest Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 29, '90.  
Bamber, H. W., Ben. Police, 6 mos., Apr. 1, '90.  
Barnes, F. C., Ben. Supt. of Stamps, 18 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
Barton, R., Ben. Secretariat, 12 mos., Aug. 6, '89.  
Bartlett, J. T., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Apr. 12, '90.  
Bayley, C. S., Ben. Cov., 17 mos., May 28, '89.  
Bayne, C. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 21 ms., Feb. 21, '90.  
Begbie, R. E., Lt.-Col. A. G., Aact. Gen. P.W.D., 6 mos., Apr. 4, '90.  
Beighton, J. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 7 mos., Mar. 21, '90.  
Benaley, B. C., Punj. P.W.D., 18 mos., June 25, '89.  
Benson, Surg. T., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 6 mos., Apr. 18, '90.  
Bentinck, Baron J., Punjab Commn., 7 mos., Apr. 12, '90.  
Beresford, G. C., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 10, '88.  
Berry, M. G., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 5, '89.  
Bickerton, C. H. C., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Dec. 9, '88.  
Biddulph, C. E., Bo. Rev., 8 mos., Dec. 9, '88.  
Billings, G. D., N.W.P. & O. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 17, '90.  
Bishop, I. M. M., Punjab Police, 17 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Blissett, Maj. W. L., R.E., P.W.D., 260 dys., Apr. 4, '90.  
Blathwayt, G. G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., Apr. 25, '90.  
Blood, Surg.-Maj. J., N.W.P. & O., 12 mos., Dec. 21, '89.  
Blunt, Capt. E., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '90.  
Boileau, Lt.-Col. L. F. R.E., Ben. Cov., Rajputana P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 7, '89.  
Boulton, W. A., Bom. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 16, '88.  
Boxwell, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 10 mos., Apr. 1, '90.  
Boydell, J. E. N., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 17, '90.  
Braddock, J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 20, '89.  
Branson, J. C. S., Ben. Cov., Encl. Dept., India, 12 mos., Feb. 28, '90.  
Brereton, C. H., Bo. Rwy., 15 mos., May 25, '89.  
Brereton, W. R. J., N.W.P. & O., Forest Dep., 12 mos., Nov. 18, '89.  
Brett, C. M. W., Ben. Judl., 7½ mos., Apr. 3, '90.  
Briggs, J. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 20 mos. 15 dys., Mar. 29, '90.  
Broadfoot, R. D., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., May 5, '89.  
Brodey, H., Ma. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 7, '90.  
Brooke, Miss L. B., Bo. Educl., 6 mos., Apr. 22, '90.  
Broome, L. N., Ben. Police, 18 ms., Apr. 18, '90.  
Brown, J. C., Ben. Cov., Pun. Comm., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
Brown, F. L., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Mar. 10, '90.  
Brown, F. L., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Mar. 10, '90.  
Bryant, A. G., Ben. Secret., 12 mos., Apr. 17, '90.  
Buck, Sir E. C., Ben. Cov., Sec. to Gov. of India, Rev. and Agr., 6 mos., Mar. 20, '90.  
Bunbury, C. E. F., Pun. Comm., Ben. Cov., 18 mos., Jan. 28, '89.  
Burrows, L. R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Butcher, H., Ben. P.W.D., 31 mos., Mar. 28, '88.  
Buyers, J. W., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 12, '90.  
  
Campbell, Capt. A. W. D., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 21 mos., 2 dys., June 4, '89.  
Campbell, D. J. A., Ben. Cov., Burma Dy. Commr., 24 mos., Nov. 22, '88.  
Carruthers, Surg. St. H. C., 16 mos., July 30, '89.  
Carstairs, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Comm., 9 mos., Mar. 18, '90.  
Carswell, E. A., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 9 mo., Apr. 1, '90.  
Carter, G. M. S., Asst. Commr., Burma, 24 mos., Nov. 15, '89.  
Carter, R. E., Ben. P.W.D., 7 mos. & 15 dys., Apr. 17, '90.  
Casper, C. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Mar. 21, '90.  
Chabral, M. J., India P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 6, '90.  
Chamberlain, W. J., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 23, '90.  
Charles, F. L., Bo. Cov., 24 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Chapman, R. C., Ben. Secret., 8 mos., Apr. 9, '90.  
Chase, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Feb. 14, '90.  
Cherry, J. W., Ma. Forests, 18 mos., Feb. 3, '89.  
Chrishide, J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Dec. 7, '89.  
Christie, W. B., Ben. P.W.D., 16 mos., May 23, '89.  
Chuckerbitty, A. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Apr. 17, '90.  
Clague, W. G., Ben. Secret., 9 mos., Apr. 17, '90.  
Clarke, H. S. S., N.W.P. Police, 19 mos., Mar. 20, '89.  
Clark, W. O., Ben. Cov., Punjab Commr., 20 mos., Mar. 20, '89.  
Claxton, E., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 5, '89.  
Clay, A. L., Ben. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 3, '90.  
Cleburne, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., June 21, '88.  
Cletoe, B. N. C., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
Close, A. H. G., Punjab Police, 17 mos., Apr. 28, '89.

Coaker, Major W. H., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 4, '89.  
Collier, F. R. S., 6 mos.  
Collingwood, C., Ben. Pilot, 24 mos., Mar. 1, '90.  
Collingwood, C., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Apr. 17, '90.  
Colquhoun, A. R., Burma Commn., 13 mos., Aug. 18, '89.  
Comerford, F., Bo. P.W.D., 3 mos.  
Constable, Capt. W. V., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., May 3, '89.  
Cotgrave, G. W., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 11, '90.  
Courtney, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 40 mos. 21 dys., Sept. 30, '87.  
Cox, A. F., Ma. Cov., Aact. Gen., India, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '90.  
Craddock, H. E., Ben. Police, 19 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Crawford, W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 30, '89.  
Cronin, Lt. J. J., B.S.C., Burma Commn., 18 mos., May 16, '89.  
  
Dalton, G. J. B. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 23 mos. 29 dys., Mar. 6, '89.  
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 39 mos., June 28, '87.  
Dance, G. W., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '90.  
Dangerfield, P. W., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 14, '90.  
Davar, F. S., Bo. Medl., 30 ms., Apr. 22, '88.  
Davidson, J. P., Mad. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 24, '88.  
Davies, D., Bo. Police, 6 mos., March 28, '90.  
Davis, A. H., N.W.P. & O. Police, 17 mo. 6 dys., Dec. 3, '88.  
Davis, W. S., Ben. Police, 9 mos., Apr. 25, '90.  
De Brath, S., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., June 25, '89.  
De la Courneuve, S. H. T., Burma Commn., 20 mos., June 24, '89.  
De Marsac, F. R., Ind. Tel. Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '89.  
Denby, H., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 6, '90.  
Denman, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Commn., 9 mos., Apr. 11, '90.  
Dennis, Surg. G. W. P., Pun. Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '89.  
Dodd, A. J., Ben. Marine, 18 mos., May 10, '89.  
Dracup, R. H., Ben. Secret., 12 mos., Mar. 17, '90.  
Drew, W., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '89.  
Drury, G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 30 mos., Mar. 8, '88.  
Dryden, A., Calcutta Mint, 9 mos., Mar. 18, '90.  
Duff, A. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 28 ms., July 24, '88.  
Duffin, C., Ind. Tele. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 22, '89.  
Durand, Sir H. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Sec. Foreign Dep., 12 mos., Nov. 22, '89.  
Dymott, Surg. D. F., Mad. Medl., 18 ms., May 18, '89.  
  
Eales, C. L. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Apr. 2, '89.  
Ebdon, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '89.  
Edwards, F. L., Ben. Police, 17 mos., Apr. 6, '89.  
Eicke, F. W., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
Elston, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. Dept., 32 mos., Mar. 23, '88.  
  
Fanshawe, R. A. L., Ben. Police, 15 mos., Apr. 30, '90.  
Farra, G. H., Bo. Judl., 6 mos. 15 dys., Feb. 20, '90.  
Faussett, R. F. G., Ben. Police, 10 mos.  
Fisher, W. R., Ben. Forest Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Fleming, Lieut. J. M., B.S.C., Ben. Sur., 18 mos.  
Flitcher, W. M., Bo. Survey, 12 ms., Oct. 20, '89.  
Foord, A. W., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
Furber, G. S., Mad. Cov., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '89.  
Furber, G. F. G., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., 8 mos., Mar. 20, '90.  
Forbes, A. F., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 30, '90.  
Fordyce, C. G. D., Ben. Forest, 24 mos., Nov. 15, '88.  
Fowler, M. S., Ben. Forest Dept., 15 mos., May 10, '89.  
Fox, F. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 12 mos.  
Frizelle, J., Ben. Cov., Punjab Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 7, '90.  
Frost, C. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos. 15 dys., May 17, '89.  
Frost, H. F. B., India P.W.D., 11 mos., Mar. 6, '90.  
Froese, E. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 20, '90.  
  
Gamble, J. S., Ma. Forest Dept., 6 mos., Apr. 7, '90.  
Gardiner, J. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr., 12 mos., Aug. 2, '89.  
Garrett, Capt. R. V., B.S.C., Hyderabad Ass. Com., 16 mos., July 9, '89.  
Gates, F. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 8 mos., Apr. 25, '90.  
Gay, E., Comptr. Gen., India, 19 m. & 15 d., Apr. 15, '90.  
Gayer, A. H., Burma Police, 12 mos., Nov. 16, '89.  
Geoghegan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '88.  
Geidt, B. G., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 11, '90.  
Good, W. N. W.P. & O. P.W.D., 23 mos., Dec. 7, '89.  
Gordon, L., C.P. Commn., 18 mos., May 3, '89.  
Gordon, W. E. E., Cap. M.S.C., Ben. Pol., 24 mos., Jan. 20, '89.  
Gordon, W. B., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '90.  
Gouldworthy, J., Bo. Arsenal, 12 mos., Apr. 14, '90.  
Grant, A., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 10, '88.  
Grant, Alex., Pun. P.W.D., 30 mos., Dec. 5, '88.  
Grant, E., Calcutta Mint, 18 mos., Mar. 20, '89.  
Grant, F. P.W.D., Punjab, 36 mos., Oct. 27, '87.  
Grant, J. D., Ma., P.W.D., 12 mos., March 19, '90.  
Gray, W. B., Ben. P.W.D., 10 m's., March 25, '90.  
Greer, W. J., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 18, '90.  
Grierson, G. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 10, '90.  
Growes, E. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 20, '90.  
Gun, Surg. W. H. M., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., April 23, '90.  
Gute sloh, F. N., Bo. P.W.D., 7 mos. 15 dys., Apr. 1, '90.  
Guthrie, Col. T. K., M.S.C., M. Pol., 6 ms., Feb. 10, '90.  
  
Hamilton, C. P., Finl. Dept., 18 ms., May 3, '89.  
Hamilton, T. S., Bo. Cov., Judl., 6 mos., Apr. 6, '90.  
Hamilton, W. R., Bo. Judl., 9 ms., Oct. 1, '89.  
Hand, E., Ben. Tel. Dept., 17 mos., Apr. 21, '89.  
Handcock, G. F., Mad. P.W.D., 21 ms., Apr. 14, '89.  
Handcock, W. F., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos.  
Hannay, W. G., Ben. Marine, 6 mos., Mar. 20, '90.  
Hardy, R. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., Apr. 12, '90.  
Harriott, G. M., P.W.D., 24 mos., July, '89.  
Harrison, F. A., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 5 mos., Dec. 5, '89.  
Harvey, Lieut.-Col. E., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 349 dys., Nov. 29, '89.

Hart, W., Ben. Sec.  
Hartwell, S. E. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 7, '90.  
Heaton, T. J., Bo. Cov., Judl., 18 mos., Apr. 6, '90.  
Heaven, F. G., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 27, '90.  
Heudersoo, Maj. C. B., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '89.  
Henderson, Surg. C., O.P. Medl., 24 mos., Aug. 28, '83.  
Hennessy, S. H., Ben. Judl., 9 mos., Apr. 4, '90.  
Henry, E. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 10, '89.  
Herbage, A., Indo-Europ. Tel. Dept., 21 ms., Apr. 15, '89.  
Herbert, Capt. C., B.S.C., Col. Ass., India, 18 mos., Sept. 10, '89.  
Herbert, D. W., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Hewetson, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos., Feb. 3, '89.  
Hildebrand, A. H., C.I.E., Burma Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., May 9, '89.  
Hiley, G. G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 29, '90.  
Hill, A. P., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 2, '89.  
Hill, Lt.-Col. J., R.E., India Survey, 30 mos., May 18, '83.  
Hilton, J. E., Ben. P.W.D., 21 ms., May 13, '89.  
Hodgson, Lieut. G. B., India Survey, 24 mos., Mar. 3, '89.  
Hodson, R. G., Ben. Educl., 15 mos., March 12, '90.  
Holland, W. J., Ben. Police, 10½ mos., Oct. 18, '89.  
Holt, J. R., Ben. Police, Ben. Judl., 21 ms., Aug. 15, '89.  
Honey, W. H. T., Ben. Rev., 6 mos., Apr. 11, '90.  
Hood, R., Mad. Police, 18 mos., Feb. 8, '89.  
Hooper, J., Sett. Officer, N.W.P. & O., 4 mos., Apr. 4, '90.  
Horn, D. B., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 18, '90.  
Horsfall, J. M., Mau. Cov., Mad. Judl., 8 mos. 15 days, Feb. 21, '90.  
Hough, A., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., Dec. 28, '88.  
Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., N. W. Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.  
Howard, W. S., Bo. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
Howell, Lieut. A. A., B.S.C., Asst. Comr., Assam.  
Hubbard, J. S. S., C.P., P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 17, '90.  
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 68 mos., May 18, '87.  
Hunt, E. L., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 43 mos., Apr. 9, '87.  
Hunter, D. O. H., Punjab Police, 18 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
  
Ingles, T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 12, '89.  
Irwin, A. M. B., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 24 mos., Apr. 22, '90.  
  
Jackson, W. E., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 6, '90.  
Jacob, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Feb. 7, '90.  
Jameson, A. S., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 25, '89.  
Jenkins, T. L. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 29½ mos., May 10, '88.  
Joll, H., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Mar. 20, '90.  
Jones, C. A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos.  
Jordon, G. C., Rangoon Dy. Com. Office, 14 mos., Aug. 2, '89.  
  
Kaye, E. St. G., Burma Police, 18 mos., Feb. 14, '89.  
Kelleher, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 mos., Mar. 15, '89.  
Kenyon, E. A., Ind. Tel. Dept., 16 mos., July 10, '89.  
Kilby, G. C., Ben. Judl., 19 mos. and 15 dys., Apr. 9, '90.  
Kilgour, Col. F., M.S.C., Ma. Police, 6 mos., Apr. 20, '90.  
Kilvert, F., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Aug. 6, '89.  
King, L. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Rev. & Gen., 26 mos., July 24, '89.  
King, R. W. P., 12 mos., Dec. 6, '89.  
Kipling, J. L., Ben. Educl., 7 mos., Apr. 6, '90.  
Kirkbride, J., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 1, '89.  
Kirkpatrick, C., Ben. Sect., 6 mos., Mar. 7, '90.  
Knight, R., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., Sept. 11, '89.  
Knowles, H. B., Berars Commn., 18 ms., May 28, '89.  
Knox, H. C., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
Knox, H. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos., Nov. 28, '88.  
  
Lamb, G. F., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Feb. 22, '89.  
Lamb, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 10, '89.  
Landon, C. P., Ben. Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 18, '89.  
Lane, J. M., Ind. Tel., 6 mos., Apr. 19, '90.  
Lang, Surg. G. L., N.W.P. & O. Commn., 5 mos. 27 dys., May 1, '90.  
Laugharne, Maj. M., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 13 mos. to Aug. 10, '90.  
Lee, Surg.-Maj. H. A., Mad. Medl., 16 mos., May 18, '89.  
Leggatt, W. C. F., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Dec. 6, '89.  
Lewes, J. W., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Apr. 5, '90.  
Lewis, T. C., Ben. Educl., 7 mos., Mar. 29, '90.  
Lewis, W. C., Ma. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 12, '90.  
Liebschwager, R. W., Bo. P.W.D.  
Lincke, J. E. P., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 4, '88.  
Lister, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 23 mos., '88.  
Long, J. S. L., Ben. P.W.D., 17 mos., June 8, '89.  
Lunge, Capt. F. B., R.E., India Sur., 23 mos., Nov. 16, '88.  
Lukis, Surg. C. P., N.W.P. & O. Medl., 12 mos. 275 dys., Apr. 3, '89.  
Lund, K., Bo., P.W.D., 6 mos., March 14, '90.  
  
MacDonnell, A. P., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Sec. to Govt. of India, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '90.  
MacDonnell, Surg.-Maj. J. O. M., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Jan. 29, '90.  
MacGeorge, G. W., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '89.  
Mackenzie, J. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Comm., 20 mos., Mar. 18, '90.  
Mackintosh, Surg. J. S., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 2, '90.  
Macnamara, Surg. J. W. U., Ben. Medl., 24 ms., Nov. 2, '89.  
Macnachie, J. R., Depy. Comr., Punjab, 19 mos., Apr. 5, '90.  
Macninch, G. C., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 29, '89.  
Macpherson, D. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos., 24 dys., May 10, '89.  
Macpherson, T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 7, '90.  
Mainwaring, H., Bo. Forest Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 5, '89.  
Mallet, A. A. G., Mad. P. W. D., 15 mos., Sept. 10, '89.  
Manning, E. O., Ben. Mar., 6 mos., Feb. 1, '90.  
Manser, Surg. R., Bom. Medl., 20 mos. 10 dys., Feb. 12, '89.  
Manson, E. M., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 21, '90.  
Marsden, F. J., Ben. Judl., 12 mos., Mar. 25, '90.  
Marsh, H., N.W.P. & O., P.W.D., 22 mos., Dec. 7, '89.  
Martin, Dr. C. A., Ben. Educl., 10 mos., Mar. 10, '90.  
Martin, D. F., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 3 yrs., Mar. 11, '88.

Martindale, A. H. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Political, 3 mos., Apr. 11, '90.  
 Martyn, P. H., Burma Comm., 3 yrs., Apr. 11, '88.  
 Maunsell, F. W., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 12, '90.  
 McCarthy, S. T., Ma. Cov., Judl., 18 mos., Mar. 21, '90.  
 McConaghey, M. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Commr., 12 mos., Jan. 23, '90.  
 McNally, Surg.-Maj. C. J., M. Medl., 6 mos., Feb. 10, '90.  
 Melhuish, W. F., India Tel. Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 10, '90.  
 Menneer, R. R., Bo. P.W.D., 17 mos., May 19, '89.  
 Meres, W. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
 Meredith, A., R.E., Asst. Comr. Punjab, 19 mos., Mar. 29, '90.  
 Meyer, Surg. C. H. L., Bo. Educl., 210 dys.  
 Mills, J. C., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 23, '89.  
 Mills, G. Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., July 21, '89.  
 Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 31 mos., Apr. 15, '88.  
 Moberley, H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos.  
 Monckton, M. J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., July 10, '88.  
 Moore, L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 7 mos., Apr. 25, '90.  
 Morris, D., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Oct. 18, '89.  
 Morris, Capt. J. G., B.S.C., Asst. Comm. H.A.D., 18 mos., Mar. 14, '90.  
 Morrison, W. T., Bo. Cov., Burma Commn., 24 ms., Apr. 17, '90.  
 Mosley, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., Mar. 20, '89.  
 Moultrie, J. F., Ben. Commn., 12 mos., Apr. 4, '90.  
 Mounsey, C. H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 18, '89.  
 Mountford, C. E., Ben. P.O., 6 mos., May 1, '90.  
 Mulligan, W. G. T., Central Prov. Commn., 12 mos.  
 Mullock, H. P., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 12 mos., Feb. 20, '90.  
 Muntz, W. E., Ben. P. W. D., 12 mos., July 7, '89.  
 Nachary, T. A., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Apr. 1, '90.  
 Neuville, E. J., Burma P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 3, '90.  
 Nicholls, G. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '90.  
 Nicholson, F. A., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 12 ms., Nov. 25, '89.  
 Nixon, Surg. G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., 182 dys., Apr. 7, '89.  
 Oates, L. W., Burma P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 10, '88.  
 Odling, C. W., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos. & 15 dys., Apr. 18, '90.  
 O'Donnell, Capt. G. B., Bo. S.C., Political, 12 mos., Mar. 27, '90.  
 Oldham, Lieut.-Col. F. G., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 21 mos., Apr. 18, '90.  
 Olphert, H. S., Tel. Dept., 21 mos., Dec. 26, '88.  
 Owen, H. M., Ben. Judl., 6 mos., Mar. 6, '90.  
 Owen, T. E., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 6, '90.  
 Oxenham, R. G., Bom. Educl., 9½ mos., Feb. 8, '89.  
 Paine, F. J., Ben. Pilot, 24 mos., July 16, '89.  
 Palin, H. F., Ben. Police, 12 ms., Oct. 18, '89.  
 Palmer, C. C., Ben. Secreariat, 20 mos., Mar. 14, '90.  
 Pantling, R., Ben. Agrioul., 12 mos., Nov. 12, '89.  
 Parsons, Lt. C. G., B.S.C., Punjab Commn., 12 mos., Nov. 8, '89.  
 Partridge, W. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Secreariat, 12 ms., Nov. 1, '89.  
 Patten, T. A., Indo-Europ. Tel. Dept., 24 ms., Apr. 16, '89.  
 Patten, G. A., Ben. Police.  
 Peacock, E. B., Pun. Judl., 12 mos., Jan. 16, '90.  
 Pears, S. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 4, '89.  
 Peater, A., Ben. Educl., 7 mos. and 6 dys., Apr. 12, '90.  
 Pechell, E. D., Ind. Tel., 12 mos., Apr. 10, '90.  
 Pedley, W. C., Bom. P.W.D., 39 mos., 18 May, '88.  
 Pemberton, Surg. R., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., Jan. 10, '90.  
 Peters, J., Ben. Rwy. Dept., 9 mos., Dec. 7, '89.  
 Petterson, F. E., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
 Phillips, H. A. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 22, '89.  
 Pinhey, R. W. S., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Apr. 14, '89.  
 Pokes, G. H., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 12, '90.  
 Pollen, Dr. J., Sind Commn., to Dec. 17, '90.  
 Ponsosby, C. J., Forest Dept., India, 9 mos.  
 Posford, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 9 mos., March 20, '90.  
 Poynder, Surg. J. L., Mad. Medl., 24 mos., July 24, '88.  
 Pritchard, C. B., Ben. Cov., Sind Commn., 11 mos., Nov. 8, '89.  
 Pritchard, R. N. W., Ben. Police, 9 mos., Jan. 31, '90.  
 Prussia, G. B., Ben. P.O.  
 Purser, W. E., Ben. Cov., Pun. Comr., 22 ms., Nov. 14, '88.  
 Ramsay, Lieut. J., B.S.C. Ben. Pol.  
 Ratray, B., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
 Ratray, M., N. Ind. Salt, 18 mos., May 14, '89.  
 Raven, P. E., Burma P.W.D., 20 mos., Dec. 2, '89.  
 Rawson, E. C., M. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 13, '90.  
 Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 30, '89.  
 Reilly, F., Ind. P.W.D., 80 mos., 12 June, '88.  
 Rivaz, C. M., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 12 mos., Mar. 2, '90.  
 Reynolds, W. H., Ben. Survey, 7 mos., Jan. 24, '90.  
 Ribbentrop, R., Ben. Forest Dept., 10 mos., Aug. 20, '89.  
 Rigby, V., Ben. P.W.D.  
 Risley, H. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Commr. to Nov. 20, '90.  
 Roberts, C., Punj. P.W.D., 26 mos., June 23, '88.  
 Robertson, B., Bo. Cov.  
 Roe, C. A., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 7 mos., Apr. 15, '90.  
 Rooper, P. L., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 16, '89.  
 Rowe, F. J., Ben. Educl. Dept., 12 ms., Oct. 15, '89.  
 Rowe, J. E., Punjab Commr., 19 mos., Apr. 17, '89.  
 Russell, S., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Oct. 23, '89.  
 Rust, R., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Apr. 1, '90.  
 Ry Orugante Swaranna Krishnamma, M. R., Ma. Dist. Munsif, 12 mos., July 2, '89.  
 Sarkies, Surg. S. C., M. Medl., 12 mos., Feb. 10, '90.  
 Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E. Ben. P.W.D., 43 mos., Mar. 4, '87.  
 Schumacker, N., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Apr. 6, '90.  
 Scott, A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '89.  
 Scott, D. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '87.  
 Scott, J., Foreign Secreariat, 12 mos., Dec. 12, '89.  
 Shaw, W. R., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 19, '89.  
 Shawan, Surg. G., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 12, '90.  
 Sims, J., India Political, 7 mos., Mar. 21, '90.  
 Single, J. G., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
 Slane, W., Ben. P.W.D.  
 Slater, J. S., Ben. Educl., 6 mos., Feb. 20, '90.  
 Smith, C. A., Mad. P. W. D., 14 mos., Aug. 24, '89.

Smith, C. S., Mad. Constr. of Forest, 27 mos., July 14, '88.  
 Smith, F. St. G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Feb. 6, '90.  
 Smith, J., Ben. Marine, 18 mos., Mar. 29, '89.  
 Smith, L. G., Ben. Constr. of Forests, 18 mos., Apr. 28, '89.  
 Smith, H. S., Ben. Cov., Punj. Commn., 12 mos., Nov. 15, '89.  
 Smythies, A., Apr. 12, '90.  
 Snadden, W. G., Bur. Police, 15 mos., May 17, '89.  
 Spankie, Capt. J. P. W., B.S.C., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Apr. 3, '89.  
 Sparke, G. T., Ben. Educl., 9 mos., Apr. 11, '90.  
 Spencer, F. A., Bo. Judl., 10 mos., Feb. 1, '90.  
 Spooner, G. B., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 9, '90.  
 Stack, O. S., Ben. Police, 6 mos., Apr. 1, '90.  
 Steinberg, A. F., Ben. Cov., Assam Commn., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '90.  
 Stevenson, G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., 21 dys., June 23, '89.  
 Stevenson, A. B., Burma Commn., 21 mos., Apr. 7, '89.  
 Steward, R. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Polit. Dep., 18 mos., Dec. 5, '88.  
 Stewart, T. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Surv., 14 ms., June 4, '89.  
 Stoker, S., Ben. Cov., Sett. Officer N.W.P. & O., 20 mos., Mar. 18, '90.  
 Stone, S. J., Punjab Police, 18 mos.  
 Strickland, H. J., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 19 ms., Mar. 22, '89.  
 Stuart, H. B., C.F. Police, 21 mos., Oct. 25, '88.  
 Summers, T., Bo. P.W.D., 27 mos., Mar. 21, '88.  
 Sweet, H. F. D., Mad. Forests, 80 mos., Mar. 2, '88.  
 Talati, F. D., Bo. Educl.  
 Taylor, H. R. B., Ma. Rev. Survey, 8 mos., July 11, '89.  
 Thompson, H., Burma Police, 15 mos., July 6, '88.  
 Thomson, R. J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 3, '88.  
 Thorburn, J., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 8, '89.  
 Thorburn, W. M., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., 8 dys., Aug. 24, '89.  
 Thornhill, G. T., Rev. and Gen. Ma., 12 ms., July 9, '89.  
 Thornton, L. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Sect., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
 Tickell, J. L., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 36 mos., Apr. 27, '88.  
 Tickell, J. R., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '90.  
 Toogood, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos.  
 Trevor, A. S., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 26, '89.  
 Tucker, H. St. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 24 mos., Apr. 26, '89.  
 Tufnell, C. F., P.W.D., Punjab, 30 mos., Nov. 5, '87.  
 Tupp, A. C., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. & O. Acct. Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 29, '89.  
 Tupper, C. L., Ben. Cov., Punj. Secre., 21 mos., Apr. 12, '90.  
 Turner, H. G., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 17, '89.  
 Tute, A. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., Apr. 18, '90.  
 Upcott, F. R., Ben. P.W.D., 22 mos., Mar. 29, '90.  
 Vincent, F. D'A., Mad. Forests, 34 mos., May 13, '87.  
 Vivian, W., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos., May 18, '89.  
 Vowell, C. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 9 mos., Jan. 19, '90.  
 Wace, A. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 7, '90.  
 Wahab, Captain R. A., R.E., Ben. Cov., Ind. Survey, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '89.  
 Watt, L. G., Int. P.O., 12 mos., Apr. 24, '90.  
 Walker, Surg.-Maj. G. L., Ben. Medl., 20 ms., Apr. 9, '89.  
 Walker, W. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 19 mos., Apr. 22, '90.  
 Walker, T., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 8 mos., March 20, '90.  
 Walsh, E. H., Ben. Cov.  
 Warth, Dr. H. F. S., Ben. Educl., 18 mos., Apr. 5, '89.  
 Webb, Surg. W. W., M.E., Ben. Medl., 24 mos., July 31, '89.  
 Webb, A. L., Ben. P.W.D., 7 mos.  
 Wedderburn, F. E. K., Ma. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., 19 dys., Mar. 24, '90.  
 Weidemann, G. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Commn., 10 mos., Mar. 15, '89.  
 Weir, C. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15½ mos., July 2, '89.  
 West, W. O'B., Ben. Pilot Ser., 24 mos., Jan. 5, '89.  
 Westcott, J. F., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '89.  
 Wetherill, J. F., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos.  
 Whish, C. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 20 mos., Dec. 9, '88.  
 White, E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Educl., 6 mos., Apr. 12, '90.  
 Whiteford, Maj. W. W. B., R.E., Punj. P.W.D., 2 years, Sept. 16, '88.  
 Whitworth, G. C., Bo. Cov., Judl., 8 mos. & 10 dys., Apr. 4, '90.  
 Williams, H. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '90.  
 Williams, W., Ind. Tel. Dep., 6 mos., Nov. 22, '89.  
 Wilson, J., Ben. Cov., Punj. Commn., 6 mos. 15 dys., Apr. 22, '90.  
 Wilson, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 48 mos., Ncv. 13, '88.  
 Wilson, A., Indian Postal Dept., 6 mos., Apr. 11, '90.  
 Wingate, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 7, '89.  
 Winterbotham, H. M., Ma. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '90.  
 Wolley-Dod, F., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 8, '89.  
 Wood, C. A. H., Ben. P.O.  
 Wood, S. G., Ben. Accts. Dept., 24 mos., Jan. 24, '89.  
 Woodside, J., N. W. P. & O., Forest, 12 mos., Nov. 18, '89.  
 Woodward, H. S., Ben. Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '89.  
 Wray, H., Bo. P.W.D., 6 mos., Jan. 29, '90.  
 Wyatt, J. C., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 18, '89.  
 Wybrow, G. D., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos.  
 Wynne, S. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 28, '90.  
 Gibson, Rev. E., 24 mos., Dec. 28, '89, Ma.  
 Gothard, Rev. G., 18 mos., May 28, '89, Bo.  
 Griffith, Rev. W. H., 24 mos., Mar. 29, '89, Ben.  
 Hamilton, Rev. W. A., 21 mos., Dec. 7, '89, B.  
 Henderson, Rev. J., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '90, Bo.  
 Jermyn, Rev. E., 24 mos., July 9, '89, Ben.  
 Johnston, Ven. Archdeacon C. F. H., 12 mos., Aug. 6, '89, Bo.  
 Kinsman, Rev. V. W., 12 mos., Dec. 6, '89, B.  
 Kitchen, Rev. W., 18 mos., Feb. 6, '89, Ben.  
 Le Febvre, Rev. P. H., 24 mos., Jan. 25, '89, Bo.  
 Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Ben., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '88.  
 Montgomery, Rev. F. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.  
 Moore, Rev. C. G., 6 mos., Ben.  
 Morley, Rev. S., 15 mos., May 7, '89, Ma.  
 Orton, Rev. F., Bengal, 26 mos., Apr. 23, '88.  
 Penny, Rev. F., 24 mos., May 2, '90.  
 Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R., Ben., 24 mos., Sept. 6, '87.  
 Sandberg, Rev. S. L. G., 6 mos., Ben.  
 Scobell, Rev. J. F., 6 mos., Ben.  
 Sharp, Rev. J., 24 mos., May 10, '89, Ma.  
 Shepherd, Rev. T. C., 9 mos., Apr. 6, '90, Ben.  
 Stone, Rev. A. E., 24 mos., Nov. 6, '89, Ben.  
 Ulyat, Rev. W., 39 mos., Apr. 3, '87, Ben.  
 Warneford, Rev. T. L. J., 24 mos., June 13, '89, Ben.  
 Willcocks, Rev. J. O. F., 24 mos., Sept. 27, '88, Ben.  
 Wright, Rev. C. H. L., 24 mos., Mar. 22, '89, Ma.

Just Published, demy 8vo. 15s.

**THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACTS,**

I. AND XVIII. OF 1872,

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION ON THE PRINCIPLES OF JUDICIAL EVIDENCE, AND COMMENTARIES;

ALSO

**THE INDIAN OATHS ACT,**

X. OF 1872,

And other ACTS AND APPENDICES.

BY

**WILLIAM GRIFFITH, B.A., &c.**LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE  
And CALCUTTA

Now ready, crown 8vo. Cloth. Price 2s.

TENTH YEAR OF ISSUE, REVISED AND  
ENLARGED.**LONDON IN 1890.**

ILLUSTRATED BY

**TWENTY BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS OF  
THE PRINCIPAL STREETS.**

ALSO BY

**A LARGE GENERAL MAP OF LONDON.**

ORIGINALLY COMPILED

BY

**HERBERT FRY.**Editor of the "Royal Guide to the London Charities,"  
"Handbook to Normandy," "The Road to Paris," &c.

CONTINUED BY

**S. W. KERSHAW, F.S.A., & A. M. HEATHCOTE****OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.**"The bird's-eye views of the chief thoroughfares are a new feature of streetography, and far more useful than maps. Altogether, it is a most valuable handbook to the metropolis."—*GRAPHIC*."Very extensive in its information and interesting in its details—as a text-book for explanation and as a historical book of reference—it will be found most useful and entertaining."—*DAILY NEWS*."An admirable guide, full of information. The bird's-eye views are very interesting. They often give even those who are familiar with London a new idea of the relation of localities."—*ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS*."In addition to an admirably-arranged and vividly-written description of all the places and sites of interest in London, interspersed with numerous historical notes and details, the guide contains a feature which is absolutely unique in a series of eighteen bird's-eye views of the principal thoroughfares and the buildings of importance which abut upon them. It is unquestionably one of the most serviceable of the works issued for the behoof of visitors to the metropolis."—*SCOTSMAN*.LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE  
And at CALCUTTA.**CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.**

Archibald, Rev. W. F., 21 mos., Apr. 8, '90, Ma.

Bartlett, Rev. P. R. H., 12 mos., May 28, '89, Bo.  
Bray, Rev. W. H., 9 mos., Feb. 7, '90, B.Cane, Rev. A. G., 24 mos., Mar. 28, '90, Bo.  
Carruthers, Rev. G. T., 23 ms. 22 dys., Nov. 7, '89, Ben.  
Chard, Rev. C. H., 22 mos., Mar. 16, '90, Ben.Elwes, Rev. W. W., 6 mos., Apr. 8, '90, Ma.  
English, Rev. J., 18 mos., May 3, '89, Ma.

# W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S MAGAZINES.

JUNE.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

2s. 6d.

### CONTENTS.

- PROBLEMS OF GREATER BRITAIN. By W. J. COURTAGE.  
 GREAT AND BIG.—A DIALOGUE. By T. O. BROWN.  
 MR. GLADSTONE AND THE GREEK PANTHEON. By KARL BLIND.  
 CHARTERED COMPANIES IN AFRICA. By Commander V. LOVETT CAMERON, R.N.  
 VERMIN IN ENGLAND. By W. PEACE.  
 THE BISHOP ELECT'S OATH OF CANONICAL OBEDIENCE. By Rev. MORRIS FULLER, M.A.  
 THE EVIL MAY-DAY. By HERBERT HAINES.  
 A PLEA FOR SUNDAY OBSERVANCE. By CHARLES HILL.  
 THE LANCASHIRE LAUREATE. By WILLIAM WATSON.  
 THE GOVERNMENT OF BRUTES. By J. W. SLATER.  
 A KENTISH PILGRIM ROAD. By H. F. ABELL.  
 THE CASE FOR THE TITH-PAYER. By H. R. FARQUHARSON, M.P.  
 POLITICS AT HOME AND ABROAD.  
 CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

A Review of all Questions affecting National Interests.

One Shilling.

### CONTENTS.

- THE ROYAL MILITARY EXHIBITION. By Her Grace the DUCHESS OF RUTLAND.  
 THE CANADIAN MILITIA. By the MARQUIS OF LORNE, K.T.  
 A SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.  
 A CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS. By RUDYARD KIPLING.  
 THE CASE OF THE DUC D'ORLEANS (with Portrait). WATERLOO. III.—Charges against Wellington. By Col. MAURICE.  
 THE CASE AGAINST THE CHANNEL TUNNEL. By ZADOK (with Letter from Gen. Viscount Wolseley).  
 NATIONAL INSURANCE. By Lord CHARLES BERESFORD.

"The very best of all the periodical publications of the month of May."—ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

## KNOWLEDGE;

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF  
SCIENCE, &c.

Sixpence.

### CONTENTS.

- THE GATEWAY OF OLD SQUARE, LINCOLN'S INN. By A. C. RAYNARD. Illustrated by a whole-page photograph.  
 CLERK MAXWELL'S THEORY OF ELECTRICITY. By R. COWPER DAVY.  
 TRACES OF GILLS IN THE THROAT OF MAN.  
 TEETH AND THEIR VARIATION. By R. LYDEKKER.  
 RAPID EXPOSURE PHOTOGRAPHY. Illustrated by instantaneous photographs, by Prof. W. H. PICKERING, of splashing water.  
 HOUSE FLIES AND BLUE BOTTLES. By E. A. BUTLER.  
 FACE OF THE SKY FOR JUNE. By HERBERT SADLER.  
 WHIST COLUMN.  
 CHESS COLUMN.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.

## THE TALES OF THE BAGH O'BAHAR.

BY.

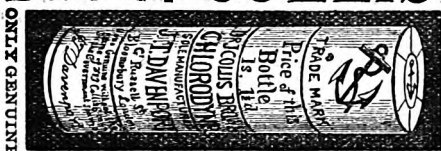
Miss E. F. PARRY, B.A.

WITH AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE BY

Colonel JARRETT, B.S.O.

London: W. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo Place, S.W.,  
And at CALCUTTA.

# FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED A REMEDY to denote which he coined the word **CHLORODYNE**. Dr. Browne is the **SOLE INVENTOR**, and, as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false. This Caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S **CHLORODYNE**.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was **UNDOUBTEDLY** the **INVENTOR** of **CHLORODYNE**, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13th, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S **CHLORODYNE** is the **TRUE PALLIATIVE** in **NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.**

**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY.** GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a **CHARM**, one dose generally sufficient. Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "2 DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA." From SYMES & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Simla, Jan. 5, 1889.

To J. T. DAVENPORT, London. DEAR SIR.—We congratulate you upon the widespread reputation this justly-esteemed medicine has earned for itself all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars; and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of **DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms

of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than **Collis Browne's**, and from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than **Collis Browne's** is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescribe and patient alike.—We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES & CO., *Members of the Pharmacy Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.*

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S **CHLORODYNE** is a liquid medicine which assuages **PAIN** of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT **HEAD-ACHE**, and **INVIGORATES** the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S **CHLORODYNE** rapidly cuts short all attacks of **EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.**

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many **UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS**. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

**SOLE MANUFACTURER, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Gt. Russell St., W.C.**

NOW READY.

Demy 8vo., with Oblong 8vo. Atlas. Price, the Two Vols., cloth, 30s.

# THE CULTIVATED ORANGES AND LEMONS OF INDIA AND CEYLON.

With Researches into their Origin, and the Derivation of their Names, and other Useful Information.

WITH AN

Atlas of 259 Plates and Descriptive Letterpress.

BY

E. BONAVIA, M.D.,

Brigade Surgeon, Indian Medical Service.

### CONTENTS:

#### CHAPTER.

- I. The Seville Group.
- II. The Khatta Group.
- III. The Portugal and Malta Group.
- IV. The Amilbed and Pummelo Group.
- V. The Suntara Group.
- VI. The Mandariu and Keonly Group.
- VII. The Thambiri Group.
- VIII. The Citron Proper.
- IX. The Lemon Group.

#### CHAPTER.

- X. The Lima and Lime Proper.
- XI. The Cultivation of the Orange, Lemon, &c.
- XII. The Uses and Commercial Products of the Citrus.
- XIII. The Orange and Lemon Trade of India.
- XIV. The Morphology of the Citrus.
- XV. Discussion of the Origin of the Citrus in India and the Derivation of its Vernacular Names.

### APPENDIX.

Containing a translation of the Chapters on the Citrus in the "*Flora of Amboyna*," by Rumphius, besides information which may be useful to Planters and Commercial People in India, and to Future Investigators of the Natural History of the Citrus.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE  
PALL MALL, S.W.; and  
CALCUTTA, 7, WELLESLEY PLACE.

Will be ready on June 1st.

At all Libraries and Booksellers.

One Volume, Super Royal 8vo, Cloth Boards, 21s.

# KURRACHEE; PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

BY

ALEXANDER F. BAILLIE, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.,

Author of "A Paraguayan Treasure," &amp;c.

With Numerous Plans and Illustrations.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, and Co.,

Limited.

Calcutta: Thacker, Spink, and Co.

Bombay: Thacker and Co., Limited.

NOW READY.

Eighth Year, 1890.

Price Two Shillings.

# Academy Sketches

INCLUDING

VARIOUS EXHIBITIONS.

EDITED BY

HENRY BLACKBURN.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO.,  
13, Waterloo Place, S.W.





# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show him!! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human pain?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**

*You can change the Trickling Stream, but not the Raging Torrent.*

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," to check disease at the onset!! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?

"I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life."—

J. C. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E. (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)**

## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, their action is as simple as a tomato, whole meal bread or porridge (with scalded milk); you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced life they are everything you could wish. Read Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other disastrous diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each Bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

## EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,

PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES, AND FINE DRY COLOURS

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.

155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

### OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—

Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

### CIVILIANS AND MILITARY

OFFICERS proceeding abroad can effect ASSURANCES and LOANS in connection therewith on moderate terms, with the

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY by applying at the Offices of the Company.

EDINBURGH (Head Office)—3 and 5, George-street.

LONDON—82, King William-street, and 3, Pall Mall East.

DUBLIN—66, Upper Sackville-street.

Accumulated Funds, upwards of £7,000,000.

Annual Revenue, over £330,000.

BONUS YEAR.

The next division of Profits takes place as at Nov. 15,

1890, and policies taken out now or before that date will participate in the division.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

(Limited).

HEAD OFFICE—39A, Threadneedle-street, London. BANKERS.—Bank of England, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants DRAFTS, negotiates and collects BILLS of EXCHANGE, payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo, on terms which may be ascertained at the Office.

The Bank undertakes the PURCHASE and SALE of Indian Government and other Securities, holds them for safe custody, and realises the interest and dividends as they become due. It also COLLECTS PAY and PENSIONS, and generally transacts every description of Banking Agency business connected with India.

The Bank RECEIVES MONEY on DEPOSIT for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office.

### GEO. DAVIES & SON,

NAVAL & MILITARY SHIRT TAILORS, HOSIERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

29, NORTH AUDLEY ST., OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

utils to all Parts of the World on the most Reasonable Terms with Despatch.



**W. ENGLISH, ARMY & NAVY OUTFITTER,**

Nos. 3, 4, 10, & 11,

ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, PALL MALL, S.W.

Established 1860.

SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for any Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.

Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement

on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

67, HAYMARKET.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

**EPPS'S**

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**COCOA**

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER 70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, 18, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.—June 2, 1890.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.  
No. 1,961.]

LONDON, JUNE 9, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.]

### CONTENTS.

- 0 -

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	531
NOTES OF THE WEEK ... ..	532
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ... ..	533
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
Brigade-Surgeons' Pay ... ..	534
The Kashmir Railway Scheme ... ..	534
Causes of Infant Marriages and their Concomitant Evils ... ..	534
An Indian Hall-Mark ... ..	535
Officering the Indian Army ... ..	535
The Purchase of Silver Plate ... ..	535
The Madras Army—Its Improvement or Effacement ... ..	535
Literature in Bombay ... ..	536
Labour Regulations ... ..	536
Threatened Abolition of High Schools ... ..	536
Railways in Afghanistan ... ..	536
The Factory Laws ... ..	537
Officering the Staff Corps ... ..	537
Old Soldiers ... ..	537
Bengal, &c. ... ..	537
NATIVE PRESS ... ..	539
LEADING ARTICLES:—	
Indian Army Reform.—I ... ..	540
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	541
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	542
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	542
INDIA OFFICE ... ..	543
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	543
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	543
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ... ..	544
INDIA IN PARLIAMENT ... ..	544
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ... ..	547
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	549
ADVERTISEMENTS ... ..	550

**SANDHURST, WOOLWICH, MILITIA, LITERARY, UNIVERSITIES, LAW, &c.**—UNIVERSITY MAN, of many years' successful experience, COACHES expeditiously for above. Preliminary and Further. Individual attention.—J. J. GREVATT, B.A., 10, ALFRED PLACE WEST, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.

**EDUCATION.—CHOICE OF SCHOOLS** and TUTORs, England and Abroad, recommended Free of Charge—BOYS and GIRLS. Also TUTOR for Militia, Woolwich, Sandhurst, Indian and Home Services. No connection with any other Firm trading under our name. Established 40 years.—ORELLANA & Co., 53, CONDUIT STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

**AN EXPERIENCED LADY**, widow of an Officer R.E., living in a pleasant country home, wishes to take charge of Young Children, Girls preferred. Good educational facilities. Reference is kindly permitted to Sir W. Markby, K.C.I.E., General J. McLeod Innes, V.C., R.E., the Rev. A. G. Butler, Oriel Coll., Oxford.—Address, "P. G." Calder Turner's Library, Bathurst Street, Hyde Park.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY, every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA, and ALEXANDRIA, every alternate week.

#### CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS FOR CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.  
City of London ... J. Black ... Tuesday, June 10  
City of Khios ... T.C. McPherson, Tuesday, June 24

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.  
City of Dublin ... J. Swan ... Monday, June 30  
Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewards carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE AND WORKMAN, 95, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS AND Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.	Kurrachee and Bombay.
* Rewa ... .. June 20	Henzada ... .. June 26
* Chyebassa ... .. July 4	Huzara ... .. July 19
* Goleconda ... .. July 18	Kerbela ... .. Aug. 16
* India ... .. Aug. 1	Kangra ... .. Sept. 13

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.  
\* Madura ... .. June 9  
\* Ethiopia ... .. July 7  
\* Africa ... .. Aug. 4

\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or lock-outs.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES AND Co., 13, Austinfriars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL AND Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO and RUBATTINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is requested.

s.s. PO, 3,200 tons, July 1.  
s.s. RAFFAELLE RUBATTINO, 5,500 tons, July 20.  
s.s. DOMENICO BALDUINO, 5,500 tons, Aug. 10.

Passengers should embark the previous day. Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street, London.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**BOMBAY via TRIESTE and BRINDISI**—NOTICE to PASSENGERS.—Only Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

July 8 ... Amphitrite ... 4,000 tons.  
July 8 ... Imperator ... 4,070 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,  
127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.

Clan Macarthur ... .. June 14  
Clan Macpherson ... .. June 28

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, via Suez Canal.

Clan Macgregor ... .. June 14  
Clan Alpine ... .. July 5

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewards carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUTR AND Co.; or to CAYZER, IRVINE AND Co., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street, Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., 25, Regent Street, S.W.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn's), of London and Liverpool.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, AND GENERAL SHIPPING INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENCY AND GLOBE FOREIGN EXPRESS.

**PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND MERCHANDISE FORWARDED.** PASSAGES ENGAGED. Baggage Collected and Shipped, and Insurances effected to all parts of the world.

Full information may be obtained on application at 10, Queen Street, Cheapside; and 23, Regent Street, London; and 10, North John Street, Liverpool.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (Limited).

Capital Authorized, £2,000,000. Subscribed and Paid UP, £530,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

West End Branch.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH OFFICE.—25, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Kobe (Hogo), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tamatave, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 185

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches

INDIA ... Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon.  
IN CEYLON ... Colombo, Kandy, Galle.

IN STRAITS ... Singapore, Penang, Malacca.

IN JAVA ... Batavia.

IN CHINA ... Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

Bankers ... London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agents business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

## GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY

Kept Brilliant and Equal to New for Years  
(with one Shilling Box of)

## STEVENS'S SILICON.

(DIRECT FROM NATURE'S LABORATORY).



The best substance known for Cleaning and Polishing Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones without the least injury. In a handsome Box, with Brush, Leather, and full directions.

Sold by all Chemists, Jewellers, and Fancy Dealers, and Post Free for 14 Stamps of

**G. STEVENS, 376, STRAND.**

To His Highness the Sultan of Jahore.

**A. ABRAHAM'S,**  
**COURT BOOTMAKER,**  
**113, HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON,**  
**LONDON, W.**

BOOTS and SHOES made to Order on ANATOMICAL PRINCIPLES.

Specially Prepared Leather for Tender Feet.  
Specialties for Hot Climates.

Sizes Registered and Lasts kept to every Customer, thus ensuring a Perfect Fit.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

**BIRKBECK BANK, SOUTHAMPTON**  
BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.  
THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.

TWO per CENT. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuable, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons, and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Five Millions.

**HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH**, with immediate possession, and no Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

**HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH**, with immediate possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, as above.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

## SMITH, KAY & CO.,

Late JEREMIAH SMITH & CO.

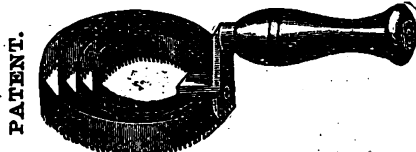
(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS.)

**MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT**  
**STATIONERS,**  
**PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND**  
**LITHOGRAPHERS.**

ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR  
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.

## SPRATT'S PATENT SPRING CURRY COMB.



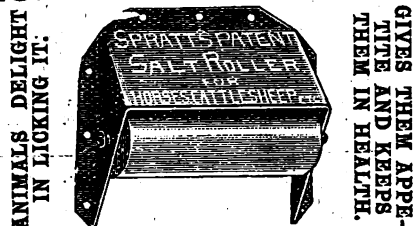
Combines the Strength of Metal with the Elasticity of a Brush.

Japanned Black, 1/- each.  
Nickel Plated, 1/6 each.

## PATENT SALT ROLLER

FOR

## HORSES AND CATTLE.



In Galvanised Iron, complete with Bracket, 1s.  
In Enamelled Iron, 2s. complete each.  
In Grey Enamel, 1s. 6d. complete each.  
Extra Rollers, 8d. each.

Of all Merchants and Sporting Goods Dealers.

SPRATT'S PATENT, LIMITED, LONDON, S.E.

## ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S PARIS PRIZE MEDAL IRISH CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.



PER DOZEN:—  
Children's... 1/3 HEMSTITCHED:  
Ladies'... 2/4 Ladies'... 2/11  
Gent's... 3/6 Gent's... 4/11  
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,  
from 1/- to 60/- each.  
**IRISH LINEN COLLARS  
AND CUFFS.**  
"Their Irish Linen Collars,  
Cuffs, Shirts, &c., have the  
merits of excellence and cheap-  
ness."—*Court Circular*.  
Collars: Ladies' and Chil-  
dren's 3-fold, 3/6 per doz.;  
Gent's 4-fold, 4/11 to 5/11 per  
dozen.  
Cuffs for Ladies, Gentlemen,  
and Children, from 5/11 per  
dozen.

**ROBINSON and CLEAVER, BELFAST.**  
Samples post free. Please name this Paper.

## ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.)

For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.  
Branch: 29, PAUL MALL.

Accumulated Funds nearly £4,000,000.  
The Total Claims paid by this Corporation have  
exceeded THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

### FIRE.

Policies issued free of expense.  
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be paid whether the property be set on fire or not.  
An abatement equal to one year's charge is allowed on Policies issued for seven years.

### LIFE.

MODERN AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF ASSURANCE.  
Unimpeachable Security. Large Bonuses. Liberal Conditions of Assurance.  
Guaranteed minimum Surrender Values.  
Policies protected against accidental forfeiture.  
Immediate Settlement of Claims.  
No fines or fees charged.

A Prospectus, Annual Report, and Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary.

## COCKLE'S FREE FROM MERCURY.

## ANTIBILIOUS FOR BILE, LIVER, INDIGESTION, PILLS. &c.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.  
THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.  
IN USE EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**4, GREAT ORMOND STREET,  
LONDON.**

15 per cent. Discount from Catalogue Prices to members of the Army and Navy Civil Service Supply and Co-operative Societies.

ESTAB. 1839. **N. THIERRY,** ESTAB. 1839.

## MILITARY BOOT MAKER.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN ENGLAND OF  
**MILITARY,**  
PARADE, MESS (Dress), RIDING, and  
CAMPAIGN BOOTS.

Every Description of BOOTS or SHOES Made to Order  
IN A FEW DAYS.

Special Lasts kept for every Customer.

All goods are hand-sewn, N. Thierry's own make. The prices (which are marked in plain figures) will be found lower than charged by Co-operative Societies or other firms.

**LONDON:** { 70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W.,  
48, GRESHAM ST., E.C., and  
131, FENCHURCH ST., E.C.  
**MANCHESTER:** 2, ST. ANNE'S SQUARE.  
**LIVERPOOL:** 5, BOHN STREET.

Outfits for Cadets for R.M. Academy, Woolwich, and R.M. College, Sandhurst.

## CERTAIN AND RAPID CURE.

**RHEUMATISM,  
LUMBAGO,  
GOUT,  
&c., &c.**

**REYNOLDS'S  
SPECIFIC.**

Sold  
in Bottles,  
2/9 each.

By all the Principal  
Chemists throughout the  
World

## IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

## ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.— PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full particulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases excepted.

A CURE FOR ALL !!

## HOLLOWAYS OINTMENT

This invaluable REMEDY if well rubbed into the system, will reach any internal complaint. It cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. For BAD LEGS, OLD WOUNDS, Sores, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin Diseases, it is unequalled.



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 23rd May; from Allahabad and Madras to the 21st May; and from Calcutta to the 21st May.

It is practically settled that, owing to the light programme which is now before them, no meeting of the Legislative Council will be held in Simla before June.

A DESPATCH on Excise Administration from the Secretary of State has been published.

LORD CROSS accepts the general principle laid down for the guidance of the Local Governments and Revenue Officers.

It was resolved by the Government of India to suspend further action in the matter of levying income-tax upon profits of foreign consignors.

THE total figures for salt revenue during the year ended 1st April correspond very exactly with the estimate given of them in the Financial Statement, excluding Burma. The consumption for the year was put by Sir David Barbour (in thousands of maunds) at 31,010.

THE traffic on the Rangoon-Mandalay Railway has expanded so steadily that from Wednesday last two passenger trains were to be run daily each way.

THE Neilgherry Railway Company expects to be in a position to begin the railway shortly.

It is definitely decided that the Ameer returns immediately from Mazar Sherif to Cabul, and preparations for the journey are now being made.

THE Ameer has not yet made known his intentions with reference to the Administration of the Turkistan provinces.

THE Pathan who murdered Mr. Dalgleish on the Karakoram in 1888 has been arrested by the Russian authorities in Samarcand.

THE *Birthday Honours Gazette* was published at Simla on the 14th May.

ON May 15th a *ghorawalla* was killed in a scuffle between seven soldiers of the Worcestershire Regiment and several Natives in a billiard-room in Poona. The cause of the scuffle arose from a private assaulting a Mahomedan named Abdool Hoosein.

THE NIZAM has presented to Sir D. Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., the huge long gun which was one of the most remarkable and authentic relics of the presence of Mr. Raymond and his French officers in Hyderabad territory. The gun will be placed in the Residency grounds.

MAJOR PERCY GOUGH, Military Secretary to the Nizam's Government, has had a dangerous attack of bronchitis, from which he is still suffering. Major Gough is now at Wellington, where he went for a short holiday.

H.H. MAHARAJAH RAGHUNATH SINGH has succeeded to the *gadi* of Partabgarh, Rajpootana.

COLONEL POLE-CAREW, while on a shooting expedition in Burma, was attacked by a wounded elephant, and narrowly escaped being killed.

ON May 15th a most disastrous fire broke out at the

Gordon Mill, Bombay, and resulted in the total destruction of the mill.

THE total damage is estimated at about thirteen lakhs of rupees, but this amount is fully covered by insurance.

A FIRE broke out on board the B.I.S.N. Co.'s s.s. *Sirsa*, which arrived in Bombay on Monday from Calcutta, while anchored off Badagerry. It is believed that all the cargo in one of the hatches is more or less damaged either by fire or water.

THE dispute in the Calcutta salt trade has been brought to a close, and a fixed rate of payment for the discharge of salt by the contractors has been accepted.

THE total number of Mahomedans in Upper India who have signed the petitions against the Congress programme now amounts to nearly forty thousand.

THE trial of the three accused said to be concerned in the attempt to murder Mr. Shamrao N. Laud, Dewan of Cambry, has concluded before the Sessions Judge of that place. Two of the accused were convicted and sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. Ruttonchand, who has been in custody pending the trial for about a month, was acquitted.

CAPTAIN R. C. TEMPLE, on completion of his special duty in connection with the new Cantonment rules, returns to Burma to take charge of the forthcoming census operations in that Province. Meanwhile, as Burma will be the most difficult and important portion of next year's enumeration, and as Captain Temple will not be free of his present duties for some time to come, Mr. Baines, Census Commissioner, has betaken himself to Rangoon, where he will stay for a couple of months or so getting affairs into train.

THE death is reported of Mr. Hecquet, the engineer whose services in connection with the construction of the Sukkur Bridge were so exceptional as to win special recognition from the railway authorities.

THE death is announced of Sadashive Rao Gackwar, whose claims to the succession in Baroda were rejected in 1875. Having made an attempt to upset the new administration in that State he was arrested and sent to Benares, where he had since remained under surveillance.

THE officers appointed to the command of the three new local regiments in Burma, formed from the military police battalions, are:—10th Madras Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Macgregor, of the 43rd Gurkha Light Infantry; 12th, Major A. Howlett, of the 17th Madras Infantry; and 33rd, Major Gaitskell, of the Guides. Majors Howlett and Gaitskell belong to the Madras Staff Corps.

It is reported from Mone that the local Siamese officers have already removed the boundary marks set up by Mr. Ney Elias, and are encroaching on what has been declared to be British territory. It may be necessary to establish a line of police outposts beyond the Salween next cold weather, as the Shans are unable to defend themselves against the intruders from the South.

A CONTEMPORARY hears from Bangkok that the King and his advisers are sorely troubled over the frontier question. Starting with a very imperfect knowledge of the frontier, they were afraid to put forward their Commission lest it should betray its ignorance and blunder into avoidable concessions. The policy of "sitting tight" was thought to be safer, and is likely to be pursued.

THE 10th Bengal Infantry from Burma, consisting of 660 men with six European and thirty-two native officers, arrived at Benares by special train from Howrah on May 18, leaving for Lucknow at six the same evening after a halt of twelve hours. The regiment appears to have suffered much from the climate of Burma, a large percentage being sick from fever, &c.

## NOTES.

THE latest news from India will be found in the telegrams from the correspondents of the *Times*, but the news is scant, and of little importance. So much the better for India, for it means that all there is going on quietly and well. The sad thing is that the National Congress is in want of funds, and, although according to Mr. A. O. Hume and Mr. Digby there are 250 millions of downtrodden Natives calling for political representation, the call for funds to support the English office is not being responded to, and, in fact, the home agitation is in danger of collapse for want of coin. Very sad; but very like Babu's way of supporting his cause.

THE *Daily News* correspondent telegraphs the following rather extraordinary item of intelligence. English education in Bombay would appear to run a little riot:—"Mr. Jinsiwala, M.A., Sanskrit Professor at the Wilson College, Bombay, has created some sensation by lecturing to Native students against female education and social reforms. The lecturer inveighed against English social life, and related his manner of enforcing domestic discipline by slapping his wife's face. The Native papers protest that these opinions are not generally held by educated Natives. People at Bombay are asking if this gentleman is a proper teacher for a missionary college." If this be true, others besides "people at Bombay" might ask the same question.

"OUR own correspondents" are not satisfied with the state of affairs at Simla, although it has been officially announced that the Legislative Council has no work to do, and ought therefore to see to the enjoyment of the community, official and non-official, whose interests it is supposed to guard. No work, and no play means a sad summer at Simla, and one can sympathise with the correspondent who, writing from that altitude a day or two before the present Overland Mail, says:—"Simla has been by no means lively during the last few weeks, and the usual 'swing' of gaiety is apparently as far off as ever. There is no doubt that the season is to be a late one." But he draws this consolation:—"We shall perhaps be none the worse for a slight pause before we commenced the usual programme of dances and dinners, flower shows, fairs, and frivolities."

THERE is certainly "muscular Christianity," as the Mandalay paper puts it, in Burma. Ministers are either whipping women, or assaulting men, or otherwise doing violence around them. There is a Mr. Nodder who has acted objectionably; then Mr. Stockings; and now there is a Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Sutherland has beaten one Mr. King, whose offence consisted in having employed a woman, a Burmese convert, who wanted employment. It is not known why Mr. Sutherland was displeased in this matter, but he trespassed, insulted and assaulted; for which he has been fined fifty rupees. And now the public wish to say what they think about this kind of thing. There is, of course, the effect it must have upon the heathen, and the disrepute into which it is likely to bring Christianity; for still do the heathen look to example rather than to precept, judging of the value of teachings by the conduct of the teachers. It is evident that some of our missionaries have mistaken their vocation, the army being their proper sphere; but when the missionary societies have truculent members, is it not known that there are savage places where they could be sent to fight against the constant efforts of the Natives to eat them?

HERE is another complaint from another "our own correspondent" from the same place:—"No Sipi Fair, no races, a postponed flower show; that is about the sum and substance of Simla doings at present. Add to it a murky atmosphere which is grimly suggestive of dust-storms on a grand scale below, and the very fair rehearsals of a dust-storm that greet one at every corner of the Mall, and you possess a comprehensive idea of how much we have to make us happy. So fair and foul a scene I have

not known as this before my windows when the obscuring haze—a haze that is neither smoke, nor dust, nor good Himalayan mist—rolls up morning after morning, and blots out from view the sun and cheerful skies and the beauties of the surrounding hills. One is well aware that there are stations in the plains where the aspect of Nature in Merrie May is neither lovely nor enlivening. I do not need to be reminded that there are æsthetic souls who repine against the Destiny that has cast their lot in such places. But what, after all, is their cause of complaint to ours who, pitched in the midst of beauties looked upon as our own, are robbed of their enjoyment by disagreeable conditions that should belong exclusively to others? I say we are entitled to better treatment."

A STORY with a moral reaches the *Civil and Military Gazette* from Simla. The other day a junior aide-de-camp on the Viceregal staff was asked by a lady at a picnic whether they would soon get to "Kissing Point?" The aide-de-camp is young and guileless—what A.D.C. is not?—and the position was too much for him; so, with one reproachful glance, he blushed, stammered, and at last fled! The moral, of course, is that an aide-de-camp must possess some knowledge of Simla topography as well as of the art of love.

A DESPATCH from the Secretary of State is published in the *Gazette of India* re the Excise administration. It states that the despatch of the Government of India places a different complexion on the matters mentioned during the debate in the House of Commons. Lord Cross accepts the general principle laid down for the guidance of the Local Governments and Revenue officers, and is confident that the Government of India and the Local Governments are fully desirous, as is the House of Commons, to prevent an increase of intemperance. The recent discussion will have strengthened the position of Government and its officers in their efforts to restrict the use of liquors and drugs.

ALTHOUGH legislation on the leprosy question is at a standstill pending the medical decision as to the contagious nature of the disease, all possible precautions, says the *Englishman*, are meanwhile to be taken by the Local Governments. The Government of India has advised the Local Governments to exert their power to secure the segregation of the sexes, and to encourage lepers to reside in such hospitals or asylums as already exist. As matters stand it would be impossible for Government to provide accommodation for all the lepers in India; and even before any large measure of the kind could be contemplated it would be necessary to see what assistance is forthcoming as the result of the agitation in England. In dealing with the question of compulsory incarceration the utmost care would have to be exercised, but it may be possible at present to ascertain what the general opinion on the subject is throughout the country.

THERE is no foundation, says a Bombay paper, for stating that Sir Lepel Griffin has obtained a concession for constructing a railway to Cashmere. The question of making a railway is still being actively discussed, but it is extremely improbable that the Government of India will guarantee any line to Cashmere until there are better prospects of its becoming a paying concern.

ONE could hardly go to a hotter place—even for one's sins—than to the place mentioned in the following extract from an official meteorological report:—"Jacobabad in Sind was by several degrees the hottest place in India on the 11th May with a maximum of 115° in the shade. Masulipatam in Madras was second with 112° on the 11th, and had the highest record of 113° on the following day. Many places in the Punjab and North-West register 111° or 112°."

THE employees of the *Times of India* newspaper presented Mr. C. E. Kane, the managing proprietor, with an address in the compound of the School of Art, on his approaching departure to England for the first time since he has become one of the proprietors of the paper.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

## INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

The agitation against the income-tax is gaining strength daily. The Calcutta Trades Association has addressed a memorial to the Government, which, after severely criticising the proposal to tax the profits on consignments from abroad, proceeds to urge that the time has come for the entire abolition of the tax. The memorial says that the tax is wholly unsuited to India, and the inquisitorial system of working it is becoming a serious evil, creating constant irritation and a growing feeling of repugnance. It is understood that the European Defence Association and the Native Chamber of Commerce are preparing similar memorials. If the Government reply be not favourable, it is probable that a public meeting will follow, and that the agitation will spread throughout the country.

The Native Congress movement in favour of elective institutions is apparently in danger of collapsing for want of funds. The secretary of the Madras committee has issued an urgent appeal for subscriptions. He states that nothing has yet been paid of the contribution of Rs. 6,400 promised by Madras. He adds that not a day passes without his receiving telegrams and letters requesting him to send money to meet the heavy expenses of the deputation now working in England, and stating that the work must stop if money be not sent.

The report on the working of the municipalities in the Punjab for the last year is hardly encouraging for the admirers of local self-government. Since 1844 44 municipal committees have been abolished as taking no interest in their duties. The number remaining at the close of last year was 158, of which five were threatened with extinction for the same reason. Sixty-three municipalities have an annual income of under Rs. 5,000, and 48 have a population of under 5,000. The official reviewer admits that many among the smaller municipalities showed want of energy and public spirit, and even in some of the larger towns the committees met seldom. The elections apparently excited little interest, and occasionally a person of humble social position was returned, a fact which induced the Government to institute inquiry regarding the desirability of fixing a property qualification.

The Meteorological Department has published its annual forecast of the monsoon, based on the Himalayan snowfall and other indications. It states that the prospects are very favourable for Burma, Assam, and Bengal, somewhat less favourable for Behar and the North-West Provinces, and distinctly unfavourable for the Punjab, Rajputana, Northern Bombay, the Deccan, and Berar. An average rainfall is expected in the Central Provinces and on the Bombay coast. The monsoon has apparently begun in Bombay, but it is doubtful whether the current has yet reached Bengal, notwithstanding the heavy rainfall of the past week.

The Government has published a despatch to the local administrations regarding police administration. It suggests more stringent regulations for the control of habitual offenders, and circulates a Bill on the subject of surveillance proposed by the Punjab Government. It states that in Bengal 70 per cent. of the serious crimes committed go unpunished. This fact is attributed to want of cohesion between the regular and the rural police. The Government is disposed to think that the pay of constables and inspectors should be increased, and that more cohesion should be established between the police of the different provinces and that of British India and the Native States.

Another strange railway accident occurred near Sholapore on Wednesday night. A gale of extraordinary violence blew down a large iron water tank standing on cast-iron pillars beside the line and threw it across the rails. The night was very dark, and the driver of the Bombay and Madras mail train, not seeing the obstruction, ran into it. Fortunately the casualties were few, and none were fatal.

The final wheat report of the Bombay Presidency states that the area shown is 4 per cent. below last year and 2 per cent. below the average, but the outturn promises to show an increase of nearly 18 per cent., owing to the better condition of the crop. The Punjab report says that the season of 1889-90 is unfavourable owing to the deficient rainfall. The area harvested is 10 per cent. and the gross outturn 21 per cent. under last year. The irrigated lands alone have yielded a fair average crop. In the North-West Provinces there is a large decrease in the area under wheat, but in most of the districts the crop is good, and it is believed that the outturn will exceed last year's by nearly 18,000 tons.

## BURMA.

RANGOON, JUNE 7.

The force of military police which was sent to break up a band of decoits who had assembled in the territory of Wuntho Tsawbwa has failed to bring them to bay. Ngahamat's band has retreated to the Kachyen Hills. The rains prevent further active operations.

Brigadier Wolseley, C.B., has assumed command of the Burma division.

The King of Siam has recently visited Penang, where he appears to have made himself very popular.

Owing to the rapid progress made with the survey of Upper Burma, a change will soon be made in the system by which the taxes are levied on State lands. The Burmans dislike the present system of annual appraisalment of their crops, which is also burdensome to the revenue officer. A fixed demand will be substituted for annual appraisalment. This, while acceptable to the people, will involve no loss to the Government.

Six months have elapsed since Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, when officiating as Chief Commissioner, recommended the appointment of a Judicial Commissioner for Upper Burma. The urgent need for such an appointment is shown by some recent proceedings in the Kyauksai district. From reports published in the local journals, it would seem that the police used most oppressive measures to obtain evidence against certain accused persons. The magistrate, at the request of the district superintendent of police, refused to grant bail to the accused, although the offences were bailable. One of the accused was confined in a solitary cell, and was handcuffed day and night for three days and two nights, till he made a confession implicating himself and another. On obtaining his liberty he immediately withdrew the confession, stating that it had been extorted from him. It is also alleged that other witnesses were kept three weeks in gaol without inquiry, until they gave testimony implicating the accused. The prisoners were ultimately released, there being no evidence to support the charges on which they had been kept nearly a month in custody. The Officiating Commissioner of the division, an uncovenanted officer acting as the High Court, declared, on application being made to him to transfer the case to another district where the witnesses would be free from police terrorism, that his duty was to look after the interests of the Government, and to prevent the difficulties of prosecution being increased.

The *Rangoon Times*, a journal which strongly supports the local Government, comments in severe terms on these revelations, as also does the *Mandalay Herald*.

**GOVERNMENT BILLS ON INDIA.**—The Indian Council announced on Saturday the following special sales:—In bills, on Madras, Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 6½d., Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 6 5-16d., and Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 6 7-16d. In telegraphic transfers, on Bombay Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 6 15-32d., Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 6 10-32d., and Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 6 23-32d.

**INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.**—Mysore and Nundydroog Shares on Saturday rose 1-16, while Gold Fields of Mysore declined 6d. Mysore Shares were last quoted 5 5-16 to 5 7-16, Nundydroog 2 1-16 to 2 3-16, Indian Consolidated 1s. to 1s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (New) 9s. to 9s. 6d., Ooregum Ordinary 2 1-16 to 2s., ditto Preference 1½ to 1½, Devala-Moyar 1s. 6d. to 2s., Nine Reefs New (11s. paid) 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 8s. 6d. to 9s., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., South-East Mysore 1s. to 1s. 3d., Indian Glenrock 6d. to 1s., Gold Fields of Mysore 9s. to 10s., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. 6d. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s.

A SECTION of the Hazaras, known as the Sheikh Atis, recently organised a revolt against the Ameer; but before they could take action, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, some of their leaders were arrested by the Ameer's officials, and sent to Turkestan to be dealt with by the Ameer. The revolt was thus nipped in the bud, but it appears that the Jaghori tribe of Hazaras have also refused to submit to the orders of the Ameer's officials. The Ameer's son has sent orders to Sirdar Muhammad Hassan Khan, Governor of Ghazni, to inquire into the matter. If any trouble is apprehended arrangements will be made for sending more troops into their country.

WHILE the timber trade of Rangoon continues to flourish and increase, the neighbouring town of Moulmein appears, says the *Englishman*, to be losing ground. One of the chief causes of the falling off is said to be the denuding of the forests near the Salween, logs having now to be brought to the river's bank from a considerable distance. In addition to this, the Irrawaddy is a much more favourable river for floating timber than the Salween, and losses from salvaged and damaged timber are not great. The last straw that threatens to bear down the Moulmein merchants is that the Government is levying an import duty on their timber, but as the bulk of the timber comes from Siam and Independent Karennee, the Government considers itself fully entitled to do this.

## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

### BRIGADE-SURGEONS' PAY.

(*Civil and Military Gazette*).

The question has been raised as to the non-recognition in this country, from a pecuniary point of view, of the rank of brigade-surgeon on the Medical Staff. It appears that brigade-surgeons draw the same pay as surgeon-majors, because no pecuniary advantage is given to the higher rank. For instance, a brigade-surgeon, after 25 years' service, draws Rs. 1,092 a month, and so does a surgeon-major after the same amount of service. In England, however, the brigade-surgeon would draw £1 10s. per diem, and the surgeon-major £1 7s. 6d. It seems but right, therefore, that brigade-surgeons in India should be treated in the same way. The question has arisen now over a point which, perhaps, illustrates rather forcibly the anomaly of the position. A brigade-surgeon of the Medical Staff serving in India was recently promoted to the rank of deputy surgeon-general and ordered home on promotion. The regulations say that British officers ordered home on promotion are to receive, from the date of their promotion to the date of their embarkation, the Indian pay and allowances they were entitled to before their promotion, plus the difference between the English pay of their old and new rank. The English pay of a deputy surgeon-general is £2 per diem, so the officer alluded to was given by the Pay Department the difference between £2 and the English pay (£1 10s.) of a brigade-surgeon, viz., 10s. This he objected to on the grounds that he was never paid as a brigade-surgeon of India, and that, financially, his old rank was really that of surgeon-major. He, accordingly, claimed the difference between £2 and the English pay (£1 7s. 6d.) of a surgeon-major, viz.:—12s. 6d. Out of this contested point has arisen the whole question, of the non-recognition, with regard to pay, of brigade-surgeons of the Medical Staff serving in India. At present it is an anomaly which the Government in this country would do well to remove, especially as it is proposed to give brigade-surgeons increased responsibilities under the new distribution of the administrative Medical Staff in India.

### THE KASHMIR RAILWAY SCHEME.

(*Madras Times*.)

In many quarters an idea is current that the Kashmir Railway scheme is likely to be "hung up" for an indefinite period. It is much to be regretted if the Government has not already determined to push ahead with all reasonable speed. Military experts have stated without any appearance of hesitancy that the approach to India, *via* Kashmir, is one that has been closely studied by Russia. There has been a demand among Russian agents for the latest full maps, and for official intelligence concerning the little known regions along each side of the borders of Kashmir. French explorers and geographers have been to the front with a zeal that is certainly praiseworthy, whether it has or has not any similarity in origin with the scientific expedition now forming, nominally French, but associated with Russians, to explore Central Asia to the Indian frontiers. Russia finds agents when and where she will. French scientists are men that can be led by others who know their weaknesses and prejudices, and under the guise of science, Russia has already done much, and can do more. India has no sympathy with Russian scientists in Asiatic regions. She is apt to term them spies. But Frenchmen are cordially welcomed and assisted; they reach home safely and well charged with information, which the Russ is quick to acquire and to utilise. In the simple fact of an open co-operation of French and Russian scientists lies a hint that the Government of India would be wise to take and to act upon with promptitude. India has time before her ere these scientists reach her frontiers, and it would be well if the Kashmir Railway scheme, the backbone of local defence, be so pushed forward that the Russian scientists may be unable to report anything that will encourage Russian hopes of making a successful attack upon India along the frontier adjoining Kashmir. Years have been wasted already, until now every month is important; and although routes have been marked out at last, this is no advantage whatever, unless promptly followed up by other operations.

General de Bourbel, Chief Engineer to the Kashmir State, has issued a report on the routes, which are four in number. Only two of them are really worth consideration. One would go *via* Abbottabad to join the North-West Railway at Hasan Abdal; the other would be a direct route, following with some accuracy the alignment of the fine new cart-road to Kohala, and taking in the Poonch traffic, *en route* from Kahuta to Rawul Pindies. The military authorities would prefer the first of these routes; but, if other considerations make the second preferable, it is probable that Sir Frederick Roberts would give his adhesion thereto rather than see the long-

desired connection of the Kashmir Valley with the Indian Railway system any longer delayed. At any rate, the choice between the two should not be a matter of any very great difficulty, and the results, from both military and political standpoints, would probably be such as would reflect constant praise on Lord Lansdowne, were he to push the matter on to a speedy settlement. We have heard so much about Kashmir of late, and so little of good, that it is easy to believe it would be well to have the State brought into closer connection with India not by way of annexation, but by means of railway communication. This would at least enable the Government to have earlier information than now regarding the course of events in Kashmir, and, in all probability, the information received would be more correct. Relations with Kashmir would tend to become more friendly, and England would be able, if threatened, to throw forward a strong force to defend what is at present a vulnerable point in her frontier line. It is believed, also, that the financial or commercial outlook of the railway is encouraging. London financiers, it is said, might easily be convinced that it would pay. Indeed, it is asserted that these financiers have already expressed their readiness to take the matter up, and the Rothschilds are stated to have appreciated the enterprise, and to have offered to support it. If the military and political advantages to be derived be granted—and it would be difficult to dispute them—and if the commercial aspect is as favourable as we have been led to believe, there is absolutely no justification for further delay on the part of the Government. The Kashmir Railway scheme is one that ought to be pushed forward with energy, so that "check" may once again be called to Russia, without fear of her being able to give a new colour to a tedious game.

### CAUSES OF INFANT MARRIAGES AND THEIR CONCOMITANT EVILS.

(*Madras Times*.)

The baneful practice of marrying infants when they are at their mother's breasts is looked upon by the Hindus as a Shastraic injunction. The Brahmans, Vaisyas, and some other sections of the Hindus celebrate infant-marriages, for fear of becoming outcasts should the girls attain their puberty before marriage; the Sudras and other lower castes imitate them to a more or less extent. When a careful and minute examination is made, to ascertain whether the Shastras countenance such baneful customs, it can be said, without fear of contradiction, that the inhuman practice of infant-marriages is opposed to the spirit of the Shastras, and that it is only a custom of modern growth. In bygone days, girls were married only when they were old enough to understand the world, and the ceremonies that are performed on the marriage occasion; but nowadays, when enlightenment and civilisation are making rapid strides, infants are mated to dotards. It is impossible to mention, in the limited space given by journalistic courtesy, the several causes which are at the bottom of these infant-marriages; but I shall give some of the more important ones, which show my readers that the practice of infant-marriages is not a Shastraic injunction, but the outcome of the peoples' mania to see the girls mated early. The difficulty of getting a husband in the same caste prompts the parents of a girl to celebrate her marriage, no matter what her age is, whenever a husband for her is available. The desire of the parents is to see their daughters married when they themselves are alive, so that they may witness the *tamasha* of such marriages. When an old dotard, who is rolling in riches, offers a certain sum of money to the parents of a girl, for giving her in marriage to him, the parents at once give their consent, for fear of losing such a golden opportunity. The ignorant and superstitious people, taking a pride in infant marriages, celebrate them with great *éclat*. These are some of the chief motives which move the Hindus to perform infant-marriages to a very large extent. Such inhuman and ironical practices as infant-marriages based upon individual interests have been introduced into the sociology of the Hindus by the priests and ignorant classes, under the guise of Shastraic injunctions, and as customs of the land. The dread of caste, the love of display, the greed for money, and the family pride, in celebrating infant-marriages, are amongst the causes at work. No sooner is a female infant born than the parents think of its disposal in marriage; in a Hindu home marriage is an all-absorbing topic. In fact, the Hindus look upon marriage, as the be-all and end-all of a man's life. The Judge-made laws, and other spurious translations of the original texts, no doubt uphold these barbarous practices; but the real Vedic authorities are quite against these infant-marriages. In those quarters where ignorance reigns supreme, and custom rules as a tyrant, the people are under the clutches of their priests, who, to meet their (the priests') own ends and purposes, give every support to these pernicious practices. So much about the causes of these infant-marriages. The evils that arise out of such marriages are manifold; the parents of the girl celebrate her marriage at a time when she hardly knows what the world is, and what



is being performed. Should the infant bride's husband die she is doomed to perpetual widowhood, and as such she is treated in the most disgraceful manner. Even if the husband survives, this union, in course of time, turns out to be an union of hands and not of hearts, as in the famous case of Rukhmabai. The girl being doomed to perpetual widowhood, for no fault of hers, is compelled to bear the brunt of her lot quietly; she is not the only being on whom this calamity falls; her parents, at times the whole family, share the same fate. The daily sight of this tender widow, and her awkward position, moves them a great deal, and gradually undermines their health, so much so that unnatural deaths occur at last. These infant-marriages, besides bringing such untold miseries upon the people, impede the social advancement of the Hindus. Humanity and common sense revolt at the very idea of an infant-marriage.

C. P. SHEEHURRY NAIDU.

#### AN INDIAN HALL-MARK.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

We hope that Mr. Goschen will carry his proposal to introduce a hall-mark for Indian silver-ware, showing that the silver of which it is made is of rupee fineness—a fineness, we may add, less than that of the silver used in the coinage at home; and that British jealousy of Indian silver work will not be allowed to prevent it being carried into effect. The British silversmith naturally does not wish to see the English market flooded by Indian manufacture, but we in India cannot take that view. In this country we are bound to wish well to anything that promises to save Indian art work from the deterioration which has so long threatened it. If the new hall-mark is imposed, it will tend in the desired direction, for the Indian worker, whether in Cutch or Jaipur or elsewhere, will soon learn to use material of the proper fineness. Hitherto the Englishman homeward bound has not cared to take silver-work upon which at the port of arrival he has to pay 18d. an ounce duty. Very soon, as was promised by Mr. Goschen when laying his Budget before Parliament, the Anglo-Indian will not have to pay the duty; and he will, moreover, have the satisfaction of knowing that his silver ware is of a genuine kind. There are no doubt practical difficulties in the way of introducing the hall-mark. It will be difficult to have it done in India, for to do so would probably mean an assay establishment in every place where silver work is made. If the hall-marking is to be done at home, the taking off of the duty will do little to encourage Anglo-Indians to bring Indian silver ware from this country with them unless they bring it in the rough; for in order to be hall-marked, the ware must be in the rough previous to being tested and stamped. If the Government of India could see its way to take measures whereby Indian silver could be hall-marked as of rupee fineness before being sold to the retail purchaser in India, the difficulty would perhaps be solved. Most Indian silversmiths of respectability will, we believe, have no objection to the hall-mark, and, if that is so, the English merchants whom Reuter tells us are objecting to Mr. Goschen's proposal will not be likely to receive the sympathy from India that they appear to expect.

#### OFFICERING THE INDIAN ARMY.

(Pioneer.)

Though several authorities were even then for substituting a system of direct appointment, the opinions of the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier, and of Sir Henry Norman, the Military Member, were against a change. The fact is that the majority of those then at the head of affairs were men whose early experience of the Native Army had been gained in pre-Mutiny days, and who, contrasting the class of officers obtained then under a system of interest hardly qualified, except in the case of Engineers and Artillery, by a nominal examination, with those coming to the staff Corps through British regiments, could scarcely be expected to see any defect in a system which had procured so great an improvement. But the drawbacks of the plan have grown increasingly apparent with advancing years. Among the most conspicuous is the invidious comparison which it tends to establish among British regiments. *Prima facie* a good regiment is one which its officers do not desire to quit for any other service; and it is notorious that there are regiments in which a candidate for the Staff Corps is an unwelcome rarity, while there are others in which half the subalterns are looking forward to changing their condition. The causes of this state of things lie altogether apart from professional capacity, but the distinctions it creates are none the less real and undesirable. The consequence is, that a young officer leaving Sandhurst either exerts himself to get appointed to a battalion in which transfers to the Staff Corps are known to be customary, or if he is unlucky enough to be gazetted to one of the other kind finds himself obliged to begin his career by a step in defiance of regimental tradition. Probably he will conceal his intention from his Colonel and

brother-officers until the last moment: at all events, he will feel considerable reluctance in announcing it. And it does not seem conducive to the dignity of Indian service that entrance to it should be looked upon in any way as a step downwards, or that the possession of more or fewer candidates for its ranks should be a criterion of the standing of a British regiment. With the system of direct appointments from Sandhurst not only will this reproach be removed, but the Indian vacancies at the same time will, we may be sure, become the objects of keen competition. The attachment of the young Indian officer to a British corps for the first year after his arrival in the country will give him all the advantages of that best of military schools as he obtains it now, and under better auspices. Most Commandants and Adjutants are naturally averse to troubling themselves about the training of a youngster who is only making a convenience of the regiment; but when in the future he comes to them as a probationer confessed they will feel the existence of a definite obligation towards him, without any of the misunderstandings which beset the relation at present.

#### THE PURCHASE OF SILVER PLATE.

(Englishman.)

Much more important to us in India than any effect which the abolition of the duties can possibly have on the Native industry is the extent to which the reform will stimulate the purchase of silver plate at home. The abolition of the duty in England is almost certain to give a powerful impetus in this direction, and when it is considered to what an extent electro-plate has come into common use with the people in recent years, it must, we think, be admitted that the desire for silver dishes almost amounts to a national trait. With the price of silver reduced by eighteenpence an ounce, the taste for bullion may be expected to displace that for imitation or veneer, and if a fashion sets in for silver articles the consumption of the metal may increase to such an extent as to affect exchange. According to a careful estimate, the present consumption of silver in the arts amounts to no less than three-fourths of the entire annual production of from fifty to sixty million ounces. Lowe in 1822 estimated it at two-thirds. If the effect of the present cheapening is to bring silverware and jewellery into favour with the classes and masses of England, the art consumption will certainly far exceed anything that has yet been known. The mere prospect of such an increase is not lost, we may be sure, upon those at home who follow the silver question, although in India an idea seems almost to prevail that the abolition of the duty is confined to the silver wares of this country. It appears to be necessary to repeat that the duty on all gold and silver plate in England, home-made as well as imported, has been abolished.

#### THE MADRAS ARMY—ITS IMPROVEMENT OR EFFACEMENT.

(Madras Mail.)

The policy of neglect, discouragement, and distrust which the Government of India has of late years adopted towards that portion of Her Majesty's military forces which is recruited in the Madras Presidency, has received its latest illustration in the disbandment of three more regiments of Madras Infantry, and in the substitution in their place of an equal number of battalions of military police composed principally of Punjabis, and enrolled for local service in Burma—a drastic proceeding which, it is rumoured at Simla, will shortly be followed by the disbandment of seven other corps! It is true that the military policemen thus brought on the strength of the regular army are to be placed under the control of the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, to be officered from the establishment of this Presidency, and to assume the numbers and honourable distinctions of the corps they are about to replace. But it is too early yet to judge how far the first and second measures will be carried out; and seeing that at the present moment several Bengal and Bombay Officers are serving with these battalions, and bearing former experiences in mind, scepticism is permissible as to the extent to which Madras officers will be utilised. As to the third position, it is doubtful whether it may not be considered as merely adding insult to injury; and it is certain that it has been used as a cloak for the misappropriation of the colours and funds of the disbanded corps. The Punjabi policemen now brought on the strength of the Madras Army have no conceivable right to the battle names recalling the glorious traditions of the 10th, 12th, and 33rd Madras Infantry; and the question of mulcting the officers of the latter of the regimental funds and mess plate, which they have maintained, has most properly been referred, and will, it may be trusted, be fought out. It is also true that financial considerations are urged in extenuation of the latest blunder in military policy of the Supreme Government; but that blunder has caused a feeling little short of dismay

throughout a large and devoted portion of Her Majesty's army and it suggests that in the interest of the Empire, the question had best at once be settled whether the Madras army is to be effaced altogether, or maintained as an efficient unit of the national forces. A system of killing that army by attrition is clearly not only misplaced, but expensive. A definite policy of some kind, therefore, is an absolute necessity; and duty demands that the Government of India should be pressed to evolve one. We therefore propose to review in a series of papers the history of the Madras army; the causes that have contributed to that Army's decline in efficiency; the means that exist for the restoration of such efficiency; the capriciousness and want of generosity and foresight of the Government; and the vital importance of rendering Southern India capable of defending itself against internal and external foes.

#### LITERATURE IN BOMBAY.

(*Times of India.*)

Literature in Bombay would seem to be looking up of late, for no fewer than one hundred pages of the last *Government Gazette* are occupied by a list of the books printed in the Presidency during the last three months of 1889. As usual, Mr. Sathe's catalogue is analytical and descriptive as well as official and statistical, and if this section of the work is all from the Registrar's own pen we confess that we do not envy him. To wade through a mass of literature that takes a hundred pages to catalogue, and describe every other work in it, can be no cheerful task, even for a man of Mr. Sathe's energy and resource; while to analyse plots, pronounce upon morals and discuss ethics, in the narrow limits of a marginal column headed "Remarks" is a task from which the hardest critic of modern literature might well shrink appalled. We have them all here, however, and very good reading they are. Passing over for a moment the English publications, we find that in Marathi works the last quarter of the year was singularly prolific. Popular verse books and translations, educational volumes, devotional songs, essays on the duty of man and the duty of women, astrological and scientific works, and some Sanskrit and other dramas in a prose dress make up the sum of the Marathi section. It is on the Guzerati section, however, that the character of the people and their moral and ethical tastes are most clearly revealed. Nearly a third of the whole space of the catalogue is taken up by Guzerati works alone, and a strikingly large number of these are devoted to love more or less illicit, and its consequences more or less disastrous. There is, of course, a plentiful admixture of moral and religious reflection, and of the semi-philosophic sentiment which obtain so largely in Guzerati literature; but the main impression left upon the mind after reading Mr. Sathe's analyses is distinctly that which we have indicated. Of Hindu books very few were published during the year. Four books on military tactics were issued, three being translations from English handbooks and one original; and there is a translation of Mr. Biddulph's "Guide to the Criminal Procedure Code." In Kanarese there was a translation of the well-known "Shakuntala," a pamphlet advocating widow-remarriage, a number of educational works, some collections of popular love ballads and folk songs, and a drama, *Sundara Natak*. In Urdu we have a dramatised version of *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*, a musical drama, several tragedies, lamentations, mournful songs, and some Mahomedan mysticism; while in Sanskrit and Persian a number of religious volumes saw the light, none of which call for especial notice. On the whole the quarter seems to have been a very busy one, especially with regard to that description of literature to which Mr. Sathe devoted, in his last annual report, some deservedly stern criticism. Criticism, however, is not likely to have much effect if this class of literature really reflects, as it seems to do, the life and thought of the people among whom it is read; and in vernacular literature, as we have more than once had occasion to point out, high morals are distinctly not popular.

#### LABOUR REGULATIONS.

(*Pioneer.*)

We cannot say we are greatly surprised at the news that the India Office intend pressing on the Government of India the recommendations of the Berlin Labour Conference. Of course everyone in this country knows how ridiculous it is to suppose that labour regulations, which may be desirable or necessary in Europe, must of necessity be suited to India. The Berlin Conference itself virtually admitted that the conditions of labour, and *pari passu*, the legislation required for the protection of the labourer must vary in different climates and with different races, when it made a distinction between children in northern and children in southern countries; but when Lancashire presses, reason, common sense, and justice alike are apt to go to the wall in England. It was so in the case of the cotton duties, and it is probable

that it will be so in every case where the selfish interest of the Lancashire manufacturers are involved. All that the Government of India can now do, we are afraid, is to endeavour that the inevitable compromise shall be as little as possible hurtful to the true interests of the millowner and millhand in this country; and from this point of view it is perhaps, a misfortune that Mr. Scoble's Bill did not pass before the legislative session at Calcutta ended. As we have frequently taken occasion to point out, those best qualified to give an opinion on the subject are convinced that some of the provisions of the measure, even as it at present stands, go too far, and that as far at least as Northern India is concerned, it will do more harm than good; but with the pressure which is sure to be applied from home within the next six months, it is quite on the cards that the last state may be worse than the first. It is to be hoped, however, that the Local Governments, whose opinions are at present being awaited by the Government of India, and the Government of India themselves, will make a determined stand. It is only necessary to refer to one of the recommendations of the Berlin Conference to show how absurd is the assumption that they are applicable in India. The Conference not only recommends that no children under twelve in northern, and under ten in southern countries should be allowed to engage in industrial occupations, but it proposes that even within this limit an educational test should be required. It is obvious that in a country like India, where education has reached only an infinitesimal fraction of the population, where the great mass of the people are very poor, and where the earnings of the children, help in a considerable degree to keep a family from sinking beneath the bare limit of subsistence, the application of such a test would be intolerably unjust, if it were not wholly impracticable.

#### THREATENED ABOLITION OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

(*Indian Spectator.*)

It is currently reported that the Director of Public Instruction has orders to abolish all high schools that are not self-supporting or cannot pay at least two-thirds of their expenditure out of their fees. The Government high school at Ahmadnagar has been taken over by a new association, under pressure from the Director. The Dhulia high school will also shortly cease to exist as a Government institution, and the Director proposes to abolish the high school at Hyderabad, Sind, also if no local body can be found to accept its transfer. We must confess these proceedings have taken us by surprise. We were under the impression that at least the principles laid down by the Education Commission will be followed by Government; but it appears we were mistaken. Nothing can well be more opposed to the recommendation of that Commission than this wholesale transfer of high schools in places where the people are hardly ripe for the management of such institutions. The rule upon which the Director appears to be acting is that any school which fails to raise 66 2-3 per cent. of its expenditure from fees is a fit subject for transfer. It is true the Education Commission added that other considerations, besides the measure of self-support attained by a particular school, should be attended to; but these other considerations may be gathered from the general conclusion arrived at by them after weighing the *pros* and *cons* of the question. It appears, however, that the Government has obtained such guarantees in backward towns, and not in advanced cities like Bombay and Poona. We remember a proposal was made at Poona some years ago to take over the Deccan College; but the proposal was eventually negatived. But if a city like Poona is not yet prepared for managing the Government College or the Government High School, how can Ahmadnagar, or Dhulia, or Hyderabad, Sind, be said to be prepared for it? The recommendations of the Education Commission in the opinion of several publicists went too far; but the present policy of Government casts even those recommendations to the wind and mercilessly swoops upon all expensive high schools with a view apparently to reduce educational expenditure. The Director has not yet ventured to abolish any high school altogether, but he has taken indirect steps to secure this end. These indirect steps are to raise the fees to a prohibitive scale to do away with the lower standards, so as to cut off the necessary supply for the higher, and to impose stringent restrictions on admission. By these means even a flourishing school can be made to appear a failure and a burden, and we will not be surprised if this policy vigorously pursued ends in reducing the number of efficient feeders to our few colleges, and retarding high education.

#### RAILWAYS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

The Khojak Tunnel being now bored through, and the masonry in rapid progress, it is interesting to hear, on the authority of Mr. Demetrius Boulger, that the great question exercising the Amir Abdul Rahman's mind is that of rail-

ways. It is even said that in order to arrive at a decision as to whether railways shall be introduced into Afghanistan by himself or by his successors, he will visit Kandahar in the spring, and perhaps take a further look at our railway, which now riches Chaman on the Afghan side of the Khojak. The railway material, which was formerly accumulated at Kila Abdulla on the higher side of the pass, has been transported to Chaman, twelve miles beyond, so that the work of laying down a line all the way to the vicinity of Kandahar could be undertaken at short notice and carried out in a few weeks. Near Kandahar the ground, which from Chaman is easy and level, becomes broken and difficult, but for all practical purposes a railway to Kandahar may be regarded as an affair of two months. Once the Amir sees fit to make up his mind and give his consent Afghanistan will have ready access to the markets of Northern India. The military situation would not be appreciably changed by the actual construction of the railway; in the event of a war the line would be laid down as a first step, and with or without a railway Kandahar must always be dominated by the Power which occupies Quetta in force. The prolongation of the railway to Candahar is only a question of time. When the old and not altogether unnatural dread of ulterior designs on the part of the Government of India has given way under the mellowing influence of a largesse of twenty five lakhs paid annually during a long period, and the abstention from any intermeddling in their domestic affairs, the Afghans will take as kindly to railways as the people of India have done, and the slow and costly camel will be superseded by the iron horse, to the great advantage of Afghan as well as of Indian trade. To bring about this desirable consummation, however, one thing would be necessary. The fiscal conditions against which trade through Afghanistan has to contend are worse than the physical, and a railway to Kandahar would be of little advantage to anybody if the obstructive policy of the Ameer's local representatives were to continue. Every one who has written on our transfrontier trade, officials and non-officials alike, has lamented the pernicious effect of the local restrictions on trade in Afghanistan. Could not the next remittance of Indian rupees to the Ameer be accompanied by a polite reminder that every Native State in India had lately seen the advantage of breaking down the barriers against trade which it had maintained in the form of vexatious and obstructive transit dues. We need not be quite so timid upon a matter of common interest when dealing with a friendly potentate to whom we pay a guarantee of a quarter of a crore every year.

#### OFFICERING THE STAFF CORPS.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

To sum up briefly, the proposed new system is a bad one for India. The Staff Corps will lose much, and gain nothing whatever. The present system of offcoring the Staff Corps from British regiments would do much less harm to the British service if officers were replaced by Horse Guards as soon as they joined a Native Regiment. Commanding officers of British corps would not then have much to complain about. The Staff Corps, too, is now thrown open to the whole of the British Army, while under the new system it will be open only to the few cadets at Sandhurst who elect for Indian service. This means that practically the Staff Corps is open only to those young men whose parents or guardians desire them to choose an Indian career. A narrow field like this is bound to make itself felt on the Staff Corps as a whole, and the Indian service will never be able to obtain men who have been in the Artillery or Marines, or who have seen more of British Cavalry and Infantry than one short year's attached duty. A very fair number of officers now in the Staff Corps once served in the Artillery or Marines, and we may be sure the Staff Corps as a body gains by numbering such men in its ranks. In short, the new system cannot supply sufficient recruits; will lower the status of the Staff Corps; will narrow the field of selection in such a way that the quality of the recruits as a whole cannot help being lowered; and will prevent many young officers of good abilities from adopting a career they may find themselves eminently suited for. Government would do well to ponder before adopting it without protest.

#### THE FACTORY LAWS.

(*Times of India.*)

It is to be hoped that the resolutions passed at the Labour Conference in Berlin, which are to be transmitted to the Government of India for consideration in connection with the amendment of the Indian factory law, will also be sent to the Governments of China and Japan. At the Berlin Conference the Indian Government was not represented, and the delegates had no information whatever which would have justified them in making recommendations with regard to the legislative regulation of labour in this country. To do them justice, the delegates were far from committing the absurdity

of formulating opinions on matters quite beyond their experience. The industrial problem in India is wholly different from that which is the subject of so much anxious thought in Europe. For one thing the inertia of the immense populations, from which a mere handful of mill-hands are drawn by the prospect of fixed pay and comparatively light and easy work, forbids absolutely the exaction by capitalists or their representatives of the excessive toil which the fierce competition of the proletariat renders possible in countries where the bulk of the population is divorced from the soil. No Oriental will work himself to death for any paymaster; he will give moderate and intermittent labour in the manner and with the limitations which suit him, and to which he and his fathers before him were accustomed. That the age at which boys and girls should be allowed to work in mills ought to be raised is admitted on all hands; but to go further, and arbitrarily limit the hours of adult labour on the plea that Indian workmen and workwomen are unable to take care of their own interests will not do. Such a course, if it should prove effective for its real purpose—that of crippling the Indian mill industry—would hand over, not to Manchester, but to the mills now at work and under construction in Japan and China the cotton trade of the further East. For it is not to be supposed that the Governments of those countries will feel themselves under any obligation to legislate in accordance with the spirit of the recommendations of the Berlin Labour Conference.

#### OLD SOLDIERS.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

The papers are occupied with all sorts of schemes for filling the ranks of our regular army, and for finding employment when they leave the services for old and young soldiers of exemplary character. It is, in our opinion, little short of a national disgrace that it should be in any way necessary for private individuals to bestir themselves in the cause of the many excellent men of all ages who yearly leave the army. But, by whatever means, these men are in process of being materially assisted to find employment on entering upon civil life. We would say a word for the far larger class of men who have made good soldiers, but who, from many little peculiarities, natural or acquired, do not and will not get regular employment on leaving the army. The case is very hard for such men, and harder still for those of them who have done nearly all their soldiering in India. They find when they arrive in England that such a struggle is going on for bare existence as they never dreamed of in their comfortable Indian life, and many a letter reaches this country from such men to the comrades they have left behind telling of the sore straits to which they have been or are reduced. It seems to us that these men have at least as strong a claim as any others upon their countrymen and upon the Government they have served; the very faults which stand in the way of present employment have been fostered in the service. The bitter cry of all these men is that they wish they had never left the service, and yet which of us can blame them if, after six or seven years spent in India, they seized eagerly upon the chance of going home and gave no thought to that which should come after. We do not suggest that civil appointments should be given to these men, nor do we see why private enterprise should be called upon to find for them a means of livelihood; but we do say that facilities should be given to such men to return to the service, where they might form the nucleus of old soldiers so urgently required among our home battalions. But let us be spared the recital of how So-and-So, who was a good soldier and a cheery comrade, is getting his living as a sandwich man, or his meals from the charity of a soup-kitchen, simply because he cannot get back into the army, and has not the education or the exemplary character which alone can ensure him employment in civil life.

#### BENGAL.

(*May 21.*)

ON account of the heat in Calcutta the Port Officer has advised the commanders of vessels in the Hughli not to expose their crews to the sun between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

A POSTMASTER in the Rungpore district has been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for criminal breach of trust with respect to a parcel containing jewellery ordered from Calcutta by himself, but which he returned as refused, after abstracting its contents and putting in copper pieces instead.

THE principal opponents to the new salt rules at Calcutta are the old Marwari contractors who supplied coolies. On Saturday fees were paid for two scales to work at the golas, and Customs officers were sent; but the contractors persuaded the merchants not to take delivery, and paid them the fees they had lodged.

CASES of cholera have commenced to occur amongst the crowded third-class carriages on the North-Western Railway line. On the 11th inst. a third-class passenger travelling from Ghaziabad was taken out from a carriage at Lala Musa, suffering from a severe attack of cholera. The man was at once carried to the hospital for treatment.

A TELEGRAM from the Government of India, dated the 15th instant, to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, on the question of taxing consignors' profits, says:—"The Government has no doubt of the legality of its orders, and, as the information before it shows similar profits are now liable to assessment in the United Kingdom, it cannot admit beforehand that the difficulties in the way of their assessment in India are insuperable. The Government, however, is willing to fully consider any arguments the Chamber may wish to put forward, and will await the receipt of the pending memorial." The local Governments have been instructed meanwhile to suspend the action of the orders of October 23rd last.

"REIS AND RAYYAT" says:—"The practice of flaying alive goats in Calcutta, coupled with the inadequate punishment awarded by the honorary presidency magistrates, has, we see, attracted the attention of the Press in England—Mr. Labouchere, in particular, making it an occasion for attributing hard-heartedness to Natives of India generally. In simple justice we must exonerate our Mahomedan brethren from all responsibility in the scandal. It was the brutal conduct of some Hindu butchers of Calcutta that first brought the matter under public notice. That it has reached the dignity of an English agitation we owe to the incapacity of the honorary magistrates who tried them, to realise the gravity of the offence committed by the butchers.

#### MADRAS.

(May 21.)

SAYAD ABDUL ALI, Divisional Magistrate and Collector of Nagar, Karnool, has been suspended by the Revenue Secretary of Hyderabad, pending the inquiry into certain charges brought against him by the ryots within his jurisdiction.

SAYAD ALI BELGRAMI, B.A., Director-General of Mines, who is a Sanskrit scholar, has just been appointed Examiner in Sanskrit at the forthcoming University examinations in Madras. He is the first Mahomedan so appointed.

A EUROPEAN child, named Mary Doran, aged ten years, had a miraculous escape on Friday last. While the 5.45 P.M. south-west mail train was between Veeringipuram and Guriatham stations the child fell out of a second-class carriage. The father on reaching Guriatham, missed the child, and when he, with the station-master, trolied down and found the child two miles away from the station, she was very slightly bruised.

THE prospects of a fair take of pearl oysters at the renewal of the fishery at Tuticorin on the premature closure of the Ceylon fishery, when the divers returned to Tuticorin, have, according to the *Madras Times*, been brought to an untimely end, and the fishery was finally closed on the 5th inst. The prospects of the fishery were fair, the weather was favourable, large numbers of boats and merchants were present, and about 100 of the latter only arrived at the town just when the business was closed. But the divers were panic-stricken, and declined on any account to approach the banks, on account of the appearance of sharks, which attacked and wounded a couple of divers while at work. Captain Baker, the Superintendent of the Fishery, assisted by the *Jadathalavamore*, or headman of the divers, did his utmost to induce the divers to make another trial, but failed.

MR. G. JAMES, the Medical Evangelist in charge of the Leper Wards at the south Travancore Medical Mission, writes as follows:—"The work of doctoring and feeding the lepers is not an easy work. I find that as their physical frames are so much effected and rendered useless and offensive, so their moral tone is very low and offensive. Generally every one of them is proud, passionate, fretful, and impatient. Several of them when they came here were not ready to acknowledge that they were suffering from leprosy, but they had the complaint as the effect of snake-bites, rat-bites, and poisonous drugs. Their whole aim in coming here is not to get food and clothing only, but to be entirely cured of their disease. Hence their cry for medicines, yea for specific pills and powders, is constant and unbearable."

#### BOMBAY.

(May 23.)

THE following is the summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the past week:—Slight rain in three talukas of Kanara. Harvesting of late crops completed, except in four districts. Preparations for next season's crops progressing in all districts. Fodder scarce in one taluka of Hyderabad, Nassik, and Dharwar. Agricultural stock poor in four talukas of Nassik, and one of Hyderabad. Water scarce in four talukas of Nassik and one of Dharwar.

SIR ARTHUR HAVELOCK, the newly-appointed Governor of the Island of Ceylon, arrived at Bombay *en route* for Colombo in the Peninsular and Oriental mail steamer *Clyde*, which dropped anchor in the harbour at about 9.30 A.M. on Monday. Sir Arthur Havelock, who succeeds Sir Arthur Gordon, the present Governor of Ceylon, left London in the above vessel on April 25th, accompanied by Lady and Miss Havelock, Captain V. Pirie, A.D.C., and three attendants. When the *Clyde* arrived on Monday he was received on board by Mr. Monteath, the Collector of Customs, and was escorted on shore by that gentleman in the Indian Marine launch *Kate*, and the party immediately proceeded to the Esplanade Hotel. The passage out was an exceedingly pleasant one, the only drawback being astoppage of about twenty hours in the Suez Canal, due to another vessel having grounded there. Sir Arthur E. Havelock, accompanied by Lady and Miss Havelock, and attended by Captain Pirie, A.D.C., left Victoria Terminus for Kirkee by the midday train on Tuesday. Sir Arthur and party, who travelled in a special reserved saloon that was attached to the Raichore mail train, will remain at Guneshkhind for a couple of days, leaving for Bombay by Thursday night's train, and arriving at the Victoria Terminus early on Friday morning, in order to depart for Ceylon by the P. and O. steamer *Clyde* in the afternoon.

THE trial of the three accused said to be concerned in the attempt to murder Mr. Shamrao N. Laud, Dewan of Cambay, concluded on Monday before Mr. Merwanjee Pestonjee Daru-hanawalla, the Sessions Judge of that place. Mr. Budrudin Tyabji, barrister-at-law, appeared to prosecute, whereas Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, represented the accused Ruttonchund, the two other accused not being defended by counsel. The accused Ruttonchund is a *mehta* in the service of Najoomkhan, the brother of the Nawab of Cambay. It was alleged that Najoomkhan and his *mehta* Ruttonchund instigated Mahomed and Amir, the first two accused, who are bad characters, to murder the Dewan, a reward of Rs. 500 being offered to each. The first two accused, who incriminated each other, made a confession before the magistrate who tried the case in the first instance, but they withdrew it before the Sessions Judge on Monday. The two accused were, however, convicted, and sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. Ruttonchund, who has been in custody pending the trial for about a month, was acquitted by the Court.

#### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MAHALAXMI.

13,00,000 DAMAGES.

On Thursday night Bombay witnessed another of those extensive and destructive fires which have lately been so frequent. The huge block of buildings situated near the Mahalaxmi Railway-station, known as the Gordon Mills, of which the agents are Messrs. D. M. Petit and Sons, was completely burnt down. The fire was first noticed in the mule department of the mill by a ramosee on duty, at about seven o'clock. He immediately gave the alarm, and there were soon some thousands of mill-hands who were on their way home on the spot. A good deal of confusion appears to have prevailed however, for although the mill is provided with telephonic communication a good deal of time was lost owing to the people using the telephone neglecting to give the number 5,000 which means "fire." In consequence of this the fire-engine stations were not alarmed as quickly as they might otherwise have been. As has already been stated, the fire originated in the central portion of the mule department, which is on the second story of the mill, and its cause has been variously assigned to friction of machinery and spontaneous combustion. The fire immediately spread to the floor of the second story, and being saturated with oil, in a few minutes the whole of the second story was in a blaze. From this portion of the building the fire quickly spread to the bailing, rolling, and bundling departments, where the machinery and stores were completely destroyed. In the bailing department were 800 bales of yarn, of the value of about a lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees, all of which were destroyed, except only about forty bales, which were taken out more or less damaged. The wind was at first blowing from south to north-east—that is, in the direction of the whole of the mill premises—and the consequence was that when the fire-engines arrived, the entire mill, with the exception of a wing lately erected, and in which were several new boilers and engines, was burning furiously. Although there was a good supply of water and the engines in readiness, they were perfectly powerless to do anything for the burning building.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAUB.

(May 21.)

It is practically settled that, owing to the light programme which is now before them, no meeting of the Legislative Council will be held in Simla before June.

CAPTAIN R. TEMPLE, who has been placed on special duty at Simla, is making good progress with his work of preparing



the rules for the Cantonments Act. The Code, which will probably run to some six or seven hundred pages, may be expected to issue within a couple of months, as about two-thirds of the work has already been completed.

ALTHOUGH no definite decision with reference to the Simla-Kalka Railway has yet been arrived at, it is evident that the question of whether the railway is to be made by Government or constructed under a State guarantee by a private company is receiving considerable attention. It is reported that the Viceroy is taking a keen interest in the matter, and final conclusions are likely to be arrived at within the next few months.

AT about twenty minutes to six on the evening of the 18th inst., a sharp shock of earthquake occurred at Benares, the direction apparently being south to north. There appeared to be three distinct waves, lasting in all between two and three seconds, and accompanied by a rumbling noise. Previous to the earthquake the weather had become very close and oppressive. Beyond the falling of loose plaster no damage appears to have been done to any buildings.

A CONTEMPORARY is informed:—There is every hope that within the space of two months the Taj will be permanently lit up with the electric light. It is proposed to place 1,200 candle-power lights on each of the front minarets, and 1,000-power lights on each of the back minarets and on the Musjid and Jawab. The main building will have no light stationed upon it, and so will be magnificently thrown into relief. The expense has been computed at Rs. 12,000.

### THE INDEBTEDNESS OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

The *Pioneer* remarks:—

If Government requires its subordinates to keep free of debts it must first see that they are provided with the wherewithal; in other words, that they are adequately paid, so that their emoluments are sufficient to raise them above the ordinary wants of their status in life. Can it be confidently asserted that the scale of sanctioned salaries effectually secures this end? The recent Commission that inquired into the matter pointed out the cardinal fact on which all reforms would have to turn, that the lower grades were hopelessly underpaid. But it is always an easy matter to decry the scale of public salaries, and many, perhaps too many, will be found who would be only too willing to lend their interested support to agitation in favour of higher pay all round. It is, therefore, worth while ascertaining if the complaint is just, and to recover, if possible, the causes of this widespread indebtedness in the ministerial ranks of the public service. There is no denying the fact that an improved style of living, necessitating larger expenditure, has been adopted by the class who are most affected by debts—we are now speaking of the Natives mostly. At the same time the customary lavish expenditure on social ceremonies has been maintained. While these causes have contributed to increase the expenditure of these people the recognised salary has remained stationary. Besides, increased supervision and vigilance have nearly stamped out venality from the various branches of the public service, and have thus materially curtailed the illicit "pickings" which used not long ago to form so substantial a part of a subordinate's income. Thus pressed on the one hand by a disproportionate expenditure and watched closely on the other by a vigilant superior authority so that any form of unrecognised gain is out of the question, or only possible under serious risk, these servants of the State are driven to contract debts which they are ill able to pay. The notoriety which all Government service enjoyed at one time of being indirectly lucrative has not quite passed away, and this has led Natives of better classes to seek Government posts regardless of pay, and while filling them to keep up an empty show far beyond their real means. Once in, they are expected to do wonders by their numerous relations, who settle on them like harpies. They drift deeper and deeper into debt, and eventually resign themselves in despair to the money-lender. Now, it is to be feared that with men who are thus involved the rigorous application of the new rules would do more harm than good. They should certainly be checked in their downward career, and this can best be done by treating each case on its merits, and not by hasty generalisation. Discipline can thus be enforced without the appearance of harshness, and some progress may be made in teaching these unfortunates to practise economy and thrift.

THE experiments made in the Burdwan Division of paying rent under the Bengal Tenancy Act, through the medium of postal money-orders, has proved so successful that the Board of Revenue have recommended the general adoption of the system throughout the lower provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor, while not accepting the recommendation in its entirety, has directed that rent may be paid in this way, in the Burdwan, Rajshahye, Presidency and Dacca Divisions.

### NATIVE PRESS.

#### THE LEPROSY BILL.

(*Rast Goftar*.)

It is stated that there is no likelihood of the Leper Bill being proceeded with by the Government of India next cold weather. The hope was generally expressed on the death of Father Damien that it would awake the Government to the necessity of strict segregation for the lepers in India, which at present is the chosen home of leprosy. The Indian authorities did show some signs of activity, and it was considered to be a matter of absolute certainty that a measure embodying the principle of segregation would be carried through the Supreme Legislative Council. But the Government are now going to sleep over the Bill—at all events, until they have obtained "complete proof" of the contagiousness of this cruel disease from the medical authorities, both in this country and in England. Opinion will continue to be divided on the contagiousness of leprosy, and the Government will have perhaps, little difficulty in persuading themselves that they have not obtained the complete proof which would have justified any action on their part. We think that segregation should be enforced as a remedial measure, irrespective of the question of contagiousness; because, although there is a difference of opinion on this point, it is pretty generally allowed even by medical men like Sir George Birdwood, who do not believe that the disease is contagious, that strict segregation is necessary to arrest the spread of leprosy and eventually to stamp it out. Sir George once gave a very bold proof of his conviction that leprosy was non-contagious by quaffing a goblet of *sherbet* prepared by a Mahomedan gentleman's servant whose hands and fingers bore the loathsome taint upon them. Yet he emphatically declares that segregation is the one measure necessary to prevent the multiplication of lepers. It was this measure that exterminated the disease which was so rampant in the Middle Ages in Europe, and we fear the Government of India will incur a fearful responsibility by refusing to pass this healing measure, under the pretext of a difference of opinion as to the contagiousness of leprosy, which has nothing more than an academical interest, so far as the action which it is their duty to take is concerned.

#### THE PENALTY FOR DINING WITH CHRISTIANS.

(*Rast Goftar*.)

It will be remembered that in one of our issues of January last we published a paragraph giving particulars of a dinner held at Dr. Atmaram Pandurang's house, which was attended by Hindoo gentlemen belonging to various sections of the community as well as by a European lady, Dr. Emma Brainerd Ryder, and a Native lady, who is a convert to Christianity, Pandita Ramabai. We expressed our pleasure at the gathering as a step towards the infringement of unreasonable caste restrictions, and our paragraph was largely copied by the English and vernacular papers of this presidency. We are now sorry to hear that some of the diners have to suffer on account of the publicity given to their names. The ire of caste has been aroused, and they have been called to severe account for their pollution. One of the persons who responded to Dr. Atmaram's invitation was Mr. Nursingrao Bholanath, Civil Servant at Sholapore; another was his brother, and a third was Ramanbhai, son of Mr. Mahipatram Rupram. Caste has imposed a humiliating penalty upon these young men. It has resolved that they should change their sacred thread, go through the purgation of a *prayaschit*, bathe in some sacred tank or river, and, purchasing a *seer* of *ghee* light a lamp therewith at the temple of Hatkeshwar Mahadeo. We don't know whether these enlightened gentlemen will have the courage and firmness to withstand the shame and humiliation which they are sentenced to undergo by their caste. We don't know whether they have not already submitted to it quietly. If they have, the pleasure we expressed at their enlightened unconcern to dine with their fellow-brothers on the broad basis of Hindooism will be very much marred.

VIRTUE is its own reward in these days because it stands little chance of getting anything more substantial. A sepoy in a large firm in Bombay found in the street the other day eight thousand rupees. This sum had been paid by a local firm that day to a Marwarri, and had evidently been dropped by the way. Inquiries were made, and the money restored; and a week later the honest sepoy, who might quite easily have "sat tight" and made merry for the rest of his life on, to him, so prodigious a sum was rewarded with five rupees!

**DR. SOULE'S**  
**HOP BITTERS.**  
**THE GREAT APPETIZER**  
 AND  
**BEST TONIC ON EARTH**  
 FOR THE CURE OF  
**INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, & GENERAL DEBILITY**  
**NOTHING EQUALS IT.**

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE  
 VENDORS

**HARMAN & CO.,**  
 Civil and Military Tailors,  
 INDIAN AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,  
**12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.**  
 BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

HARMAN & CO. make a speciality of Outfits for Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, as well as of the various Departments under the Government of India; also of Clothing and Underwear for Civilians; and from their long experience, of over Half-a-Century, of the requirements of Tropical Climates, they are prepared to supply suitable articles of the best quality at the lowest possible prices. ESTIMATES FOR OUTFITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON APPLICATION.

HARMAN & CO., 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.  
 ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1830.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs. Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., London.

**TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—**

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year... ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

**ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.**

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1890.

**INDIAN ARMY REFORM.—I.**

It may be remembered or have passed out of memory that in 1879 a Commission was appointed by the Government of India to inquire into, and report upon, the whole question of military organisation in India. That Commission sat at Simla, and the late Sir Ashley Eden was president of it. According to a Blue-book just issued the Report of this Commission was presented towards the end of the year 1879; but it was not taken into full considera-

tion until 1881, when it underwent a prolonged and exhaustive consideration by the Government of India, and their opinions and recommendations on the different proposals of the Commission were submitted to Her Majesty's Government during the course of that year in a series of despatches. It is no secret that there was a considerable difference of opinion amongst military men in India as to the value which such a Commission, presided over by a Bengal civilian excessively clever but excessively prejudiced, was likely to exhibit, but it was taken for granted that one recommendation would certainly be made to the effect that the Presidential system should be abolished with the least possible delay. A good deal has been done to carry out this recommendation. The separate Presidential establishments of European artillery and infantry (in Bengal Cavalry also) have been abolished, and these forces absorbed into the British army. In 1883, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Army Commission and the Government of India, the three separate Presidential Ordnance Departments were amalgamated into one, with a Director-General at the head of it, attached to the Government of India.

The administration of the Punjab Frontier Force has been transferred from the Punjab Government to the Commander-in-Chief in India. This most sensible and excellent arrangement was not brought about without considerable difficulty and opposition on the part of the Punjab Government officials, who, of course, wished to retain in their own hands all the patronage which the control of this splendid force gave to them. But to military men of unbiassed and independent judgment it seems an extraordinary anomaly that a force intended for the first line of defence when danger was most likely to threaten should be altogether under the command and control of a civilian Lieutenant-Governor and his secretaries. This anomaly has now been done away with, and none of the evils prophesied regarding its abolition have come to pass. The *esprit de corps* which was held in such high esteem by the officers and men of the frontier army has not suffered, as it was said it would be, by the change, but on the contrary.

Further sweeping away of local influences has taken place to the benefit of the Service generally. The three presidential departments of the Judge Advocate-General have been amalgamated, and the defence works throughout India have been taken in hand by the Government of India. In a despatch from the Viceroy in Council, dated June 1st, 1888, it is stated that only a small remnant remains of the old Presidential system, such as the commissariat, transport, medical, and clothing departments; and the recommendation is that whatever does remain of that system should be finally abolished, and that the entire administration of all the Indian armies should be made over to the Commander-in-Chief in India, acting in direct communication with the Commander-in-Chief of the local armies, and under the direct orders of the Government of India. The despatch in question goes on to say:—"We think that while the Governments of Madras and Bombay will not be called on to surrender any sensible degree of authority or patronage, the Commander-in-Chief of those Presidencies will be distinctly gainers by the change, inasmuch as they will then come into direct command of the whole of their respective armies, of which at present a part is withdrawn from their control. We would add that the present holders of those offices might retain the title of Commander-in-Chief; nor do we see any reason why they and their successors should not continue with advantage to be members of the

local councils. The proposed measure in this respect, also, would be one of decentralisation as regards the various administrative departments of the army. For, although these would be controlled by the Government of India, there would be this difference, that, whereas at present, under the progress of circumstances, the limits of departments, commands, and territorial jurisdiction have come to overlap each other in a very confused way, hereafter the limits of commands and departmental agencies would all coincide. The Commander-in-Chief of each army would have the immediate command of that army, and would also have the services of departmental officers, commissariat, ordnance, medical, military account, &c., with concurrent jurisdiction. Under such an arrangement it would be practicable to localise authority in a much greater degree than is now possible."

In this despatch Lord Dufferin, Sir Frederick Roberts, and the other members of Council insist upon the importance of maintaining the separate constitution and segregation of the different local armies, and the despatch concludes with this urgent appeal:—

"We believe it to be now generally recognised on all sides that the reform which we are advocating cannot be much longer deferred, and we submit that the present time is peculiarly appropriate for carrying it out. The Government of India in 1881 dwelt on the necessity for making the change deliberately in time of peace, and not waiting until it was forced on by the pressure of events. We would urge that this warning still retains all its strength, and that no further delay should be allowed to occur before utilising the present time of tranquillity for the purpose."

How these warnings and recommendations have been received and acted upon must form the subject-matter of another article.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 17.)

APLIN, Lieut. S. L., 25th Madras Infantry, is appointed to be an assistant commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

WIGHT—The services of Mr. J. K. Wight, B.C.S., deputy commissioner in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

TINLEY—The services of Captain G. F. N. Tinley, 1st Bombay Lancers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

BUDD—The services of Lieut. N. A. H. Budd, Bombay Staff Corps, 12th Bombay Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Imperial British East Africa Company.

IMPEY—The posting of Lieut. L. Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, as first assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is cancelled.

MCNEY, Major G. E., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to be political assistant at Goona.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

MACKENZIE, Captain C. J., Seaforth Highlanders, to be aide-de-camp, vice Lieut. Rawlinson King's Royal Rifle Corps, who has resigned.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Major-General A. E. Perkins, C.B., R.E., commanding the Oudh District:—

KOE, Lieut. L. C. Royal Irish Regiment, to be aide-de-camp.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

BANNERMAN, Lieut. A. D'Arcy G., Highland Light Infantry, officiating squadron officer 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, Nov. 30, 1888.

DAUNT, Lieut. W. D., 7th Dragoon Guards, officiating squadron officer 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, Jan. 13, 1889.

BURLTON, Lieut. A. R., Royal Artillery, officiating wing officer 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), Feb. 18, 1889.

VAUGHAN, Lieut. R. R., Worcestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Feb. 25, 1889.

#### FURLoughs.

PALMER, Colonel A. P., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, colonel on the Staff, on m.c., for six months.

LEAROYD, Captain C. D., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department (p.a.), for two years.

CARTER, Lieut. J. T., Leicestershire Regiment, adjutant, Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps (m.c.), for six months.

RUDD, Deputy Surgeon-General T., M.D., Medical Staff (m.c.), for six months.

ANDERSON, Colonel W. C., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year, on private affairs: pension service—4th year, commenced Nov. 10, 1889.

FORBES, Lieut. L. A., Bengal Staff Corps, for 182 days, on private affairs: pension service, 4th year, commenced Nov. 10, 1889.

LOCKHART—MACKESY—Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on Colonel Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, and Colonel W. H. Mackesy, Bengal Staff Corps.

WOODTHORPE, Colonel R. G., C.B., Royal Engineers, deputy quartermaster-general, Intelligence Branch, is appointed to officiate as commandant of 2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Walker, C.I.E.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, May 12.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SHAKESPEAR, Colonel G. R. J., 10th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as district staff officer, 1st class, Rawal Pindi district, vice Money, on furlough.

WATERS, Captain W. H. H., R.A., to officiate as district staff officer 2nd class, Peshawar district, vice Jenkins, on furlough.

DOBIE, Captain H. H., 30th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general, 4th circle, vice Moir, on leave.

SEAGRIM, Lieut. D. G., No. 5 Mountain Battery, to be subaltern No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, vice W. J. Underwood, promoted.

HEATH, Major H. H. R., squadron commander 11th Bengal Lancers, to be officiating commandant 10th Bengal Lancers, vice Strong, on leave.

ANDERSON, Second Lieut. H. L., Yorkshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 5th Bengal Light Infantry, on probation.

BLACK, Second Lieut. W. C., Derbyshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, on probation.

SCOTT, Second Lieut. T. E., Royal Irish Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 22nd Punjab Infantry.

WATERFIELD, Lieut. J. E., wing officer 31st Punjab Infantry, to be adjutant.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct the following posting:—

HARVEY, Brigade-Surgeon R., M.D. to the administrative medical charge of the Peshawar District, vice Deputy Surgeon-General T. N. Hoysted, transferred to the Sirhind District.

KINLOCH, Brigadier-General A. A. A., is posted to the Sirhind district.

HUDSON, Major-General Sir J., K.C.B., is transferred from the Allahabad to the Meerut District.

MONTMORENCY, Major-General V. Frankfort de, is posted to the Allahabad district.

RAMSAY, Captain J. G., district staff officer, 2nd class, is posted to the Narbudda District.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Burma and Japan:—

FRECKLETON, Captain G. W., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, for four months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

PAGET, Captain A. de B. V., 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 14.)

CUTHBERTSON, Mr. C., under-secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Financial and Municipal Departments, is allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for 184 days.

CURRIE, Mr. G. M., officiating magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, is allowed leave for 2 months and 24 days.

FIDDIAN, Mr. W., magistrate and collector, Pubna, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. M. Currie.

KEMBLE, Mr. W., opium agent, Behar, is appointed to act as commissioner of the Patna division, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. C. Stevens.

D'O'LY, Mr. W. H., magistrate and collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as opium agent, Behar, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. Kemble.

CORTON, Mr. H. J. S., officiating secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Financial and Municipal Departments, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, C.I.E., deceased.

BUCKLAND, Mr. C. E., officiating secretary, Board of Revenue, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. H. J. S. Cotton.  
 GUPTA, Mr. K. G., officiating junior secretary, Board of Revenue, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. C. E. Buckland.  
 GORDON, Major A. E., is appointed to be a deputy commissioner of the second grade, vice Colonel W. L. Samuella, retired.  
 BOILEAU, Major H., deputy commissioner, Julpaiguri, is promoted to the second grade of deputy commissioners, vice Major A. E. Gordon.  
 PATON, Mr. J., district superintendent of police, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for three months.  
 MURRAY, Mr. C. S., assistant superintendent of police, is allowed leave, on medical certificate, for 183 days.  
 STAWELL, Mr. G. C., assistant engineer, Arrah Division, is transferred to the Gunduck Division.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, May 15.)

NICOLLS, Rev. G. E., chaplain of Peshawur, is appointed Resident Chaplain of Kashmir.  
 SYKES, Mr. R., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Gujranwala to the Lahore district.  
 KENNEDY, Mr. T. J., officiating deputy commissioner, Montgomery, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-two days.  
 RAWLINS, Lieut. G. W., 12th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Mooltan, vice Lieut. R. F. H. Anderson, proceeding on furlough.  
 GLADSTONE, Mr. C. E., deputy commissioner, is transferred from the Gujrat to the Umballa district, relieving Mr. G. L. Smith.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 17.)

TAYLOR, Mr. F. E., assistant magistrate, Bijnor, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days.  
 HOPE, Mr. C. W. W., officiating joint magistrate, Meerut, is granted privilege leave for three months.  
 ANNESLEY, Major R., cantonment magistrate, Bareilly, is granted leave, on medical certificate, for nine months.  
 O'DOWDA, Colonel J. W., district superintendent of police, Muttra, is granted general leave in India for five months.  
 MOORE, Rev. C. G., chaplain of Meerut, is granted leave, on medical certificate, for six months, to Europe.  
 LESLIE, Lieut. W. C. C., B.S.C., 33rd Regiment Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Bareilly.  
 BIRD, Mr. H. M., officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, on deputation as special judge, Jhansi, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Jhansi district.  
 CLARKE, Rev. F. J., of the Additional Clergy Society, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Muttra.  
 HUDSON, Lieut. W., B.S.C., 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkha Regiment, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Agra, during the absence, on leave, of Captain A. D. Enriquez.  
 PRATT, Surgeon J. J., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Kheri to Etawah.  
 ROSS, Mr. H. de L., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Lucknow to Naini Tal.  
 HARRISON, Lieut.-Colonel C. W. I., R.E., chief engineer, Irrigation Branch, and joint secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as secretary to Government in the Public Works Departments, vice Colonel J. P. Steel, R.E., and granted two years' furlough.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(Burma Gazette, May 10.)

BROWNE, Mr. C. E., extra assistant commissioner, is granted privilege leave for three months.  
 BARNARD, Mr. G. H., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment.  
 POCKETT, Mr. W., district superintendent of police, is granted privilege leave for three months.  
 REY, Mr. F. L., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Shwebo to the police of the Pakokku district.  
 PRANCE, Mr. H. C., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Tantabin to the charge of the police of the Shwebo district.  
 SERRES, Mr. G. C., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Akyab to the charge of the police of the Kyaukpyu district.  
 ROGERS, Mr. R. C., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Kyaukpyu to the charge of the police of the Akyab district.  
 CHANDLER, Lieut. C. E., of the Rangon Volunteer Artillery Corps, is granted leave of absence from the corps for twelve months.  
 The Chief Commissioner approves the following appointment in the Moumein Volunteer Rifle Corps :—  
 BATTEN, Mr. H. G., is appointed to be second-lieut., to complete establishment.

THE Sind Survey is to be abolished by the end of this year, and several officers of this branch of the service will be thrown out of employment on November 1st. The Madras Survey will also be abolished before very long, most of the superior officers being provided for the Imperial Survey Department.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 13.)

SIBTHORPE—The services of Brigade-Surgeon C. Sibthorpe are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.  
 HILL, Rev. F. C., M.A., is appointed to be chaplain of Bolarum.

## MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate :—  
 YOUNG, Lieut. W. B., Staff Corps, 5th Madras Infantry, for one year ; pension service, 7th year, commenced July 14, 1889.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 22.)

JOYNER, Mr. R. B., M.Inst. C.E., executive engineer, Hyderabad Canals, is appointed to act as executive engineer, Fuleli Canals, in addition to his own duties, from the date on which Mr. Hatherly proceeds on leave.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

REID, Mr. G. B., C.S., to do duty as collector and district magistrate, Ahmedabad  
 LELY, Mr. F. S. P., C.S., to do duty as collector and district magistrate, Surat.

## FURLONGS.

HATHERLY, Mr. J. R., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough to Europe for 18 months.  
 WALKER, Mr. J. W., acting judge and sessions judge of Ahmednagar, is granted furlough for one year.  
 CUMINE, Mr. A., C.S., is allowed furlough for 1 year, 4 months, and 15 days.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, May 16.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

ALEXANDER, Captain F. G., Staff Corps, is attached for duty 14th Bombay Infantry.  
 PARKER, Lieut. H. P. E., officiating wing officer 29th Bombay Infantry (2nd Beloochistan Battalion), to be wing officer, Deolali Depôt.  
 COLLINGS, Lieut. C. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be adjutant, Deolali Depôt, vice Captain P. R. S. Churchward, 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment.

The undermentioned officer has been seconded, on appointment as commandant of H.E. the Governor's Body Guard, from April 19 :—  
 GOTT, Captain G. A., Staff Corps, 4th squadron commander, 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry.

Consequent on the return to regimental duty of Major R. H. Daniell, from the command of H.E. the Governor's Body Guard, the following reversions will take place in the 5th Bombay Cavalry :—  
 FRANCIS, Captain G. F., to 2nd squadron commander.  
 PEIRSE, Captain C. E., to 3rd squadron commander.  
 SHEPARD, Captain R. W., to 4th squadron commander.  
 OWEN, Lieut. E. O., to squadron commander.

The following postings are made :—  
 SMITH, Surgeon J. B., M.B., Indian Medical Service, to general duty, Poona District.

CLEVELAND, Surgeon H. F., Indian Medical Service, to general duty, Bombay District.

SHAW, Surgeon T. W., M.B., Indian Medical Service, to general duty, Bombay District.

SMITH, Surgeon E. L. C., Indian Medical Service, on general duty, Bombay District, is transferred to general duty, Poona District.

## FURLONGS.

COLE, Lieut., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, is granted leave to England for six months' on private affairs.

BANNATINE-ALLISON, Captain R., Adjutant R.A., Kirkee, to England, from May 30 to November 1, on private affairs.

STABLE, Lieut. R. L., 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, to England for five months, on private affairs.

GREAVES, Captain J. R., 1st Battalion B.B. and C.I.R.V.C., to Europe for four months, on private affairs.

CAPTAIN BEDDY, of the 5th Lancers, whose turf career, while owner of that grand pony Blitz, is well-known, has resigned the service, and intends leaving India.



## INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 8.  
ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E.; Major V. Jenkins, West-Riding Regiment; Lieut. F. W. Repton, S.C.; Surgeon-Major E. Mair, Colonel J. W. A. Michell, S.C.; Captain V. M. Stockley, S.C.; Colonel A. W. Becher, Cav.; Lieut. L. Coape-Smith, S.C.; Colonel F. W. Chatterton, Inf.; Colonel G. G. Young, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Colonel C. M. Moberly, S.C.; Captain G. S. Kerrich, S.C.; Lieut. A. H. Kellie, S.C.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Major-General C. A. Goodfellow, R.E.; Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, R.A.; Major W. J. Orr, S.C.; Colonel W. Jacob, S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. Hiscocks, C. S. Murray, C. H. Hutton, J. T. Bartlett, S. B. Tritton, H. S. Talbot, A. J. Bryant, L. B. St. Aldworth, H. F. Cotgrave, R. C. Chapman, Sir E. C. Buck (Cov.), T. Sweeting, L. E. Pritchard, G. L. Lang (Cov.), C. F. Gilbert.

*Madras Estab.*—E. Gibson (Cov.), R. Sewell (Cov.).  
*Bombay Estab.*—T. R. Tickell.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Captain H. S. Wheatley, S.C., two months; Lieut. H. J. E. Palmer, S.C., four months; Lieut. T. Webster, S.C., four months.

*Madras Estab.*—Captain E. J. P. Warden, S.C., four months; Colonel C. S. Steward, Cav., three months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surgeon-Major James Arnott, M.D., four months; Captain R. W. Sherard, S.C., four months.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lala Parkash Chand, one year's furlough; R. Barton, furlough commuted to eighteen months on m.c.; Lieut. A. A. Howell, six months' m.c.; W. E. Muntz, extraordinary leave on m.c. for six months; J. S. Slater, three months' furlough; E. O. Manning, three months' extraordinary leave.

*Bombay Estab.*—T. Summers, four months' extraordinary leave; W. R. Hamilton, three months' furlough.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. W. E. Brett, S.C.; Lieut. J. Thornhill, S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surgeon J. L. Poynder, J. H. Toogood, L. W. King (Cov.), E. Baker.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## HOME.

## BIRTHS.

**BRODIE**—June 5, at 4, Rosebery-crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of W. P. Wilson Brodie, Chartered Accountant, of a daughter.

**GREVES**—June 5, at Rodney House, Bournemouth, the wife of Hyla Greves, M.D., M.R.C.P., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

**DONALDSON—CHRISTIE**—June 2, at SS. Philip and James', Oxford, Jas. Donaldson, LL.D., Principal of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, to Mary Letitia, widow of Major-General H. L. Christie, Madras Army.

**JOHNSON—BROS**—May 31, at Shabbington Church, near Thame, Bucks, Herbert Walter Johnson, of Calcutta, third son of Marcus H. Johnson, Esq., one of the Masters of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas K. Bros, of Springfield, Upper Clapton, Esq.

**PITT—RABAN**—May 29, at Hatch Beauchamp Church, Somersetshire, Robert Francis Salusbury, youngest son of the late Rev. Geo. Pitt and Mrs. Pitt of Crickett Court, Ilminster, to Lydia Fanny Sophia, younger daughter of the late General Herbert Raban, Bengal Staff Corps, and niece of Captain and Mrs. Raban, of Hatch Beauchamp.

**SANDILANDS—ROSE**—June 2, at St. John's Church, Eastbourne, Philip Orde Sandilands, The Border Regiment, to Amy Constance, third daughter of Lieut.-General Hugh Rose, Bengal Staff Corps.

## DEATHS.

**BRINE**—May 30, at 31, Thurloe-place, South Kensington, General Frederic Brine, late Royal Engineers, aged 60.

**BROUGHAM**—May 27, at Culduthel House, Inverness, James Peter Brougham, M.D., Surgeon-Major, Bengal Army, late Surgeon to the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, and of Stobars Hall, Westmoreland, aged 74.

**BUSH**—June 1, at 55, York-terrace, Regent's-park, Grizelle, widow of Colonel Richard Yeats Brown Bush, late Bengal Army.

**PHELPS**—May 29, at Ealing, Lieut.-Colonel Albert Dawson Phelps, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 48.

**WATT**—May 30, at Aix-les-Bains, Henrietta Vary Watt, widow of Arthur Chorley Watt, of Horton Hall, Leek, and of the Bombay Civil Service, sometime Judge of Poona, aged 43.

## INDIAN.

## BIRTHS.

**BEADON-BRYANT**—May 11, at Woodstock, Naini Tal, the wife of F. Beadon-Bryant, D.C. Forests, of a daughter.

**BOMBAY**—May 15, at Bombay, the wife of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, of a son.

**DAVIDSON**—May 30, at Dalhousie, the wife of Lieut. Chas. Davidson, 2nd Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

**DAVIES**—May 18, at Calcutta, the wife of R. J. Davies, Inspector of Police, Burra Bazaar Thana, of a daughter.

**FALCON**—June 5, at Abbottabad, Punjab, the wife of Robert Worgan Falcon, 4th Sikhs, of a son.

**FIRMINGER**—May 31, at Colombo, the wife of Reginald E. Firminger, Esq. (late H.M.'s Colonial Service), of a daughter.

**GRIFFITHS**—May 10, at Punjab, the wife of the Rev. T. M. M. Griffiths, Chaplain, of a daughter.

**JOHNSTON**—May 7, at Cherat, the wife of Captain R. Johnstone, A.P.D., of a son.

**RIVETT-CARNAC**—May 3, at Shillong, the wife of J. Rivett-Carnac, Bengal Police, of a son.

**ROBERTSON**—May 21, at Colaba, Bombay, the wife of J. Robertson, Commander, B.I.S.N. Company, of a daughter.

**ROWLEY**—May 8, at Agra, the wife of J. Rowley, S.M.D., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**BAYLISS—MACDONALD**—May 15, at St. Thomas's, Calcutta, Eustace Grenville Bayliss, Captain, 1st East Surrey Regiment, son of John Bayliss, Esq., Kingston-on-Thames, to Charlotte, daughter of Lachlan Mackinnon Macdonald, Esq., Skaeboat, Isle of Skye.

**O'REILLY—MEYRICK**—May 26, at Holy Trinity Church, Silema, Malta, the Rev. C. F. O'Reilly, Chaplain, H.M.'s Forces, to Louisa Augusta youngest daughter of Lieut.-General Augustus Meyrick.

## DEATHS.

**CRAWLEY-BOEVEY**—April 8, at Mahagastoti, Newera Eliya, Ceylon, Agnes Charlotte Mary, the wife of A. P. Crawley-Boevey, Esq., third daughter of Sir Samuel White Baker, F.R.G.S., of Sandford Orleigh, Newton Abbot, Devon.

**DAVIDSON**—May 18, at St. John's Divinity School, Lahore, Emma, third daughter of Major-General A. Davidson (late R.E.), and Missionary of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.

**GUTHRIE**—May 15, at Etah, W. J. Guthrie, Bengal Civil Service, aged 29.

**KING**—May 15, at Betul, C.P., Jane Kenny Herbert, the wife of W. King, Deputy Conservator of Forests.

**QUILTER**—May 9, at Roorki, Robert James, second son of Mr. J. H. Quilter, Military Works Department.

**RAVENSCROFT**—May 29, at Colombo, the Hon. William Henry Ravenscroft, C.M.G., Auditor-General of Ceylon, aged 48.

**SMART**—May 13, at Assam, Lilian, the wife of O. Smart, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., aged 21.

**SMITH**—May 28, at Bombay, Catherine Morforwyn, the wife of Edwin Smith, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Lloyd-Verney, aged 22. (By telegram.)

**THOMAS**—May 18, at the Adyar, Madras, Mathilde Irma, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Thomas, Bengal Infantry.

**YOUNG**—May 18, at Madras, Elizabeth, the wife of S. G. Young, Government Telegraph Department, aged 33.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Government of India have decided that the same privileges should be granted to a non-commissioned officer acting for a warrant officer on furlough, whether the warrant officer has taken furlough to England or in India.

THE Government of India have decided that a military officer in civil employ cannot claim exemption from the payment of income-tax on his tentage allowance, although he may be in possession of a serviceable tent and certify to that effect. This decision is irrespective of the duration of the appointment.

A QUETTA telegram states that orders have been issued for the garrisoning of the frontier posts of Hindu Bagh at the north-west end of the Gomal Valley with a troop of the 7th Bombay Cavalry and 100 men of the 13th Bombay Infantry, under command of a British officer of the 13th. The troops were to march on the 15th for Hindu Bagh.

CAPTAIN CUTHBERTSON, R.H.A., who died of cholera at Calcutta on the 5th inst., only recently arrived in the country, on appointment to Q Battery R.H.A., at Umballa. Almost immediately after joining he went on leave to his brother, Under-Secretary to the Government, at Calcutta, hoping to have some big game shooting; but as he could not get this he proposed to go to Kashmir. He had made his arrangements for this trip, when he was taken ill at about four o'clock on Monday morning, the 5th; and notwithstanding that everything possible was done, he died about nine that night.

COLONEL F. J. CALDECOTT, R.A., Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, an expert in the manufacture of gunpowder and the discoverer, we believe, of the method of making prism brown powder in India, has, with his chief powder-maker, been deputed to England for a period of

months for the purpose of studying the improvements made in the manufacture of the various powders required for use in this country, and selecting machinery suitable for the manufacture of cordite and Walthamite for the new magazine rifles. Colonel Caldecott will visit all the large private powder factories and powder machinery factories at home and on the Continent of Europe, the several Government ordnance factories, and the chemical department of the War Office.

THE following appears in the Lahore paper:—"A story comes to us from Woolwich. It appears that some months ago when experiments were being carried out at Plumstead Marshes to determine the effect of the bullets from the new rifles on animal structures, a regular War Office indent was sent to the officer commanding the Riding Establishment to supply on a certain date five riding horses. As the purpose for which they were required was not specified in any way the officer in question concluded that they were probably meant for some foreign officers or generals to ride, and, true to the old gunner maxim always to send out the best you can for the credit of the establishment, he selected his five best-looking and best-trained horses and sent them off with their riders to the rendezvous appointed. As the day wore on and no horses returned, the O.C. began to feel a little anxious and took to pacing up and down the front of the stables, for these animals were his special pets. Imagine his delight when about 5 P.M. five dusty and limping horse gunners, looking thoroughly sick and disgusted, turned up, and reported that the Committee had been very well satisfied with the result of the experiment; and the knacker who had the contract for hides and hoofs was to be sent down at once and bury the carcasses."

## India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 2.

—O:—

### INDIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

Mr. MACKINTOSH asked the Postmaster-General whether by receiving pre-payment, the Post Office was held to undertake the safe delivery of letters, packets and parcels from India; whether there were nevertheless numerous complaints made of the tampering with letters, packets, and parcels in transit, and of their contents being removed or injured; and whether these robberies, chiefly affecting private soldiers in India and their friends in the United Kingdom, could be stopped.

Mr. RAIKES: In reply to the hon. member, I have to state that in the case of all letters, whether paid or unpaid, the Post Office does all in its power to deliver them safely. During the year ended March 31 last, the number of parcels received from India was 47,671, and of these the number alleged to have been tampered with was four. There is good reason to believe, however, that in two of these four cases the tampering, if tampering there was, did not take place in the Post Office. Out of the 47,671 parcels the number alleged to have been damaged was 55. In many of these cases the contents were very fragile, such as butterflies, clay figures, and soapstone models, or were not securely packed. As regards letters, we have no exact information of the number received from India during the same period, but the hon. member will understand that they were very much more numerous than the parcels. Out of the total number, whatever it was, the number alleged to have been tampered with was nine, and in two of these nine cases the articles abstracted were eventually recovered. Whether the losses chiefly affected private soldiers or not I am unable to say, but be that as it may, the hon. member will, I think, agree with me that it is not a bad record, and that there is not very much to correct.

JUNE 3.

### THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Sir G. CAMPBELL asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as stated in the Indian newspapers, that, notwithstanding the presence in this country of so many of the claimants under the Indian Civil Service rules, it was proposed to allow a number of the principal European Civil servants now in India to come home "on duty" at the public expense to give evidence before the proposed committee, or to allow them to draw full Indian allowances beyond those to which they might be entitled under the ordinary leave rules, or in any other form to place a burden on the Indian taxpayer, to enable them to press the claims of their various services in this country.

Sir J. FERGUSSON: It is not true. The committee, if appointed, would itself determine what witnesses are necessary. The Secretary of State would, of course, give every reasonable facility for the attendance of such witnesses as the Committee might desire to examine

### CLOTHED WITH BRIEF AUTHORITY.

The exigencies of the service, supplemented by the demands of shikar and leave on urgent private affairs to the nearest hill station, had reduced the strength of officers for duty with that gallant corps known to the whole of India as the 10th Regiment of Cavalry of the Indrabad Contingent to the exceedingly small number of four, viz., the Colonel and three gay and *débonnaire* subalterns—Lieutenants Bonamy, Pennant and Dare. It was the slack time of the year. Parades were few and far between: the annual bugbear of the General's inspection was a thing of the past, and a general feeling of *aram* and *laissez aller* pervaded the regiment.

"Heard the news?" says Pennant to Dare when they met at mess one night. "The colonel has gone into camp for three days, and Bonamy is left in command."

"By Jove! what a lark," says Dare. "I vote we three go out to-morrow morning and look up that old panther in the *bir*: when Bonamy comes we'll square him, and have a real good old shoot all to ourselves."

As he spoke Mr. Bonamy entered the mess, and it was observed that he had got himself up with unusual care, that he wore an exceedingly high and stiff collar, and that there was about his demeanour an air of importance and dignity, distinctly unusual, which did not sit altogether lightly on his smooth and boyish countenance. He bowed slightly as he entered the room, and then, dinner being announced, led the way from the ante-room with the remark: "Shall we come to dinner, gentlemen?" and sat himself down in the colonel's chair, clearing his throat preparatory to attacking his soup with a deep gruffing sound which had hitherto been regarded as the peculiar prerogative of the colonel. Dare and Pennant, at opposite ends of the table, looked at their new commanding officer with some amazement, and at each other with glances of suppressed mirth.

"I say Bonamy, old cock," at last said Dare, "Pennant and I were thinking, as there is not anything particular going on and as the colonel is away, we three might just give ourselves a little holiday to-morrow, and go out for the day to look after that panther you missed last week."

"Sorry I can't fall in with your wishes, gentlemen," replied Bonamy, assuming a still graver air of decorum and rigidity; "you have evidently not seen the order-book. There's a commanding officer's parade at seven o'clock to-morrow morning."

This announcement was received with exclamations of derision from both of the juniors: Mr. Dare expressing the opinion that this "sort of thing was all tommy-rot, doncher-know," while Mr. Pennant remarked that it was a "condemned and odoriferous shame," or words to that effect. The commanding officer smiled grimly, but did not deem it worthy of his exalted position to notice these criticisms further than by adding: "And I shall expect you young gentlemen to be on parade in good time." This was exceedingly galling to the young gentlemen whom he addressed, for they were both born in the year of grace which had seen Mr. Bonamy brought into the world, and his seniority in the regiment was a matter of days only, and had been brought about by what they termed "a beastly fluke." The rest of the dinner passed off with some reserve, and Mr. Bonamy, disdaining the olive branch of "a quiet little three pool" which was held out to him by Mr. Pennant, passed from the mess at an unusually early hour. It were perhaps vain to attempt to record the observations of Messrs. Dare and Pennant when they found themselves relieved of the presence of their commanding officer.

Next morning the regiment paraded at the appointed hour. The two junior subalterns, after some slight and probably perfunctory duties with their respective squadrons, met to continue in private the conversation of the previous evening. "There's one blessing," said Pennant, "that duffer, Bonamy, doesn't know more than two manœuvres—advance in column of troops from the right, and left wheel into line—so we shall get off pretty easily. Look out! Here he comes."

Mr. Bonamy came on to parade under circumstances of great importance, and proceeded without any preliminaries to put the regiment through a prolonged series of the most intricate and exhausting movements: he kept them at the gallop for a quarter of an hour at a stretch; twisted and turned them about; galloped them again, and after a good two hours of violent exercise drew them up into line, the horses covered with sweat, foam, and dust, the men hot, tired, and jaded, and the two subalterns in the last stage of exasperation.

"Did you ever see anything like this?" said Dare to Pennant when they met for a brief moment in the pause of the drill. "The brute has been mugging up the drill-book all night, and has got the d— thing by heart."

"No talking on parade, if you please, Mr. Dare," calls out the relentless commanding officer. *The regiment will march past by squadrons—walk march.*

"What infernal cheek," says Pennant, turning to repeat the word of command to his squadron.

Lieutenant Bonamy rode leisurely to the saluting base and took up a position of critical observation while the regiment wheeled into squadrons to march past the commanding officer. The first squadron, led by Pennant, passed by, Lieutenant Bonamy receiving the salute of the leader with solemn gravity; then came two squadrons led by Native officers, and, last, Dare's squadron. Whether the absurdity of the whole affair suddenly struck the commanding officer, or whether Satan entered into him, or whatever may have been the reason, the fact remains that, in receiving the salute of Lieutenant Dare, the commanding officer dropped the mask of the martinet which he had so successfully maintained, and, in the words of the bard of Ingoldsby—

"He put his thumb unto his nose and spread his fingers out."

"That'll teach you Johnnies to cultivate a little respect for your seniors," he observed, as they rode off parade together.—*Pioneer*. M. M.

#### THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the East India Association—an organisation of Anglo-Indians and Native gentlemen established in London and India "for the disinterested and independent advocacy and promotion, by all legitimate means, of the public interests and welfare of the inhabitants of India generally," and liberally supported by the Indian aristocracy for that purpose—was held on Friday, May 30, at the offices, Westminster Chambers, Sir Richard Temple, M.P., G.C.S.I., presiding. The report of the Council for the past year showed that the objects of the Association have been carried on steadily with a view to increasing its usefulness and influence, unswayed by political partisanship in this country, or class feeling in India. Many of the suggestions made by the Association, and the principles advocated by it from time to time, have received the approval of the governing authorities, and have been wholly or partially accepted in the conduct of Indian affairs. This year the Association's labours for the abolition of the duties on plate have been crowned with success. During the year there has been a considerable accession of membership. Sir Richard Temple, M.P., G.C.S.I., was re-elected President of the Association, and among the Vice-Presidents are the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord Harris, Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Sir George Balfour, M.P., Sir Jas. Fergusson, M.P., General Scott, his Highness the Rao of Cutch, his Highness the Chief of Wadwan, his Highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, his Highness the Chief of Palitana, his Excellency Ragoonath Row, the Nawab of Joonaghur, and Mr. Gowrishaukar Udeshaikar, C.S.I., together with a large Administrative Council, comprising about thirty gentlemen who have served in India in various civil, military, or commercial capacities, and who take an active personal interest in the prosperity and good government of that portion of the British Empire. General Sir Orfeur Cavanagh, K.C.S.I., is Chairman of the latter body, and General Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I., Vice-Chairman.

#### THE TAX UPON PROFITS.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce is understood to have sent in a vigorous protest to the Government of India against the remarkable attempt which is being made in Calcutta to reuder the income-tax intolerable to the business community. If the Chamber were less representative than it is we should have suggested that its protest be backed up by a memorial on behalf of the mercantile community at large. But the belief prevails that Government, despite their refusal to reconsider the matter until some experience has been had of the working of the new arrangement, will not persevere in the course they have set out upon. The contention has indeed been put forward that the right way of resisting the attempt to levy the tax upon profits upon consignments is to bring the matter into the High Court, a strong belief prevailing some in quarters that the demand is illegal. Upon that point judgment may be suspended; but there need be no suspense of judgment in regard to the impossibility of equitably levying the tax after the fashion sketched out in the famous Calcutta circular. What is preposterous and unprecedented in the proceeding is the experimental way in which the levy is being made. Calcutta enjoys the peculiar privilege of being experimented upon, no other city, so far as we know, having been favoured with a duplicate of Mr. Kilby's circular. One consequence of trying it on in this way is that that if the experiment fails one portion of the tax-paying community will have had to contribute while the remainder will come off scot-free. Bombay, of course, would have no objection to being passed over, but the inequality of treat-

ment of the two cities would be scandalous all the same, and the administration of the income-tax would be brought into contempt. Anything more vicious than this localised experimental taxation cannot be conceived. In England it would have been announced out of existence in forty-eight hours, and the collapse of the attempt would have been as prompt and more humiliating than Mr. Lowe's withdrawal of his famous but much more reputable tax.—*Bombay Gazette*.

#### THE SERVICES AND PHYSICAL FITNESS.

Physical fitness is already a test for admission to the services, Civil and Military, in England and India; but to this is likely to be soon added another, viz., that of physical strength. Attention to this question, it is said, was drawn by the fact that the system of competitive examinations on paper had led to too much importance being attached, in the selection of young men for the public services, to the intellect in preference to bodily strength. It is beginning to be recognised, says a London medical paper, writing on this question, "that precocious intellects are not always the best, and that those who are endowed with full physical powers are likely, as life advances, to acquire those qualities of the mind which fit the possessor to become a leader of men, and which in the position we hold as the greatest colonisers the world has known, are of priceless value in dealing with the nations with whom we are thrown into relation." This view of the matter would, at first sight, look ominous in its bearing on the question of the Indian Civil Service competition, especially in the light of the opinions expressed by members of the India Council disapproving of the enhancement of the limit of age as being favourable to Indian candidates and injurious to their English brethren; but, in the first place, the discussion has originated in connection not with India but with Her Majesty's Public Services all over the Empire and in all departments; and, in the next, a strong physique joined to good mental powers cannot but add to the efficiency of the public service, and is, therefore, beneficial to the public interests, and the proposed addition to the physical fitness test, or rather its expansion is unexceptionable.—*Indian Spectator*.

#### CANALS IN THE N.W.P.

Considering the importance of canals to the well-being of certain parts of India, and the difficulty of inducing the Natives to use canal water on any rational system, or indeed to pay for it at all till drought has half ruined them, every account of progress in canal administration is a cause for satisfaction. The last Irrigation Report of the North-West Provinces is as satisfactory as could be desired in this respect, showing an income of Rs. 57,29,953, which gives a surplus of nearly Rs. 87,000; whereas there had been a deficit of more than Rs. 24,000 the year before. There is in the Provinces only one Famine Protective work, the Betwa Canal, and the loss on that was reduced from Rs. 2,13,345 to Rs. 1,95,872. The net revenue amounted to 3.88 per cent. on the total capital invested in canals, and to 4.15 per cent. on the capital of the four productive works. The crops which chiefly had the advantage of the increased irrigation were sugarcane, rice, and indigo. Cotton, poppy, and grains, besides rice, showed a falling off. The estimated value of all crops raised by canal water was 530 lakhs, equal to 66.4 per cent of the total capital invested in the canals. The results from navigation are less hopeful than those from irrigation, the main cause apparently being that sufficient waterway has not been completed yet. The irrigation results we have quoted are the more notable because the North-West Provinces have enjoyed five consecutive years of heavy rainfall. From a canal officer's point of view a drought is a good thing, for it drives the people to use his water; and two or three successive droughts gives them a habit of relying on the canals.—*Englishman*.

#### THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

The withdrawal of the troops engaged in the Chin-Lushai Expedition has now been carried out, and only small garrisons remain in the permanent posts which have been formed at various points which it is considered necessary to hold. On the Burma side Haka is the only new post, the Chins having been so completely cowed, that no great show of military strength is required to keep them in order. On the Chittagong and Cachar side the outposts of Fort Tredegar and Aijal, with their supports at Lungleh and Changsil respectively, furnish evidence to the central and northern Lushai tribes that their independence is coming to an end. Only about one thousand troops and frontier police have been left behind, now that the joint expedition has come to a close; and the political relations with the Chin and Lushai

Chiefs have been placed on such a satisfactory footing that it is unlikely any serious disturbances will occur in the neighbourhood of the posts. Although Lienpunga and Vantura are at large they have not shown any signs of hostility, and the Northern Lushais, who were expected to give most trouble, have remained quietly in their villages. They must be aware that the bulk of the expeditionary force have returned to India, but no raids on any part of the frontier have been attempted, and there is a greater feeling of security along the border line from Cachar to Arakan than has been known for many years. In dealing with savage tribes there is always the danger that when direct pressure is removed from them they at once forget the engagements into which they have entered, but so far as can be judged both Lushais and Chins seem disposed to fulfil their obligations. The clemency with which they have been treated throughout has no doubt had a marked influence in confirming many of the Chiefs in their attitude of friendliness. Where punishment has had to be inflicted care has been taken to limit its scope to actual offenders, and thus no widespread feeling of distrust and hatred has been aroused among the tribesmen generally. Had the expedition been carried out on the old frontier plan of sweeping through hills and destroying villages indiscriminately, the seeds of much future trouble would have been sown, and the rapid pacification of the country have been indefinitely delayed. As it is, we may calculate upon the whole of the tribal Chiefs being brought well under control during the next cold season, and that without any further display of force on a large scale.—*Pioneer*.

#### THE HOT WEATHER IN INDIA.

Sir Charles Dilke in his *Problems of Greater Britain* has some characteristic remarks to make about the impressions which English tourists receive of India as they see it in the cold weather, when "the fields are green, the towns a garden, and the air in the soft sunshine the most balmy that can be found." As he truly says, they can take back with them but little notion of the real terrors of an Indian life, and he advises those who would judge for themselves of one of the greatest difficulties of Indian rule to follow the example of Professor Wallace and visit the country between March and November. They will then see how impossible it is to colonise India with Europeans. They are promised some consolations, however, though they will find the plains a fiery furnace whose heat is only tempered by the rains. "In the hot weather," writes Sir Charles in his picturesque way, "there are delights which make the joy of travellers, but which have a different aspect to those who are condemned to dwell in the plains unceasingly. Dawn is beautiful, and sunrise with its flecks of scarlet, and at night the Eastern russet moon rising from the smoking plains, heavy with their perpetual dust until it becomes silver as it bathes them in its light and extinguishes the starlight from overhead; but from sunrise until the hour when the brick-red sun sets in a black strip of sky there is nothing before even travellers except the deadly monotony of the long Indian hot-weather day." It was "Pagett, M.P.," who spoke of the heat of India as the "Asian Solar Myth," but who learned to change his opinion of the climate after a summer in the plains, and fled terror-stricken back to England, not railing against officials being overpaid, but "seeming to think it a wonder that anyone ever stayed." We shall be well content if Sir Charles Dilke's sketch of the "delights" of the plains will only tempt a few of our cold-weather visitors to remain to witness the scarlet-flecked sunrise of a June morning, and the beautiful effect of the Eastern moonlight on the perpetual dust—with the thermometer 100° at midnight. They will then, perhaps, understand the conditions under which work is done by English officials in a tropical climate.—*Pioneer*.

#### POSTAL REDUCTION.

The question of reducing the postage rate between India and England is by no means as simple a one as might at first sight be supposed. Hitherto the charge of 5d. on each letter has been divided into several small sums, each of which has been carefully allotted to defray a separate charge. One penny, for instance, has been taken by both India and England to be credited to their inland postage, three halfpence have been allowed for the mail steamer, and the remaining penny and a-half has been set aside to defray the expenses of the special mail train across the Continent. Recently, however, this latter charge has been reduced to a penny, and the sum saved by the reduction has enabled the Postal authorities to show a decrease of some £10,000 in the annual forfeit which they have had to pay the ocean mail steamers. Even now the sum paid is £40,000, which seems a large one for the Postal Department to hand over as forfeit to the P. and O. and British Indian Steamship Companies. The proposed reduction means, as we before stated, a

serious loss to the Indian Government. In the course of a year about three million letters are sent home from India, and, calculating on this basis, and assuming that two annas are equal to 2½d., the loss would be about 4½ lakhs; while assuming that 2½ annas are equal to 2½d., the loss would still mean one of about 3½ lakhs. Of course there will be a certain increase in the number of letters which will be posted between the two countries in consequence of the reduced postage, but this is not likely to affect India in as large a degree as it will the Colonies. In the first place, the majority of Europeans in this country may be called well off, and the reduction will mean to them a comparatively small saving; and in the second place, any increase in the number of letters sent home is certain to be a slow and gradual one. In Australia, on the other hand, the population which corresponds regularly with home is a very large one, and being comparatively poorer than that of India, the reduction in the postage is bound to speedily lead to increased correspondence. So far, however, the information from England with reference to the proposed change has been mainly received by telegraph, and until the usual despatches are received from the Secretary of State and the matter has been fully considered here, it is unlikely than any definite action will be taken by the Government of India.—*Englishman*.

#### Miscellaneous.

At the commencement of the present century, according to a Madras paper, the number of Catholics in India was 475,000; whereas two years ago, the members of the Church had increased to 1,675,000, giving an increase of 800,000, or on an average, nearly 9,000 Christians a year, and now it is probable that an accurate census would show not less than two millions. Taking all drawbacks into consideration our contemporary thinks "this is not only satisfactory, but proves beyond a doubt, that as far as the Catholic Missions are concerned, the preaching of the Gospel has produced fruits which, humanly speaking, bear more than a fair proportion to the means employed."

CAPTAIN CUTHBERTSON'S death from cholera at the United Service Club on May 5th was a very sad affair. The deceased was taken with illness at 3 A.M., but rallied so successfully during the following afternoon that it was considered unnecessary to postpone the Ladies' Dinner, for which invitations had been issued—the fair guests consequently arrived at eight o'clock. Towards the end of the dinner, word was brought that the patient had had a sudden relapse, which ill news, both from the nature of the sickness and the consternation that such an announcement would have created, was kept more or less a secret amongst the gentlemen. Quite unconscious of the position of affairs, the ladies clamoured for a song, and called upon a gallant Colonel for one of a comic strain. It was a trying ordeal for the singer, who fulfilled his task with a grateful countenance and in very hushed tones. The ladies, however, suspected nothing, and the strains certainly went no further than the precincts of the room. It was a great relief when the guests had departed, unconscious of what had happened and unalarmed.

THE LEPROSY BILL.—The *Rast Goftar* has the following:—It is stated that there is no likelihood of the Leper Bill being proceeded with by the Government of India next cold weather. The hope was generally expressed on the death of Father Damien that it would awake the Government to the necessity of strict segregation for the lepers in India, which at present is the chosen home of leprosy. The Indian authorities did show some signs of activity, and it was considered to be a matter of absolute certainty that a measure embodying the principle of segregation would be carried through the Supreme Legislative Council. But the Government are now going to sleep over the Bill—at all events, until they have obtained "complete proof" of the contagiousness of this cruel disease from the medical authorities, both in this country and in England. Opinion will continue to be divided on the contagiousness of leprosy, and the Government will have, perhaps, little difficulty in persuading themselves that they have not obtained the complete proof which would have justified any action on their part. We think that segregation should be enforced as a remedial measure, irrespective of the question of contagiousness; because, although there is a difference of opinion on this point, it is pretty generally allowed even by medical men like Sir George Birdwood, who do not believe that the disease is contagious, that strict segregation is necessary to arrest the spread of leprosy and eventually to stamp it out. Sir George once gave a very bold proof of his conviction that leprosy was non-contagious by quaffing a goblet of *sherbet* prepared by a Mahome-



dan gentleman's servant whose hands and fingers bore the loathsome taint upon them. Yet he emphatically declares that segregation is the one measure necessary to prevent the multiplication of lepers. It was this measure that exterminated the disease which was so rampant in the Middle Ages in Europe, and we fear the Government of India will incur a fearful responsibility by refusing to pass this healing measure, under the pretext of a difference of opinion as to the contagiousness of leprosy which has nothing more than an academical interest, so far as the action which it is their duty to take is concerned.

A GHORAWALLA has been killed in a scuffle between seven soldiers of the Worcestershire Regiment and several Natives in a billiard room near the Cantonment Magistrate's Office, at Poona, the cause being an assault by Private Foley on a Mahomedan named Abdul Hoossein. In the struggle Private Banner is said to have struck the ghorawalla on the head with a pole. Four of the soldiers were arrested, but Privates Banner and Foley escaped. Privates Banner, Foley, and Edwards were arrested by the Poona police on May 16th, and placed before the Cantonment Magistrate, charged with culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, and abetment. The case was postponed for further police inquiry. The other soldiers who were arrested in connection with the tragedy have been released, they having no concern in the affair.

THE following is taken from the *Asian*:—"There is a prospect of another almost obsolete class of pony again becoming popular. There seems good reason to believe that his Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts is giving serious attention to the circumstance of the numerous fatalities that have resulted from polo. It seems to be an accepted opinion that the size, and, necessarily, the uncontrollableness of ponies, is mainly accountable for these disasters. Rumour points to the possibility of pressure being brought to bear on regimental polo clubs to fix a lower standard of height for their polo ponies. We are sure that all right-minded people will approve and endorse this by no means untimely interference; with a diminished height of ponies a far greater amount of enjoyment will be derivable from polo. It is to polo that we are indebted for the raising of the height of ponies from its old recognised standard of 13-2 to what it is now. The polo tournament committees raised the height to 13-3, and the Race Rules had it at 13-2. The famous clause in the earlier Civil Service Cup races framed in view to exclude Rex from running in the race invoked the prospects of the race one season in such confusion that the Calcutta Turf Club had to run to the rescue and legalise the 13-3 height by putting the limit at 14 hands. Once the polo pony height is reduced by G.O.C.C., the Calcutta Turf Club will doubtless follow the initiative and restore matters in *statu quo ante*.

THE regulations for the Volunteer Reserve have not, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, made it quite clear whether the wearing of uniform by the reservists is optional or obligatory, and whether attendance at drill is a *sine qua non* to secure a capitulation grant. It has, therefore, been ruled by authority that it is optional with a reserve corps or company to adopt a uniform; but if one is adopted, the reservist must appear in uniform when he turns out for parade. On the other point it has been decided that where facilities exist, the reservist must attend seven drills in the year besides firing the prescribed annual course of musketry to earn the capitulation grant. Where facilities do not exist, *i.e.*, at remote places where drill cannot possibly be pursued, attendance at parade is not necessary for the grant. But in any case the musketry course is.

AN effort is being made to raise subscriptions for a memorial to Colonel Wise, late Commissioner of Police in Bombay. Colonel Wise was not very long in Bombay itself, but, says a local paper, none who came in contact with him could fail to recognise his sterling qualities, both as an officer and as a man. "Though a strict disciplinarian, his consideration and courtesy towards his subordinates and all who had to meet him on business formed not the least estimable feature in his character, and we trust that the movement to raise a memorial will be successful."

A MAHOMEDAN and a Parsee are being tried at Rangoon on a charge of abducting a girl, fifteen years of age, named Julia Sirco, the daughter of a Frenchman by a Japanese woman. The part the Parsee is alleged to have taken in the affair is that of interpreter between Julia and her admirer, Ebrahim, and assistant to the latter in carrying the girl off. After she had been missing for three days, she was found by the police and her father with Ebrahim in a house in Kemendino. The girl declares that she was carried off forcibly against her will.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 1, Clan Fraser (s.), Madras; 3, Khedive (s.), Calcutta  
CALCUTTA.—June 1, Umtata (s.), Cape; 2, India (s.), London  
2, Clan Mackenzie (s.), Liverpool.  
MADRAS.—June 3, Clan Stuart (s.).

### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 30, Shannon (s.), Calcutta; June 2, Clan Grant (s.) Calcutta.  
CALCUTTA.—May 31, Golconda (s.), London; June 2, City of Canterbury (s.), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, June 13.

For Colombo: Mr. R. Gatehouse, Major H. Dove.  
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. C. Clarke and family, Mr. A. B. Stewart, Mr. Scott Johnson, Mr. Donaldson.  
For Ismailia: Mr. J. B. Jonson, Mr. W. H. Talbot, Messrs. Watson (three).  
For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Morland, Mr. C. Sutton, Gunner Squires.  
For Malta: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Sherrington, Col. Siddons Young, Mr. C. K. Sharp.  
For Port Said: Mr. A. Han'ey.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, June 13; from Brindisi, June 23.

For Madras (via Bombay).—From Venice: Mr. Sim.  
For Bombay: Mr. W. B. Baker, Rev. J. M. Walker, Dr. Drury, Lieut. R. A. Lyons, Mr. R. Kew, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. W. H. James, Lieut. T. E. Marshall. From Brindisi: Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, Mr. Grewan, Mr. A. T. Arundel, Baboo S. Nath Banerjee, Surg.-Maj. W. F. Burnett, Capt. and Mrs. H. Lawson, Mr. Talbot, Mr. H. Barlow, Mr. A. F. Campbell, Capt. G. A. P. Evans, Surg.-Gen. and Mrs. W. A. Thomson, Rev. G. T. Dennis, Mr. A. Macmillan, Mr. J. Short, Mr. A. E. Silk, Mr. J. S. MacNeil, Major R. B. Burnaby, Mr. Bell Irving, Mr. Burdett, Miss Burnett, Mr. C. E. Henry, Mr. T. M. Russell, Mr. Sim, Mr. A. A. Mackay, Mr. H. F. Campbell.  
For Alexandria: Sergt. W. Hodgetts, Mr. Skelton, Mr. G. W. Clarke.  
For Ismailia: Mr. Dyke, Mr. J. Palmer.  
For Kurrachee: From Brindisi: Mr. B. Ffinch.

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, June 20; from Brindisi, June 29.

For Bombay: Mr. James, Mr. F. R. Tebbs, Mr. Duxbury, Major N. T. and Mrs. Blake, Capt. Lushington, Surg.-Major D. N. Parakh, Mr. J. C. Perkins, Mrs. Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. Farrington, Capt. Cork, Mr. H. E. Harley, Miss Duxbury, Mr. and Mrs. Self, Mr. C. F. Self. From Brindisi: Hon. Justice Handley, Lieut. D. Haig, Mr. J. B. Clark, Capt. W. Cook, Mr. H. W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wright, Sir Harry Prendergast, Mr. A. Martindale, Mr. Harold King, Mr. Boutflower, Col. A. R. T. MacRae, Mr. J. Duffers, Mr. E. N. T. White, Mr. and Mrs. Hartnoll, Col. W. S. Cumming, Miss Shields, Mr. A. C. Cook.  
For Madras (via Bombay): Rev. A. C. Taylor.  
For Malta: Lieut. H. Smyth.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, June 27.

For Gibraltar: Surg. R. Cotell, Lieut. C. W. Wilson, Capt. Tower, R.E., Sergt. Youngman.  
For Calcutta: Rev. J. M. Macdonald.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, June 27; from Brindisi, July 6.

For Bombay: Mr. Gatherer, Mr. Keach, Lieut. W. E. Brett, Major A. Burton, Mr. Norman Matheson, Lieut. H. C. Woolridge, Mr. R. C. Blow. From Brindisi: Mr. Edgell, Mr. A. C. Stewart, Mr. Castle Stuart.  
For Colombo: Mr. E. Smith.  
For Brindisi: Mrs. T. D. Taylor.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, July 4; from Brindisi, July 13.

For Madras (via Bombay): From Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. Washburn, Mr. J. H. Toogood, Mr. F. D. Bird.  
For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Siddons, Mr. R. W. Pennington, Mr. R. McGavin Spence, Mr. C. Gibson, Mr. J. H. Stewart. From Brindisi: Mr. H. J. MacIntosh, Mr. W. E. Hartt, Mr. James Keddle, Mr. L. S. Carey, Lieut. F. G. Batten, Surg.-Major Lawrie.  
For Gibraltar: Q.M.S. and Mrs. Stephen.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, July 11; from Brindisi, July 20.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. James Smith and infant, Miss Nugent, Miss Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, three Misses Hooper. From Brindisi: Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac, Major H. A. Vincent, Mr. H. MacIntosh.  
For Ismailia: Mr. M. Anderson.  
For Gibraltar: Gunner Evans.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, July 17; from Brindisi, July 27.

For Bombay: Mr. W. H. Daw, Surg.-Major T. Mayne, Surg.-Major

Griffiths. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. W. W. Hope, Surg.-Major Jack, Mr. B. Egerton, Mr. H. S. Davies, Mr. W. H. Cole.  
For Malta: Rev. J. and Mrs. Thurlow and child.

*S.s. Carthage*, from London, July 24; from Brindisi, August 3.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Ferraud, Major Glaney, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. George. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. W. Reid.

*S.s. Ravenna*, from London, July 25.

For Gibraltar: Lieut. Turner, Mr. E. L. Tomkins.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Rewa*, from London, June 20.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Baker.

For Madras: Professor Michie Smith, Rev. W. Skinner, Mr. J. Angwin, Mr. A. S. Allen.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Clyde*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, at Bombay, May 19.

From London: Mr. R. T. Smith, Rev. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. Cama, Capt. Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn, Major Hon. M. Curzon, Surg. and Mrs. W. J. Trotter, Mr. Bracegirdle, Mr. N. S. Watson, Mr. Morris, Lieut. Crawford, Mr. Jeehanger Kothari, Mr. G. E. Jones, Sir A. E. Havelock, K.C.M.G., Lady Havelock, Miss Havelock, Capt. V. Pirie.

From Brindisi: Col. G. E. Hancock, Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. Gunput Ginkand, Mr. R. C. Jones, Mr. F. W. Gray, Mr. Moolaferoze, Mr. Fischer, Mr. F. Cochniard.

From Aden: Surg. Hayman.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Peninsular*, Capt. H. Wyatt, at London, June 4.

From Bombay: Col. C. A. Baylay, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Jardine, Capt. Findlay, Mrs. Conlan and child, Mr. D. M. Scobie, Mr. A. L. Harvey, Mrs. Pitt and family, Major Babington Peile, Miss Harris, Dr. H. L. Ansted, Mr. S. Parkington, Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Walker and two infants, Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and child, Mr. A. Brooks, Capt. R. Ballason, Mrs. Lonsdale, Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie and three children, Mrs. Williams and child, Mrs. Walker and child, Miss Parkington, Mrs. R. Shutt and child, Mrs. Henry and family, Mrs. E. Houlding.

From Ismailia: Surg.-Major and Mrs. Waye, Rev. L. and Mrs. Huber, two Misses Huber, Dr. Lorraine, Mr. Oonett, Mr. G. Nicholls.

From Port Said: Mrs. Ewing and infant.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, at Brindisi, May 31.

From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, Mr. W. Porteous, Mr. A. P. de Saone, Mr. F. W. Carne, Mr. J. G. Silcock, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinson, Col. W. Cooke, Mr. Leighton, Mrs. Dyer, Mr. A. E. Rose, Mr. Wilkinson, Surg.-Major D. M. Jack, Mr. B. Egerton, Mr. T. G. Sykes, Rev. G. W. Manson, Col. F. Chatterton, Mr. W. H. P. Driver, Mr. Mahmoodul Hug, Capt. W. Crowder, Mr. J. Lees, Mr. R. S. Burns, Mr. E. Muspratt, Mr. L. Mackay, Mr. L. de Somer, Mr. J. R. Brito, Mr. and Mrs. Miranda and two children. *For London*: Mr. J. Davidson, Mrs. Machonachie, Col. and Miss Newberry, Mr. and Mrs. Thacker, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. H. M. Lawrie, Mr. C. E. Lovell, Mr. J. Borges, Mr. L. Harwood, Mrs. Scorgie, Master Rebsch, Mr. Broadbent, Mr. J. Starkie, Mr. Garner, Mr. and Mrs. Buckley, Mrs. Freed and four children, Lieut. Mullins, Mr. A. Scratchley, Mr. Wazarsing, Sergt.-Major Bower, Rev. J. P. McKie, Lieut. E. Wake, Mr. H. Connor, Mrs. West, Lieut. E. S. Cooper, Mr. Rudman, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver and three children, Mr. W. F. Pepperall, Mr. G. W. Davis, Mr. W. Sullivan, Mr. J. Wilson, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Griffiths and two infants, two Misses Armistead, Mr. and Mrs. A. Shuttleworth and family, Mr. A. Wright, Mr. H. Derry, Mr. M. J. Wilson, Mrs. Rowland, Mr. W. R. Martin, Mr. J. A. Walton.

From Kurrachee: *For London*: Dr. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Butler.

For Aden: Mr. M. Trafford, Mr. T. Matheson, Mr. A. E. Hoare.

From Calcutta: Major Hale.

From Ismailia: Mr. Mill. *For London*: Capt. Lewis, Mr. Dattari, Mr. Snuggs, Mrs. Robinson and infant, Mrs. Dyer and child, Miss Dyer. *For Port Said*: Mr. S. Estrada, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Vilas, Mr. Smith, Miss Tunstall, Mr. H. Mills.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Coromandel*, Capt. J. Reeves, from Bombay, May 23.

For London: Mrs. Norton and five children, Col. Caldecott, R.A., Mr. G. I. R. Rayment, Mrs. Redfern, Mr. W. S. Symonds, Mrs. Pogson and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Anderson, three children and infant, Mr. R. McLellan and son, Mr. J. S. Burn, Mr. E. B. Steward, Mr. Thos. Deacon, Mr. Richard Arton, Mr. E. D. McKay, Capt. C. B. D. Michel, Mr. E. G. Andrews, Mrs. Hogarth.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, Mr. V. A. Reddie, Mr. and Mrs. Cotton, Mr. A. N. Fanshawe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morris, Col. T. Walker, Major Parker Jervis, Mr. Chubildas Lulloohoooy, Col. and Mrs. H. S. Stewart, Mr. H. C. Wright, Mr. J. Luke, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. La Touche and three children, Mr. Homer Vinjane, Mr. A. H. Mahomed, Mr. P. M. Allarakhia, Mr. A. Breul, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Phillips, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. F. E. Taylor, Mr. Clogstoun, Major C. F. Massy, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Connell, Mr. A. J. Beaufort, Mr. E. N. Dixon, Lieut. Hancock, Capt. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. E. Spinner, Mr. Edmiston, Mr. E. A. Measor, Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. Jas. Robinson, Mr. Heenan.

For Aden: Mr. A. Waddell, Mr. G. Belcham, Mr. Twigg.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, May 30.

For London: Mr. E. H. Elsworth, Rev. R. J. Brandon, Mrs. Shewan, Mr. Murrar Lal, Rev. Thoburn, Mr. W. Rhode James.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, from Bombay, June 6.

For London: Mr. George Stanley, Mr. J. Padbury, Mr. J. Banks, Mr. W. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gott, Mr. H. G. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Boyce, child and infant.

For Brindisi: Lieut. L. A. Forbes, Mr. Williams, Mr. T. M. English, Mr. F. W. English, Mr. J. J. Green, Mr. J. Monteath, Dr. Wilkins, Mr. P. F. D. Carr, Mr. T. H. Lowinski, Capt. C. Western, Mr. M. G. Wilkins, Lieut. A. R. F. Kingscote, Mr. Gordon Carning, Mr. Oppenheimer, Mr. E. K. Reinold, Surg.-Major A. Cameron.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Pekin*, Capt. P. Harris, from London, June 5; from Brindisi, June 15.

For Bombay: Col. F. W. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Mullaly, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Crosthwaite, Mrs. Rendell, Miss Stanford, Mrs. Duckworth, three Misses Duckworth, Mr. John Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Hollis, and family, Mrs. and Miss James, Mr. J. Hand, Miss Weinburg, Capt. Retallick, Mr. J. Kelly, Mr. Dealy. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. J. Hodgkinson, Mr. J. S. Misra, Mr. E. S. Elwellin, Surg.-Major R. D. Murray, Mr. Blennerhasset, Mr. and Mrs. Thirkell White, Mr. Seaton, Capt. F. H. Hancock, Mr. A. J. Hogg, Mr. Ewbank, Lieut. Foord, Mr. Berkeley, Mr. Wm. Mellis, Mr. E. H. Gregory, Mr. S. Verschoyle, Brig.-Surg. A. U. Hojel, Major Campbell. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Doulet Ram.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. Williams and friend. *From Brindisi*: Capt. H. W. E. Georges.

For Malta: Mr. H. Bannister and friend, Mr. Gemmell, Capt. C. J. Fisher, Mr. Jacob, Mr. J. H. Palmer, Mr. F. MacMahon, Sergt. Clarke, Corpl. Dorling.

For Gibraltar: Private J. Packard, Sergt. A. Codel, Gunner Rouse, Mr. and Mrs. Filton, Capt. A. H. Shortt, Mr. A. E. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mr. J. Gemmell, Mrs. Ramsbotham, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Mr. Leighton.

For Aden: *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Jopp, Miss Mennie.

For Brindisi: Mr. James Boyd, Mr. A. Clare.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Dorunda*, from London, June 6.

For Colombo: Major H. Dove, R.E.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Madura*, to sail June 9.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Capt. Hacket-Pain.

For Colombo: Hon. Justice Clarence. *From Venice*: Lieut. R. A. Tyler.

For Aden: *From Brindisi*: Capt. Russell.

Per Hall Line *s.s. Branksome Hall*, from London, June 7.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. Gibbs.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per P. and O. *s.s. Bokhara*, Capt. P. Case, from Bombay, June 13.

For Marseilles: Mr. Wilton, Mr. Coombes, Mr. J. Bowie, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Mr. and Mrs. Anscombe.

Per Anchor Line *s.s. Nubia*, Commander T. G. Knox, from Bombay.

For Marseilles: Mr. H. M. Abas, Major Begbie, Mr. Ardeseer Bomanjee, Mrs. H. Clark, Surg.-Major Evans, Mrs. Gould, Major Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Leuthardt and three children, Capt. Richardson, Lieut. Stable, Mr. and Mrs. Winton and two children, Capt. H. H. Woolright.

For London: Mrs. Hill, Miss Hopper, Col. and Mrs. Strong and infant.

**FORGERIES OF CURRENCY NOTES.**—Numerous examples of forged currency notes have been recently discovered in circulation in various parts of Northern India, but the salutary action of the executive and judicials will, it is hoped, result in the extinction, at any rate for the present, of this description of crime. In two instances men have been just dealt with by the Allahabad High Court. One Chidambi Lal was arrested for passing forged notes for Rs. 500 at Cawnpore; and another, named Thakur Das, was charged with a cognate offence at Mainpuri. It is extraordinary that the culprits should have succeeded in passing the notes, or that they should have even tendered them without immediate detection, for the forgery was palpable. The notes appear to have been prepared by hand, and though that portion which is written in Hindi characters is fairly imitated, the English figures and the signature above all show their untruth on the face of them. It can only be conceived that the shrewd banias who took the notes were misled by the vernacular characters. The Sessions Judge of Cawnpore sentenced Chidambi Lal to transportation for life, but Mr. Justice Brodhurst and Mr. Justice Mahmood reduced that sentence to one of ten years' rigorous imprisonment. Thakur Das' sentence of fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment was confirmed by the same learned Judges. The case for the Crown was conducted by the Public Prosecutor.—*Pioneer*.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—May 17

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 108½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	105	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	103	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	94½	to	97
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	105	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	6 pr. ct. ... 970
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct. ... 985
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct. ... 990
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr. ct. ... 125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr. ct. ... 19
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct. ... 180

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert ...	all	—	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	—	235
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	80	140
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	95
Colaba ...	1,880	25	330
Chowla Ginning ...	all	12	—
East India ...	1,000	180	1,250
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,125
French ...	all	50	535
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	40	415
Mercantile ...	125	7½	—
Mofussil Co. ...	409	50	440
Munim M. ...	all	25	180
New Berar ...	500	45	555
New Indian ...	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales ...	400	40	370
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,150
Sind ...	750	50	440
Volkart ...	all	60	640

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	50
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	405
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	20	50
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	65
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhowanuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25	620
Central India ...	500	45	870
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	40	420
O. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	50	850
Empress Co. ...	all	25	520
Framjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	410
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	110
Hindustan ...	1,000	80	785
Hingringhat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	705
Imperial Cotton ...	500	85	350
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	925
James Greaves ...	500	25	560
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jevraz Baloo ...	1,000	45	800
Khandesh ...	1,000	50	600
Khatwa Mackunjee ...	1,000	40	510
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Pettit ...	all	50	1,190
Mazagon ...	250	5	90
Moraji Goudlass ...	1,000	75	1,550
Nalgam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	150
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	600
Oriental ...	625	10	335
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	50
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,593
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas ...	1,000	30	350
Southern India ...	500	15	110
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½	255
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	400
Western India ...	1,000	25	425

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. J. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr. ct.	2,375
Do New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	190-5-6	—	465

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000
Bombay Ios Co. ...	100
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10

Karachi Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	—
Karabhee Landing and Shipping ...	800	60
Kemp & Co. ...	175	364
Mechanics' Bldgs. Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	80	205
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,600
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,290
Thacker and Co. ...	25	115

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

## CALCUTTA.—May 17.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	0 to 105 0
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	0 to	—
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	0 to	—
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	105	0 to	—
4 of 1878 (1893) (New Loan) ...	105	0 to	—
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	to	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890) ...	100	0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	101	0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	103	0 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	103	0 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	103	4 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	103	8 to	—
4 of 1892 (1902) ...	101	0 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10 125 to
Agra Savings ...	100 115 to
Allahabad ...	100 200 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100 165 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500 975 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100 140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25 170 to
Himalaya ...	100 125 to
Mussoorie ...	100 106 to
National of India ...	£12½ 165 to 170
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100 114 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	— to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100 60 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

PAID.	PRICE.
Alipore Coal ...	100 86 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	— Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 185 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£15 109 to
Bengal Coal ...	100 1,900 to
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	17s. 6d. 12 to
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1 2½ to
Bengal Mills ...	£10 170 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 76 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 895 to
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100 61 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 102 to 103
Burrakur Coal ...	100 173 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 97 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100 127 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100 118 to 120
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 88 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 136 to 137
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 60 to
Equitable Coal ...	250 175 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 79 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100 190 to
Gourepore ...	100 180 to 132
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 76 to 77
Howrah Docking ...	500 100 to
Howrah Mills ...	100 126 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 90 to 91
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 125 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100 82 to
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200 215 to
Murree Brewery ...	100 137 to 138
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 148 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 99 to 100
New Beerboom Coal ...	100 183 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 86 to
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100 62 to
Riverside Press ...	100 72 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 250 to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 102 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100 88 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 106 to 107

## TEA COMPANIES.

PAID.	PRICE.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100 59 to
Accruttipore (Cachar) ...	100 45 to
Assam ...	£20 600 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 83 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 46 to
Do. contributory ...	80 34 to 35
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 185 to
Do. contributory ...	100 93 to
Burkholes (Cachar) ...	100 31 to 32
Central Cachar ...	200 110 to 112
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 27 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 32 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100 25 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 — to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 — to
Darjiling ...	100 122 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 40 to 45
Dehra Dun ...	100 45 to
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 96 to
Dhumsiri ...	100 40 to 45
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 55 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100 27 to 28
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 42 to

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Gliele (Darjiling) ...	130	62 to 68
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	180 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	30 to 32
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	48 to
Hoolmarce (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Hoolungrie (Assam) ...	100	74 to
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	18 to 19
Kangra Valley ...	100	per
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	61 to 63
Kunchumpore (Cachar) ...	100	— to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory ...	200	50 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	195 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	55 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to 52
Loobah ...	100	100 to
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to 75
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	Liquidation.
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 12
Do. contributory ...	90	7 to 6
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	115 to
Do. contributory ...	90	105 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to
Do. contributory ...	125	— to
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	Nominal.
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	44 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	52 to
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to
Sapakati ...	100	103 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	35 to
Seemah ...	—	— to
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	80 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	52 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	67 to 68
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarras (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to 100
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	184 to 185
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to

## LONDON.—June 9.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd. ...	99 to 99½
3 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1831 ...	107½ to 108½
Do. October 10, 1888 ...	— to —
4 India Enfraced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1393 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	104 to 106
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	103 to 105
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	105 to 107

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	PAID.	PRICE.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	120 to 124
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	134 to 138
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	133 to 136

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	98 to 101
Bengal Central, Lm., Sns. ...	5	5½ to 6½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	190 to 192
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	24 to 25
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1893 ...	—	24 to 25
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	27½ to 28½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	118 to 115
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	174 to 176
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	149 to 151
Do. do. 4½ p.c. ...	100	141 to 143
Do. do. 4 p.c. ...	100	135 to 137
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	— to —
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	116 to 118
Scinde, Fun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	100	23½ to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1898 ...	5	27 to 28
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	131 to 133
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	115 to 117
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	124 to 126
West of India Port, Ld. ...	20	113 to 115

## TELEGRAPHS

Eastern, Limited...	...	all	123	to	142
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	...	all	15	to	15
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887	...	all	99	to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	...	all	108	to	111
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	...	100	107	to	110
Do. Exten., Austr. & China	...	all	183	to	144
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	...	all	101	to	108
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	...	all	108	to	106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	...	all	108	to	106
Indo-European, Lim.	...	all	88	to	40

SENT CARRIAGE PAID AT OUR RISK

**J. B. DENT & SONS,****ENGLISH LEVER WATCH  
MANUFACTURERS,****IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS,**

AND

**189, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON,  
ENGLAND,**

SUPPLY THEIR CELEBRATED

**CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER  
WATCH for £5.****Warranted for Five Years.**

This Watch deserves the name given it. **THE CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER OF THE WORLD**, highest finish, jewelled in every part, Chronometer balance, full capped movement, sterling Silver Cases, with unbreakable Crystal Glass face, last a lifetime. In 18-carat Gold Cases, £12.

Gentleman's strong, reliable Sterling Silver Lever Watches from £2 2s., sent carriage paid at our risk. Our Lady's Watches, in beautifully Chased Cases, at the same reduced price.

Send for J. B. Dent and Sons' Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewellery, Electro Plate, &c., &c., sent free by post.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to J. B. Dent and Sons, at the General Post Office, London, addressed to J. B. Dent and Sons, British Empire, London and Provincial Watch Manufactory, 189, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

Now ready, crown 8vo. Cloth. Price 2s.

TENTH YEAR OF ISSUE, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

**LONDON IN 1890.**

ILLUSTRATED BY

**TWENTY BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS OF  
THE PRINCIPAL STREETS.**

ALSO BY

**A LARGE GENERAL MAP OF LONDON.**

ORIGINALLY COMPILED

BY

**HERBERT FRY.**

Editor of the "Royal Guide to the London Charities," "Handbook to Normandy," "The Road to Paris," &c.

CONTINUED BY

**S. W. KERSHAW, F.S.A., & A. M. HEATHCOTE**

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The bird's-eye views of the chief thoroughfares are a new feature of streetography, and far more useful than maps. Altogether, it is a most valuable handbook to the metropolis."—**GRAPHIC.**

"Very extensive in its information and interesting in its details—as a text-book for explanation and as a historical book of reference—it will be found most useful and entertaining."—**DAILY NEWS.**

"An admirable guide, full of information. The bird's-eye views are very interesting. They often give even those who are familiar with London a new idea of the relation of localities."—**ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS.**

"In addition to an admirably-arranged and vivaciously-written description of all the places and sites of interest in London, interspersed with numerous historical notes and details, the guide contains a feature which is absolutely unique in a series of eighteen bird's-eye views of the principal thoroughfares and the buildings of importance which abut upon them. It is unquestionably one of the most serviceable of the works issued for the behoof of visitors to the metropolis."—**SCOTSMAN.**

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE,  
And at CALCUTTA.

NOW READY.

Demy 8vo., with Oblong 8vo. Atlas. Price, the Two Vols., cloth, 30s.

THE

# CULTIVATED ORANGES AND LEMONS OF INDIA AND CEYLON.

*With Researches into their Origin, and the Derivation of their Names, and other Useful Information.*

WITH AN

Atlas of 259 Plates and Descriptive Letterpress.

BY

**E. BONAVIA, M.D.,**

Brigade Surgeon, Indian Medical Service.

**CONTENTS:**

CHAPTER.

- I. The Seville Group.
- II. The Khatta Group.
- III. The Portugal and Malta Group.
- IV. The Amilbed and Pummelo Group.
- V. The Suntara Group.
- VI. The Mandarin and Keonly Group.
- VII. The Thambiri Group.
- VIII. The Citron Proper.
- IX. The Lemon Group.

CHAPTER.

- X. The Lima and Lime Proper.
- XI. The Cultivation of the Orange Lemon, &c.
- XII. The Uses and Commercial Products of the Citrus.
- XIII. The Orange and Lemon Trade of India.
- XIV. The Morphology of the Citrus.
- XV. Discussion of the Origin of the Citrus in India and the Derivation of its Vernacular Names.

**APPENDIX.**

Containing a translation of the Chapters on the Citrus in the "*Flora of Amboyna*," by Rumphius, besides information which may be useful to Planters and Commercial People in India, and to Future Investigators of the Natural History of the Citrus.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE,  
PALL MALL, S.W.; and  
CALCUTTA, 7, WELLESLEY PLACE.

**W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S ORIENTAL MANUALS.****TWO ADDITIONS TO THE SERIES JUST PUBLISHED.**

Fcap. 8s. 6d.

**ANGLICISED  
COLLOQUIAL BURMESE;**

OR,

**How to Speak the Language in  
Three Months.**

BY

Lieut. F. A. L. DAVIDSON,  
Royal Scots Fusiliers.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

**THE TALES OF THE BAGH O' BAHAR.**

BY

Miss E. F. PARRY, B.A.

WITH AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE BY

Colonel JARRETT, B.S.C.

London: W. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo Place, S.W.  
And at CALCUTTA.

NOW READY.

**Eighth Year, 1890.**

Price Two Shillings.

**Academy Sketches**

INCLUDING

**VARIOUS EXHIBITIONS.**

EDITED BY

HENRY BLACKBURN.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO.,  
13, Waterloo Place, S.W.

Fcap. 10s. 6d.

**A CHINESE MANUAL**

COMPRISING

**A Condensed Grammar with Idiomatic  
Phrases and Dialogues.**

BY

**ROBERT K. DOUGLAS,**

Assistant Keeper in the Library of the British Museum,  
and Professor of Chinese at King's College, London.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

Just Published, demy 8vo. 15s.

**THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACTS,**

I. AND XVIII. OF 1872,

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION ON THE PRINCIPLES OF  
JUDICIAL EVIDENCE, AND COMMENTARIES;

ALSO

**THE INDIAN OATHS ACT,**

X. OF 1872,

And other ACTS AND APPENDICES.

BY

**WILLIAM GRIFFITH, B.A., &c.**

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE  
And CALCUTTA



At all Libraries and Booksellers.  
One Volume, Super Royal 8vo, Cloth Boards, 21s.

# KURRACHEE;

## PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

BY

ALEXANDER F. BAILLIE, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.,

Author of "A Paraguayan Treasure," &amp;c.

With Numerous Plans and Illustrations.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, and Co., Limited.

Calcutta: Thacker, Spink, and Co.  
Bombay: Thacker and Co., Limited.

## THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

(The only Quarterly Review in India.)

ESTABLISHED 1844.

### OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenaeum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophecy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review*.

Annual Rate of Subscription £1 4s.

LONDON: TRUBNER &amp; CO., 7 and 59, Ludgate Hill.

### RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

Per page £1 10

LONDON AGENTS: MESSRS. R. ANDERSON & CO.,  
14 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W.

THE

# JOURNAL OF THE

## ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

OF

## GREAT BRITAIN

AND

## IRELAND.

### AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY,

Containing Original Articles on the History, the Beliefs, the Literature, and the Folklore of the East.

A Special Article gives each quarter an account of all Literary Work being done throughout the world in their branches of inquiry.

Vol. XXII. (New Series.) Part 2. April, 1890.  
Price 12s.

CONTENTS:—Original Communications: Art. V. Early History of Kannada Literature. By B. Lewis Rice, C.I.E., Bangalore.—Art. VI. Was the Book of Wisdom written in Hebrew? By D. S. Margoliouth, M.A., M.R.A.S., Laudian Professor of Arabic at Oxford.—Art. VII. The Trisula Symbol. By William Simpson, R.L., M.R.A.S.—Art. VIII. Notes on the Early History of Northern India. Part IV. Essay on the Pre-Vedic History of India and the Identity of the Early Mythologies of Europe and Asia, founded on a Study of the Brahmanas and of Sacrificial Observances. By J. F. Hewitt, Esq., M.R.A.S.—Correspondence: 1. Le Théâtre Persan. By Edouard Montet.—2. The Trisula. By J. F. Hewitt.—Mādhava and Sāyana. By P. Peterson.—4. Mādhava and Sāyana. By Cecil Bendall.—Notes of the Quarter: 1. General Meetings of the Royal Asiatic Society.—2. List of Presents to the Society, January-March.—3. Contents of Foreign Oriental Journals.—4. Obituary Notice.—5. Notes and News.—6. Reviews.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, WATERLOO PLACE  
Publishers to the India Office.

# The Times of India.

PREMIER NEWSPAPER OF THE EAST.

## WEEKLY OVERLAND EDITION

### FOR HOME READERS.

The "WEEKLY OVERLAND EDITION," for Home readers, presents not only the principal news, articles, and official correspondence from its own daily columns, but a General Summary of all that is important in the rest of the Indian Press, showing clearly the bearing of Home discussions on the actual state of affairs with which Indian administrators and residents are called upon to deal.

### Terms of Subscription.

12 Months, via Brindisi, including Postage...	£1 14 0
6 Months, " " " " " " " " " " " "	0 18 0
Single Copies, post free, 9d., each.	

"THE TIMES OF INDIA" is also published daily, and has been for many years the acknowledged *Daily Journal* of India and the East.

To ADVERTISERS the above Papers from an unrivalled Advertising Medium.

### Rates for Advertisements in Either Issue.

General Advertisements (per line of ten words)	£0 0 8
Public Companies, Official, &c. (per line of ten words)	0 1 0
Legal Advertisements, &c. inserted at Special Rates.	
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths (authenticated)	0 4 0

Insertion in Hotels and Trades Directory column, per annum (52 weeks), not exceeding 15 words, £2 2s.; for each additional 1 word, £1 1s.

\* \* \* Advertisements can be inserted in both the Daily and Weekly Issues for 50 per cent. additional to the above rates.

Specimen copies and full information on application to—

London Office: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

THE

# BROAD ARROW

AND

## NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE

ESTABLISHED 1833

EVERY SATURDAY. PRICE SIXPENCE.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" has acquired a reputation for early and exclusive intelligence as to Appointments and other service News, for the high character of its articles, the independent course of its staff of writers, and for its earnest support of all measures for the good of the Services. Articles on specially interesting subjects appear from week to week written for the most part by officers of rank and experience, or by men of note in literature who have made the Naval and Military affairs of the country their special study. A series of Illustrated Articles is appearing weekly on Regimental Badges and History. Illustrations with descriptions are also given of new Service Inventions.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" freely opens its correspondence columns to all grades in the Services. By this means an opportunity for interchange of opinion is afforded, such as is offered by no other Service Journal. Its ordinary weekly issue contains fully one-fourth more matter than the other Service Journals, even with their frequent "supplements."

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" circulates largely throughout India and the Colonies. It is supplied direct to the Army and Marine bureaux of the French, Russian, and other Governments, and it is read extensively by Officers of Foreign Services, especially of the German, French, and American Armies, who desire to acquire a true impression of facts and public opinion in England regarding Military affairs.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Yearly.	Half-yearly
Including postage to any part of the United Kingdom	£1 8	0 14 0
Including postage to any of the Australasian Colonies, America, Franco, Germany	1 10 6	0 15 0
Including postage to India, China, &c.	1 12 6	0

Subscriptions may commence at any date

A Thin Paper Edition is Issued for Foreign Postage.

# HENRY S. KING & Co.,

65, CORNHILL, and 45, FLEET MALL, LONDON.

## BRANCHES.

KING KING & Co. ... BOMBAY.  
KING, HAMILTON & Co. ... CALCUTTA.  
KING, BAILLIE & Co. ... LIVERPOOL

AGENTS AT MADRAS—ARBUTHNOT &amp; Co.

MALTA AGENTS,

MESSRS. TURNBULL, JUN., and SOMERVILLE,  
20, STRADA REALE, VALETTA.

WITH AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

### BANKING AND AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for the convenience of Constituents at home and abroad upon the terms usually adopted by London Bankers.

DEPOSITS of £100 and upwards received for fixed periods, and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. if for 12 months; 4 per cent. per annum if for 6 months.

SALES and PURCHASES are effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Loans, and in every description of Stocks dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on India, Europe, the United States, and Canada are purchased and sold at the best current rates, and telegraphic remittances of Money made to all parts of India.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT are issued for the use of Travellers.

The Agency of persons connected with India and the Colonies, or holding Foreign-office appointments, is undertaken on the usual terms, and includes the collection of Pay, Pensions, &c., the realisation of Dividends and Coupons, the receipt and forwarding of Letters, and information regarding the rules of the Services, with advice upon general subjects when required.

### SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Orders are executed for every description of NAVAL and MILITARY APPOINTMENTS and CLOTHING, MESS SUPPLIES, including Wines, Provisions, Plate, Glass, China, Cutlery, Arms, Accoutrements, Band Instruments, &c., and all kinds of household and personal requisites, at the lowest prices. A comprehensive ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE will be forwarded on application. No orders for goods will be executed at Catalogue prices unless accompanied by remittances for their cost.

Special attention is given to the regular despatch of Newspapers and Periodicals, a Price List of which will be furnished to applicants.

New and Second-hand Books are supplied to Clubs and private individuals on advantageous terms; also Stationery for office and private use.

### PASSAGE AND FORWARDING DEPARTMENT.

This Department undertakes the selection of Berths by mail or other steamers, suitable vessels being recommended and passages secured at owner's rates, without charge for Commission.

Intending passengers are invited to send their addresses to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO., who will forward free of charge a copy of their "Traveller's Guide." Personal baggage Collected, Shipped, and Insured.

Passengers leaving England receive the personal attention of MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO., or their representatives.

Passengers Homeward are received on arrival at the various docks by the representatives of MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO., and especial attention is paid to Ladies, Children, and Invalids.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO.'s clerks meet the steamers of the P. and O. and other Lines, on arrival at Plymouth, Gravesend, and the Dock, to receive instructions and render such assistance as passengers may require.

Passengers' Baggage and Packages not immediately required may be stored in a dry Warehouse kept for that purpose, at a moderate rent, and facilities are afforded for examination when desired. Goods, Baggage, and Parcels of every description are received for despatch to all parts of the world, or cleared and forwarded to their destination, in accordance with instructions.

Forms of Declaration for Customs and insurance are furnished on application.

# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show him!! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human pair?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**

*You can change the Trickling Stream, but not the Raging Torrent.*

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," to check disease at the onset!! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?

"I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life."—J. C. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.** (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)

## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, their action is as simple as a tomato, whole meal, bread or porridge (with scalded milk); you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced Life they are everything you could wish. Read Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other disastrous diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each Bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

**EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,**

PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.

155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

**OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—**

Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET  
BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.  
Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

**GEO. DAVIES & SON,**

NAVAL & MILITARY SHIRT TAILORS,  
HOSIERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,  
29, NORTH AUDLEY ST., OXFORD S.,  
LONDON, W.

utilis to all Parts of the World on the most Reasonable Terms with Despatch.

**R. ANDERSON & CO.,**

INDIAN, COLONIAL,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENTS,

14, CORNHILL, E.C., AND 14, COCKSPUR  
STREET, S.W., LONDON.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in INDIAN,  
COLONIAL, LONDON, PROVINCIAL, and FOREIGN  
NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and PERIODICALS.

ESTIMATES FREE.

Letters in reply to Advertisements received and forwarded free of charge except for postage.



**W. ENGLISH,  
ARMY & NAVY  
OUTFITTER,**

Nos. 3, 4, 10, & 11,

ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, PALL MALL, S.W.  
Established 1860.

SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for or any  
Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.

Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement  
on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

67, HAYMARKET.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

**EPPS'S**

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**COCOA**

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER  
70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES  
EDWARD JOHNSTON, 18, Waterloo Place, Pall  
Mall, S.W.—June 9, 1890.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.  
No. 1,962.]

LONDON, JUNE 18, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.]

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ...	555
NOTES OF THE WEEK ...	556
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ...	557
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
The Bank of Bengal Fraud ...	558
The Eurasian Colony ...	558
Lord Reay's Guarantee ...	559
Prices in India ...	559
The Sikhs of To-day ...	559
Furloughs to N.C.O.'s ...	560
Bengal, &c. ...	560
NATIVE PRESS ...	562
The Colonial and Indian Guardianship Association ...	563
LEADING ARTICLES:—	
Mess Property in India ...	564
The Burma Dinner ...	565
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	565
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	566
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	567
INDIA OFFICE ...	567
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	568
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	568
INDIA IN PARLIAMENT ...	569
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ...	569
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ...	570
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ...	572
LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH—Military ...	573
ADVERTISEMENTS ...	574

**SANDHURST, WOOLWICH,**  
MILITIA, LITERARY, UNIVERSITIES, LAW, &c.—UNIVERSITY MAN, of many years' successful experience, COACHES expeditiously for above. Preliminary and Further. Individual attention.—J. J. GREVATT, B.A., 10, ALFRED PLACE WEST, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.

**EDUCATION. — CHOICE OF**  
SCHOOLS and TUTORS, England and Abroad, recommended Free of Charge—BOYS and GIRLS. Also TUTOR for MILITIA, Woolwich, Sandhurst, Indian and Home Services. No connection with any other Firm trading under our name. Established 40 years.—ORELLANA & Co., 53, CONDUIT STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

**TO PARENTS TRAVELLING or**  
RESIDING ABROAD. — The WIFE of a PHYSICIAN, living in a desirable locality within five miles of London, is willing to undertake the entire charge of TWO or THREE YOUNG CHILDREN. For full particulars address, "W. B.," care of Messrs. R. Anderson and Co., 14, Cockspur Street, W.

**REV. EDWARD FORD, Rector of**  
EXHALL, Warwickshire, formerly Head Master for nineteen years of Hillside School, West Malvern, is prepared to receive an INDIAN FAMILY into his RECTORY, which is large and airy, and beautifully situated in a most healthy locality. Nurse, who has been in the family for twenty-eight years, would attend to young children, under Mrs. Ford's guidance. Eldest Daughter, experienced in Tuition, would teach them. Highest Testimonials.  
Address, EXHALL RECTORY, ALCESTER.

**P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS**  
**FROM LONDON TO**  
BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY, every week.  
CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA, and ALEXANDRIA, every alternate week.

#### CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

**LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.**  
City of Khios ... T.C. McPherson. Tuesday, June 24  
City of Vienna ... D. Anderson ... Thursday, July 3

**LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.**  
City of Dublin ... J. Swan ... Monday, June 30  
Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE and WORKMAN, 36, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS AND Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.	Kurrachee and Bombay.
*Rewa ... June 20	Henzada ... June 26
*Chybaasa ... July 4	Huzara ... July 19
*Golconda ... July 18	Kerbela ... Aug. 16
*India ... Aug. 1	Kangra ... Sept. 13

Lamur, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.  
\*Madura ... June 9    \*Africa ... Aug. 4  
\*Ethiopia ... July 7  
\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or lock-outs.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES and Co., 18, Austin Friars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL and Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO and RUBATTINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is requested.

s.s. P.O., 3,200 tons, July 1.  
s.s. RAFFAELLE RUBATTINO, 5,500 tons, July 20.  
s.s. DOMENICO BALDUINO, 5,500 tons, Aug. 10.

Passengers should embark the previous day. Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street, London.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**BOMBAY via TRIESTE and**  
BRINDISI.—NOTICE to PASSENGERS.—Monthly Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

July 3 ... Amphitrite ... 4,000 tons.  
Aug 3 ... Imperator ... 4,070 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,  
127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.

Clan Macpherson ... June 23  
Clan Sinclair ... July 12

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, via Suez Canal.

Clan Macgregor ... June 19  
Clan Murray ... July 19

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUIR and Co.; or to GAYZER, IRVINE and Co., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street, Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., 23, Regent Street, S.W.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn), of London and Liverpool.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, AND GENERAL SHIPPING INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENCY AND GLOBE FOREIGN EXPRESS.

### PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND

MERCHANDISE FORWARDED. PASSAGES ENGAGED. Baggage Collected and Shipped, and Insurances effected to all parts of the world.

Full information may be obtained on application at 10, Queen Street, Chancery; and 23, Regent Street, London; and 10, North John Street, Liverpool.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Authorised, £2,000,000. Subscribed and Paid up, £530,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.  
WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.  
EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.  
DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Kobe (Hiogo), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tientsin, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 183

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.  
BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description conducted with India and the East.  
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches

INDIA... Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon.  
IN CYPRON ... Colombo, Kandy, Galle.

IN STRAITS SET.

TELEMENTS ... Singapore, Penang, Malacca.

IN JAVA ... Batavia.

IN CHINA ... Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

Bankers ... (Bank of England.

London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agency business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

## GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY

Kept Brilliant and Equal to New for Years  
with one Shilling Box of

### STEVENS'S SILICON.

(DIRECT FROM NATURE'S LABORATORY).



The best substance known for Cleaning and Polishing Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones, without the least injury. In a handsome Box, with Brush, Leather, and full directions.

Sold by all Chemists, Jewellers, and Fancy Dealers; and Post Free for 14 Stamps of -

**G. STEVENS, 376, STRAND.**

To His Highness the Sultan of Jahore.

**A. ABRAHAMS,**  
**COURT BOOTMAKER,**  
**113, HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON,**  
**LONDON, W.**

BOOTS and SHOES made to Order on ANATOMICAL PRINCIPLES.

Specially Prepared Leather for Tender Feet.

Specialties for Hot Climates.

Sizes Registered and Lasts kept to every Customer, thus ensuring a Perfect Fit.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

**BIRKBECK BANK, SOUTHAMPTON**  
BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.  
THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.

TWO per Cent. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuable, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons, and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Five Millions.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, with immediate possession, and no Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH, with immediate possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, as above.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, on application

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

## SMITH, KAY & CO.,

Late JEREMIAH SMITH & CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS)

MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT  
STATIONERS,  
PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND  
LITHOGRAPHERS.

ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR  
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.

**GARDEN & SON,**  
200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,  
ARE SELLING OFF THEIR STOCK OF  
**MILITARY & HUNTING  
SADDLERY,  
HARNESSES,  
ACCOUTREMENTS, WHIPS,  
COACH HORNS, STABLE REQUISITES,**  
&c., &c.,  
**AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.**

**ROBT. S. GARDEN,**  
200, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.  
IS SELLING OFF HIS STOCK OF  
**GUNS, SWORDS,  
REVOLVERS,**  
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
**SPORTING APPARATUS**  
**AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.**  
**SOME HAMMER BREECHLOADING GUNS**  
**VERY CHEAP.**

**CIVILIANS AND MILITARY**  
OFFICERS proceeding abroad can effect ASSURANCES and LOANS in connection therewith on moderate terms, with the  
**STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
by applying at the Offices of the Company.

EDINBURGH (Head Office)—3 and 5, George-street.  
LONDON—63, King William-street, and 3, Pall Mall East  
DUBLIN—66, Upper Sackville-street.  
Accumulated Funds, upwards of £7,000,000.  
Annual Revenue over £930,000.  
**BONUS YEAR.**

The next division of Profits takes place as at Nov. 15, 1890, and policies taken out now or before that date will participate in the division.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.**

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720)

**For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.**

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.  
Branch: 29, PALL MALL.

Accumulated Funds nearly £4,000,000.  
The Total Claims paid by this Corporation have exceeded THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

**FIRE.**

Policies issued free of expense.  
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be paid whether the property be set on fire or not.  
An abatement equal to one year's charge is allowed on Policies issued for seven years.

**LIFE.**

MODERN AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF ASSURANCE.

Unimpeachable Security. Large Bonuses. Liberal Conditions of Assurance.  
Guaranteed minimum Surrender Values.  
Policies protected against accidental forfeiture.  
Immediate Settlement of Claims.  
No fines or fees charged.

A Prospectus, Annual Report, and Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary.

**THE TALES OF THE BAGH O'BAHAR.**

BY

Miss E. F. PARRY, B.A.

WITH AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE BY

Colonel JARRETT, B.S.C.

London: W. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo Place, S.W.  
And at CALCUTTA.

**COCKLE'S** FREE FROM MERCURY.  
**ANTIBILIOUS**  
FOR  
BILE, LIVER,  
INDIGESTION, **PILLS.**  
&c.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.  
THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.  
IN USE EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**4, GREAT ORMOND STREET,**  
**LONDON.**

15 per cent. Discount from Catalogue Prices to members of the Army and Navy Civil Service Supply and Co-operative Societies.

ESTAB.  
1839.

**N. THIERRY,**

ESTAB.  
1839.

**MILITARY BOOT MAKER.**

THE LARGEST STOCK IN ENGLAND OF

**MILITARY,**  
**PARADE, MESS (Dress), RIDING, and**  
**CAMPAIGN BOOTS.**

Every Description of BOOTS or SHOES Made to Order  
**IN A FEW DAYS.**

Special Lasts kept for every Customer.

All goods are hand-sewn, N. Thierry's own make. The prices (which are marked in plain figures) will be found lower than charged by Co-operative Societies or other firms.

**LONDON:** { 70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W.,  
48, GRESHAM ST., E.C., and  
131, FENCHURCH ST., E.C.  
**MANCHESTER:** 2, ST. ANNE'S SQUARE.  
**LIVERPOOL:** 5, BOHN STREET.

Outfits for Cadets for R.M. Academy, Woolwich, and R.M. College, Sandhurst.

**CERTAIN AND RAPID CURE.**

**RHEUMATISM,  
LUMBAGO,  
GOUT,**  
&c., &c.

**REYNOLDS'S  
SPECIFIC.**

Sold  
in Bottles,  
2/9 each.

By all the Principal  
Chemists throughout the  
World

**IMMEDIATE RELIEF.**

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.**  
PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full particulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases excepted.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

These FAMOUS PILLS PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most soothingly on the LIVER, STOMACH, BOWELS, and KIDNEYS—the great MAIN SPRINGS of LIFE. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES. To the EMIGRANT TRAVELLER, SOLDIER, and SAILOR, they will be found invaluable in the time of need.



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 30th May; from Allahabad and Madras to the 28th May; and from Calcutta to the 27th May.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN EMPRESS'S birthday was celebrated throughout India on Saturday, May 24th.

LORD HARRIS left Mahableshwar in the first week of June, making a short tour in the districts and visiting Satara and other stations. He was to arrive in Poona early the month, when the season was to open.

THE HON. MR. STOKES, Senior Member of the Madras Council, is indisposed at Ootacamund.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS BAKER, K.C.B., commanding the Rawal Pindi District, has been granted ninety days' privilege leave.

COLONEL WARBURTON, C.S.I., Political Officer in charge of the Khyber, is proceeding on one of his summer trips to the hills about the Pass, going first to Tor Sappar. He will remain absent from Peshawur among the tribesmen until September.

MR. F. L. LATHAM has resigned his post as an Additional Member of the Bombay Council. Lord Harris has nominated Mr. J. Macpherson, now officiating for Mr. Latham as Advocate-General, to fill the vacancy.

MR. H. G. PEARSE, Judge of Agra, has been appointed special Judge to try the Jhunda dacoity cases at Meerut. The trial was to begin on June 16th.

MR. A. KEYSER's application to the Secretary of State to retire on a proportionate pension has been refused.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WOLSELEY will officiate in the command of the Burma District until October, when General R. C. Stewart, now on leave, will take up the appointment.

COLONEL W. F. GATACRE returns immediately to Mandalay to command that District during General Wolseley's absence. Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Elles will act as Deputy Quartermaster-General at Army Headquarters.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SYMONS takes leave to England shortly, being succeeded in the Myingyan District by Colonel T. Graham, C.B., who lately commanded the Sikkim Field Force.

A DINNER was given on May 17th by the residents of Chittagong to Brigadier-General Tregear and his staff. The Commissioner, Mr. D. R. Lyall, C.S., presided.

NEWS has been received of an accident in Burma to Colonel Pole-Carew, lately Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. He was out elephant-shooting in the Pegu jungles, and had just fired at one elephant in a herd when he was attacked by four others. One of these was a tusker, which made a prod at him; the tusk fortunately missed Colonel Pole-Carew's body, but went through his left arm. The animal then tossed him into a nullah, where he lay concealed from the view of the herd. It was a marvellous escape in every way. Colonel Carew's wound is only a flesh one, and he is doing very well.

A TELEGRAM from Pauk states that the operations in

the Chinbok country have come to an end. The troops all along the western border of Upper Burma have now to wait patiently at their posts until next cold season comes round, when there will be a revival of activity in connection with further explorations in the hills held by Chins, Chinboks, and other tribes.

TRAFFIC on the Rangcon-Mandalay Railway has expanded so steadily that two passenger trains are to be run daily each way.

THE junction of the Southern Mahratta Railway with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Poona will soon be effected. The work is being rapidly pushed on by the former company's engineers.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the Simla Fine Arts Society it was decided to hold the annual exhibition about August 20th, the early date being chosen with a view to avoid clashing with Poona.

THE total number of Mahomedans in Upper India who have signed petitions against the Congress programme now amounts to nearly 40,000.

THE trial of the three Mahomedans charged with attempting to murder the Dewan of Cambay has ended in the conviction of two of the prisoners, who have been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

THE monsoon has not yet broken at Colombo, but the best reports show that the weather is in an unsettled condition on the south-west coast, and that general rain has fallen in the Malabar district and Mysore.

THE Chins are now reported to be very quiet, although occasional trouble is caused by the cutting of telegraph wires by budmashes.

THE 24th Gurkhas are suffering much from fever, caught during the Chin-Lushai Expedition.

CHOLERA has broken out at Amreli, claiming fifteen to twenty victims daily.

MISS ARBUTHNOT, daughter of the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, was thrown from a horse in a collision, and suffered a fracture of a limb.

THREE soldiers of the Worcestershire Regiment have been committed to the Sessions charged with culpable homicide.

UMRA KHAN, of Jandol, has laid in stores of ammunition and provisions at Surbat Fort, and has sent a message to the Khan of Dir, informing him of his intention to renew the attack.

THE South Indian Steam Navigation Company is the name of a new company, composed entirely of Native gentlemen, for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers to trade on the coast of Southern India.

THE Royal Welsh Fusiliers have this year won the Commander-in-Chief's Musketry Prize.

THE influenza has entirely disappeared from Bombay, and the death-rate for the past two weeks is only about 19.5.

As the old belief still obtains that every Anglo-Indian who returns to England returns with a liver half or double its natural size, they are true friends of India who come forward to cure the unhappy sufferers. Amongst the former may be reckoned those who prescribe Dr. Soule's Hop Bitters—a tonic preparation said to be in much favour with medical men in prescribing for cases of debility from climatic or other causes. They are, it is said, adapted for the relief of acidity and ordinary forms of dyspepsia, while their diuretic effects render them of value in many kidney ailments. As a family medicine, Dr. Soule's Hop Bitters have acquired a high reputation; and as they contain nothing which can prove of an injurious nature, they may be safely employed to correct and cure many of the minor ailments and weaknesses to which life is subject.

## NOTES.

THE Overland Mail, although it comes in very late this week, brings no late news. The telegraph has already anticipated anything of importance that there was to tell, and that has been little enough.

THE Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, the Lords of the Council, and all the nobility, are at Simla, and the mountain is merry-making. The Birthday Levee was, we read, "numerously attended, the arrangements perfect, and the whole affair was over in an hour." This last statement may look as if it contained a "suspicion" of satisfaction, in which, perhaps, his Excellency had a share too; but it is satisfactory to learn that throughout the length and breadth of India the Queen-Empress's birthday was loyally and enthusiastically honoured by Natives and Europeans alike.

THOSE who cannot get to the hills in any of the Presidencies are content for the moment with their lot in the plains. Bombay boasts of its healthiness, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather; Madras seems equally satisfied, and Calcutta does not this week give us a single abusive editorial or paragraph against the Simla exodus. This shows that India is at peace—for the moment.

SOME sad news, however, comes from Madras. A serious accident has happened to the eldest daughter of the Commander-in-Chief. Miss Arbuthnot was riding on the new racecourse with another gentleman; and coming in the opposite direction was Mr. Heron Maxwell. The horses were all going at a gallop. The former pair endeavoured to let the latter's horse pass between, but instead of that it rushed against Miss Arbuthnot's horse with a fearful crash, and both the lady and Mr. Maxwell were thrown violently to the ground. When they were raised the lady was unconscious, and was removed. After recovering consciousness it was found that severe injuries had been sustained. The doctors were soon in attendance. Mr. Maxwell got concussion of the brain. Both the horses were severely injured. It is believed that Miss Arbuthnot's leg has been broken. Much sympathy is expressed for the lady, she being a universal favourite.

THE appointment of Sir William Lockhart as successor of Sir John McQueen in the command of the Punjab Frontier Force has given much satisfaction in India. One journal says:—"He has not the local experience of the Punjab frontier tribes possessed by his predecessor, but he is a brilliant officer, who has won success under many very different circumstances, and there is every reason to anticipate that he will prove a success on our North-west frontier, where the command of the local force is beset with many difficulties, and requires an officer of the very highest ability and courage," and this seems to be the general opinion.

TO-DAY'S *Morning Post* has the following, which may not be without interest to many of our military readers who may not see that "fashionable print":—"A correspondent in India, drawing attention to a recent paragraph in this paper, writes to say that, whereas the number of officers of the British Army serving in India is 2,495, and the number of officers of the Indian Army only 1,613, the total number of staff appointments held by British officers is only 60, as compared with 91 held by Indian officers. These figures are doubtless perfectly correct, and it is apparent from them that, including every kind of staff appointment, small as well as great, the officers of the Indian service get the larger number; but this fact has never been questioned. The statement to which objection is taken was to the effect that Indian officers were beginning to complain that "the bulk of the best staff appointments are given to officers of the line regiments serving in India for the time being." And what are the facts of the case? The three presidencies are commanded by British generals, whose military secretaries are

all British officers, as are also those of the governors. A majority of the first-class commands also are held by British officers. Of the appointments held by officers of the rank of brigadier-general and upwards, twenty-one are held by British officers and fifteen by officers of the Indian service, and it is not until the rank of lieutenant-colonel is included in the calculation that the number of Indian officers at last begins to preponderate, the numbers including that rank and upwards being only forty-nine Indians to forty-four British. "The best staff appointments" are certainly those held by the general officers and the six military secretaries, and twenty-seven out of forty-two would generally be considered the "bulk" of the appointments.

YESTERDAY afternoon Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, in the presence of a numerous company, unveiled at the India Office a bust of the late Sir Robert Montgomery, who gained distinction by thirty-six years' service in India, more especially as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab during six years immediately succeeding the Mutiny, and who died in December, 1887. The bust is of alabaster, and has been executed in what the relatives and friends of the deceased administrator regard as a truly lifelike manner by Mr. A. Bruce Joy. Lord Cross said that was not the time for him to enlarge upon the virtues of his late friend. The energy and nobility of his mind were matters of history, while the simplicity of his manner and the genial kindness of his heart endeared him to all who had to work either under or above him. Among those present were Sir Frederick Halliday (formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal), Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, General George Hutchinson, Sir Richard Temple, M.P., Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., &c. This we learn from a corner paragraph in one of the daily papers, but why was such an event made a hole-and-corner affair in the India Office? Surely the subject of the bust, his many friends, to say nothing of the sculptor, deserved a little more recognition, when the object was to honour the memory of Sir Robert Montgomery.

WE have not been admirers of Lord Reay's general policy in Bombay, but he is doing work to day in London which must be commended by Anglo-Indians of all opinions, in presiding at the meeting to be held at the Westminster Palace Hotel this afternoon, to make a public appeal for funds in aid of the extension of Indian female education. It is one of the best of causes, for no social progress can take place to any permanent extent in India until Indian women are raised in the social scale, too. Why does not the National Congress go in for such kind of reforms, instead of mouthing platitudes about political representation?

IN connection with our leader of to-day just as we are going to press the *Madras Mail* comes to hand with the following, which we gladly, in justice to Colonel Richmond, reproduce:—"We are glad to hear that there is absolutely no foundation for the statement made by the *Civil and Military Gazette* that Colonel Richmond, of the disbanded 33rd Regiment, had "in face of orders received" sold up the mess property of the 33rd Regiment. We are assured that Colonel Richmond had never even heard of any such orders until he arrived in Madras from Moulmein, *via* Port Blair; and that was a fortnight after the sale and distribution of the property. We have all along deprecated the action taken by the Government of India in this respect. Colonel Richmond, so far from acting in disobedience to any orders, simply acted, as he thought, according to precedent, and we repeat the hope which we have expressed once before that the matter may now be allowed by Government to drop. It is certain that whatever the Government may do it is now impossible for the Officers' Mess of the 33rd Regiment to recover their scattered property; and if the matter is referred to the home authorities, there is very little doubt that they will prefer to allow Colonel Richmond's action to remain good, rather than to probe a sore which is felt to be a personal one by every officer of the Madras Army."

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)  
(Times Correspondents.)  
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

The despatch from the Supreme to the Provincial Governments on the subject of police administration, noticed briefly last week, is attracting much attention. The Government has undertaken the difficult task of attempting to reform what is perhaps the most unsatisfactory of all Indian departments. The suggestions now put forward are the result of a careful inquiry extending over some years, and will be further examined by the provincial authorities. It is understood that the Bengal Government is about to appoint a special commission for the purpose, under the presidency of a civilian of high rank. A separate despatch addressed to the Bengal High Court points to the lenient sentences passed on habitual criminals as one cause of the inability of the police to cope with crime.

Baboo Amrita Lal Roy, editor of the anti-Congress newspaper *Hope*, has addressed a remarkable letter to the *Indian Daily News*. This is the gentleman whom Mr. Digby, secretary of the Congress party in England, described in a letter to the *Times* as the only Indian agitator who had been in correspondence with the Fenians. The Baboo now explains that when a youthful student at Calcutta he was carried away by Surendra Nath Banerji's eloquent speeches on India's wrongs, and with two other youths determined to visit America to learn practical mechanics, military engineering, and drill. The project, he says, was discussed at Banerji's residence. Nothing came of it, but two years later he went to America, and while there was sounded by some Irish-Americans as to the feeling of Indian patriots. He wrote to Banerji on the subject, but received no reply. He adds that he long ago repented of his youthful folly. Maturer judgment led him to disagree with many points in the Congress programme, and since he began to express that disagreement in his paper the threat of exposure has been constantly held over him.

The Simla Session of the Legislative Council opens on Thursday. It is believed the first measures introduced will be the Cattle Trespass and Indian Small Cause Court Bills. The latter continues to excite much hostile criticism. The *Madras Mail* asserts that the approval expressed last year by the local High Court and the Chamber of Commerce applied only to the principle extending Small Cause Court jurisdiction, and that the Bill as drafted contains very objectionable clauses.

On account of the state of the market the Bombay mill-owners some time ago resolved to close their mills eight days monthly. The operatives held a meeting and requested the owners to work six days weekly, as they feared the curtailment of time would diminish their wages. The owners have now replied that they are unable to cancel the resolution, but after three months they will close for one day in every seven, such day to be Sunday, unless a Native festival of greater interest to the majority of operatives intervenes.

The Government has sanctioned the recruitment in the Punjab of military policemen for service under the East Africa Company. It is understood that the services of Lieutenant Budd, Bombay Staff Corps, are to be lent to the company to command the recruits. It is stated that the Government has also sanctioned the purchase of arms for the force from the Indian Ordnance Department.

The official returns of foreign trade for last year show a large decrease in imports, but an increase in exports. The decrease is mainly due to the decline of importations from Karenni and Zimme, while the improvement is chiefly in the value of goods sent to Cabul and Cashmere.

Lahore papers state that fighting with varying fortune continues in the frontier State of Bajaur between the Khan of Dir and Umra Khan. About 60 men have been killed on each side. The Khan of Dir has sent his family and valuables to Swat for safety.

## BURMA.

RANGOON, JUNE 14.

The result of the survey of the proposed line of railway to the Salween river to tap the Yunnan trade shows that only one route is practicable at reasonable expense. It runs from Mandalay in an easterly direction along the line of the old caravan route, through the territory of the Thebaw Tsawbwa, to the Salween river at Kunlon ferry. The length is about 300 miles, and the estimated cost 350 lakhs.

The report on violent crime for the first quarter of 1890 shows that the numbers of violent crimes in Upper Burma, during the last quarter of 1889 and the first quarter of 1890,

were 206 and 192 respectively. In the same period cases of dacoities fell from 188 to 95, and murders by dacoits from 11 to 7.

Considerable discontent is felt at the decision that henceforward the Judgeship of Moulmein town is reserved for members of the Burma Commission. Moulmein is the sixth largest commercial port in the Indian Empire. The causes coming before the Court consist mainly of commercial cases, often involving large amounts and raising intricate questions of commercial law, which can only be satisfactorily decided by trained lawyers. For over twenty years the Judgeship has been held by barristers. There is no economy to be gained by the proposed change, which is peculiarly unadvisable in Burma, where the Civil Service is not divided into executive and judicial branches as in regulation provinces, and where many members of the Commission are military officers.

## EVENTS IN INDIA.

(FROM "DAILY NEWS" CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY NIGHT.

The inquiry into the administration of the criminal law shows that the jury system is unsuitable in India. The Native magistracy is weak, and the lower grades of the police underpaid. A proposal to institute secret police, to register suspected persons, and to authorise domiciliary visits, is likely to excite strong opposition.

The Bombay millowners have received a petition from their workmen to close the works on one day of the week only, instead of two, as at present. It has been resolved, after a short time, to close on one day in every seven. This day will be Sunday, unless a Native festival intervene.

Some Bombay opium shippers lately appealed for the reduction of the duty. Some of them have now retired from business, as it has become quite unprofitable.

Great scarcity exists in the Punjab, owing to the failure of the winter rains. The wheat export is greatly affected thereby.

Two hundred Punjabis are being recruited for the military police for East Africa.

It is stated that General Sir Frederick Roberts was offered the post of Adjutant-General some months since. He is said to have accepted the appointment.

Colonel Napier, of the Dragoon Guards, has been killed by a fall while pig-sticking.

It is reported that seven Natives have been killed by the fall of a house in Bombay.

Five Sepoys were also killed in a powder explosion at Pindi.

A DETACHMENT of one Native officer and fifty men of the 1st Belooch Regiment has been ordered to Panjghur, *via* Gwadur, in relief of a similar party on political duty there. As there is no telegraphic or postal communication with the place, the men have taken with them three weeks' rations and an advance of pay for three months.

THE Sixth Annual Report of the Directors of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, shows a satisfactory result of the bank's operations. After payment of working expenses, interest, income-tax, rebate, exchange on foreign assets, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profit (including £22,511 12s. 11d. brought forward) amounts to £62,140 16s. 4d. An interim dividend of 6s. per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended September 30th, 1889, was paid, free of income-tax, in January last, and the Board now recommend a further dividend of 6s. per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, also free of income-tax, for the half-year ended March 31st last, the same to be paid on July 16th. They also recommend that all dividends payable at the branches be paid free of local income-tax. The following figures show the steady increase in the business here and abroad since the commencement of the Bank:—

	Banking Assets.	Dividend Paid.
30th September, 1884	£102,000	
31st October	742,000	
30th November	1,086,000	
31st December	1,480,000	
31st March, 1885	2,383,000	5 per cent. per annum.
30th September	3,846,000	5 per cent. per annum.
31st March, 1886	4,963,000	5 per cent. per annum.
30th September	5,483,000	5 per cent. per annum.
31st March, 1887	6,231,000	6 per cent. per annum.
30th September	7,102,000	6 per cent. per annum.
31st March, 1888	8,177,000	6 per cent. per annum.
30th September	8,526,000	6 per cent. per annum.
31st March, 1889	9,496,000	6 per cent. per annum.
30th September	9,967,000	6 per cent. per annum.
31st March, 1890	10,573,000	6 per cent. per annum.

## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

## THE BANK OF BENGAL FRAUD.

(Statesman.)

Every day brings to light further particulars concerning the exploits and habits of Mr. Elias H. Solomon, the gentleman who has defrauded the Bank of Bengal. The *Indian Mirror* says that this accomplished swindler "is almost worshipped by the poorer portion of his community for his personal modesty, his well-regulated domestic life, a strict observance of the rites of his religion, but, above all, for his abounding charity!" This shrewd Hebrew is not singular in his hypocrisy; for, if we remember rightly, the Directors of the Glasgow Bank, whose unscrupulous speculations brought ruin and disaster on so many hundreds of households, were, certainly, so far as outward appearances went, exemplary Christians, who were looked upon by those among whom they worked and lived as "shining lights" and "pillars of the Church," practising all the virtues, especially charity, until at last the bubble burst and exposed their true characters. Although none of his community have ventured to avow any active sympathy for Mr. Solomon, there is reason to believe that, if Inspector Jacob had not been as smart as he was, the bird would have flown, and probably have never been heard of again. But, if the report which reaches us be true, Inspector Jacob has paid dearly for doing his duty. He has, we understand, been ostracised from Hebrew society, and his pursuers have vowed to wreak their vengeance on him, and it is said that, were he to die, they would refuse him a Jewish burial. All sorts of rumours are afloat as to the speculative character of Solomon. It is said that he had many irons in the fire; and besides speculating in Government paper and opium, it was his wont to dabble heavily in jute and other shares, besides importing piece-goods from Manchester, and dealing in anything which was calculated to yield large profits at short returns. The *Mirror* has "heard people say that Solomon, who is credited with ferreting out the Budget secrets, was on excellent terms with some subordinate or other in the Board of Revenue, and not only Solomon, but other Jews and Marwaris also." This, our contemporary says, "is doubtless a mere trick of fancy; but it is not well that such rumours should be afloat;" and our contemporary asks the Government not to begin and end only with the prosecution of Solomon, but to carry the inquiry further till the whole truth is laid bare. Solomon's case has made an impression on the public mind, unparalleled in recent times, and the excitement over it increases every day, and must continue to do so until the whole truth of the matter is officially made known. It is also reported that Solomon has obtained loans *from time to time* on opium passes, and that if the bank's action in the present instance had not been so precipitate, Solomon would have been able to repay the last loans, large as they were. If there is any truth in this report, how is it that the forgeries were not at once detected? Even the very forms of the passes are alleged not to have come from the office of the Board of Revenue, and that makes the fact of the success of the fraud still more strange. Since the Government has undertaken to prosecute Solomon, it is incumbent upon it to sift the matter to the very bottom. The Board of Revenue must explain if real passes did not go out of its office to enable Solomon to copy them for his purposes. The public would like to have this and other equally important questions answered.

The *Pioneer* writes:—Mr. Solomon, the gentleman who has got himself into trouble with the Bank of Bengal, appears to be the identical person who so disturbed the public mind at the time of the issue of the Budget, by the extent of his acquaintance with the intentions of the Government, both as to the imposition of the spirit duty and as to the non-issue of a rupee loan. In the latter case it seems quite as probable that Mr. Solomon acted upon a shrewd estimate of the general financial position by putting this and that together as that he was in receipt of any specific information. As to the spirit duty, the clue had leaked out some time before through one of the Local Governments consulted. But cleverness is often short-sighted. Not being a lawyer Mr. Solomon apparently overlooked a provision which deprived him of the advantage he had calculated upon in making a large purchase of spirits on the eve of the enhancement of the duty. The Customs Tariff Bill, introduced last year in connection with the salt duty, provides that in case of transactions taking place within one month of the enhancement of duty the buyer has to make good the difference to the seller, thus obliterating the profit of such speculations. Mr. Solomon could only operate in spirits a short time before the duty was raised, and hence he overreached himself. As to his dealings in Government paper it is well known that there were other influences abroad which prevented Sir David Barbour's announcement about

the loan bringing about the rapid rise of price that might *prima facie* have been reckoned upon. The rumour current in Calcutta that Mr. Solomon cleared fifty-four lakhs is, of course, an absurd exaggeration. The fact is, that he can have made little over his speculation, as the margin of profit was small, and his operations only extended to fourteen lakhs.

The *Indian Mirror* again refers to the recent frauds in the Bank of Bengal, and after quoting from the *Statesman* and *Financial Review*, whose remarks in effect supported what our contemporary had written on the subject, it says:—"For our part, we have much respect for, and every confidence in, Mr. Westland, the present officiating secretary to the Bank. We do not think that the bank's losses have arisen at all through his carelessness or negligence. On the contrary, we are inclined to think—and we speak under correction—the losses may be attributed to the management of Mr. Cruikshank. It is somewhat curious that Mr. Cruikshank, the secretary, and Mr. Biss, the accountant, should have availed themselves of leave of absence from the country a very short time before the public exposure of Mr. Solomon's frauds." It traces these heavy losses to the Bank of Bengal indirectly to the misplaced zeal of Mr. Hardie, a late secretary of the bank. In his zeal for the efficiency of the staff of the bank Mr. Hardie abolished the post of *khazanchi*, a position of honour and trust, held till then by Indian gentlemen of well-known respectability. He also sent a number of Indian clerks adrift, and introduced a large European element in the bank. The *Mirror* condemns the abolition of the post of *khazanchi*, for had it been retained, the frauds perpetrated by Solomon would not have occurred. It says that if the system of the management of the Bank of Bengal is to be revised the post of *khazanchi* should be restored. "For its own sake," concludes our contemporary, "the Bank of Bengal should elect an Indian director without delay."

## THE EURASIAN COLONY.

(Times of India.)

Lord Connemara has been visiting the Eurasian settlements of Whitefield and Sausmond, on the tableland of Mysore, and after looking with much interest into this almost unique experiment, his Excellency has arrived at the conclusion that the present aid which is given to education in these colonies by the Madras Government may be continued, and even extended, should occasion require, and that the colonies are worthy of support and encouragement, inasmuch as they afford an opportunity to European or East Indian pensioners of obtaining land on favourable terms in a village where they can cultivate it amongst their fellow-countrymen. Lord Connemara thinks, however, that it is most improbable that any but capitalists can work these holdings at a profit; that such profits are to be expected chiefly from fruit-growing, arboriculture, and the like pursuits, while in respect of crops it is most improbable that these settlers will ever be able to compete with ordinary native ryots; that there is little or no hope that the children of these settlers will ever make their living on these lands in the absence of capital such as their fathers possessed; and, finally, that the idea of a self-contained European and Eurasian village, possessing its own artisans, tradesmen, and agriculturists, independent of all outside help, must be abandoned as altogether chimerical. It is rather difficult to reconcile Lord Connemara's first conclusion with his last, but on one point there can be no doubt, and that is that his Excellency's Private Secretary, Mr. J. D. Rees, has written a most interesting account of the visit, and from his details one may easily form one's own conclusions. The main fact which stands out from the report is that in no case does the cultivation of the land appear to have paid the cultivators, though it seems "almost certain" that orchards and casuarina groves in the lowlying and better lands will eventually pay. With capital, however, no doubt a good deal may be accomplished. One of the settlers, Sergeant Crooks, had planted in his orchard graft mangoes, which were doing well, apples, oranges, limes, citrons, peaches, plums, guavas, figs, loquats, cherries, lichees, custard apples, pears, pine apples, and pomegranates. He had also a flourishing casuarina plantation. A jeweller from Bangalore also had, like Sergeant Crooks, planted a very promising orchard in lowlying ground. Both these settlers are comparative capitalists, and, just as no settler can do any good at Whitefield without capital, so do those who have most capital occupy the best land and do most good with it. In the neighbouring town of Bangalore, with 160,000 inhabitants, and in the prosperous gold fields of Kolar, Whitefield and Sausmond possess unfailing markets for more than all the fuel they can raise. Already has the growing output of the Mysore, Ooregum, Nundidroog, Bolaghaut, and other mines produced a rise in the local price of fuel, which offers an additional inducement to neighbouring landholders to enter into what previously was a sufficiently profitable investment. In concluding his eminently readable notes of the tour, Mr. Rees observes that the case is one for kindly criticism and a helping hand, which Lord Connemara is



prepared to give, and whether the existence of these colonies be or be not prolonged to adolescence and old age, useful lessons may be learnt by observing their success or failure, and evidence collected which cannot but be of use to a Government which has set before it the solution of the Eurasian problem, and the provision of a diversity of occupations for a *clientèle*, which "at present for the most part cannot or will not dig, which of begging should be brought to be ashamed." For ourselves, as we have already stated in these columns, we do not feel very sanguine about the success of the experiment. All it has proved so far is that, if a man has capital, he will do pretty well, and if he has none he won't do at all; and it scarcely needed a Eurasian colony to establish that. If the settlements are not to benefit poor Eurasians, their *raison-d'être* seems to us to have ceased to exist.

#### PRICES IN INDIA.

(Civil and Military Gazette).

The industry of the Department of Finance and Commerce in collecting and arranging the data of economical problems relating to India seems inexhaustible. The latest contribution to Indian economy is in the form of a Blue-book upon prices and wages; and although upon opening it will be found to present to the eye a bewildering mass of figures, even a small and superficial examination yields more than one valuable conclusion nearly affecting the happiness and welfare of the Indian populations. Take the rice crop in Burma; the fluctuations in price are remarkably insignificant, for the reason chiefly that the crop is the most certain in, perhaps, the whole world, owing to climatic conditions that may be confidently expected to recur; and herein we find one great cause of the lightheartedness and easy-going character of the Burman. From time immemorial the rice crop in Burma has not been known to fail: there are no landlords to enhance the rent the moment prices rise; and the result is that the Burman has only to tickle the ground, wait for the monsoon and the melting snows to lay the earth under water, and reap a harvest that secures him from want, and leaves him with a surplus for gaming and the bejewelment of his womenkind. Another fact brought into prominence by the figures is the influence of famine on prices. Bygone famines affected not only the particular province in which the famine operated, but the other provinces as well. In the Madras famine of 1877 the prices of jowar and gram (for examples) rose, in the case of jowar, from 27 seers the rupee to 9 seers the rupee; and in the case of gram, from 20 seers to 10 and 11. The North-West and Bombay were also affected. In the North-West the price of jowar rose from 23 seers to 14 for the rupee, and gram from 23 to 16 and 19 seers: in Bombay jowar rose from 19·8 to 9·7 and 10·8; and gram from 15·9 to 7·7 and 9·7. A third feature to be noticed is the effect the development of communication by road and rail has had in so linking the provinces together, that whatever the state of the harvest in one, the rise or fall in prices is much more general and much more equal than in the days when each province was isolated from its neighbour. It is, we venture to think, lessons of this sort that reports like the one now dealt with ought to be made, to teach, and they should be conveyed directly by experts in the science of economics, not left to the sometimes uncertain exposition of the newspapers.

#### LORD REAY'S GUARANTEE.

(Times of India.)

Who is really responsible for the guarantee to the peccant Mamludars? That is a question worth asking, now that the protests of Mr. Propert, Mr. Keyser and others have been given to the world. In a very *à propos* contribution "Historical Remembrancer" writes:—Now that some political capital is being made out of Lord Reay's offer to the confessing Mamludars that they should keep their judicial powers, it seems desirable, as a matter of constitutional history, to have an official memoir drawn up, showing what actually happened from beginning to end. There are most extraordinary resemblances to the history of the illegal declaration about offices issued by James II. which the Seven Bishops refused to act upon. The objection taken by the Justices of the High Court was exactly the same, namely, that Lord Reay's declaration was contrary to Act of Parliament. As among the Bishops, so among the Judges, there was not united action; some did not think it necessary to remonstrate. The supporters of James II. thought the Seven Bishops very aggravating in letting their famous protest get to the Press. The keyword used by Lord Reay's Government in their reply to the Judges was "extra-judicial." This very same word was applied to the Bishops by the Attorney-General when prosecuting them for seditious libel; he made out that they were criminal and punishable for attacking the King, being mere busybodies. The Judges of the High Court used exactly the same defence, saying they were acting in their duty of

superintending the inferior Courts: the phraseology is almost the same. The Judges were luckier than the Bishops, as they were not sent to the Tower or prosecuted in their own Court. The Secretary of State and the Viceroy adopted their views. Against the illegal Declaration made by James II. led directly to his abdication: while Lord Reay told the assembled natives at the Apollo Bunder that he had "tendered his resignation" to Lord Cross in connection with what everyone supposed to be the Mamludars' indemnity. The late Governor may justly remark of all this—*quorum pars magna fui*. But there is another Virgilian quotation—*Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas*: and this is applicable to both the illegal declarations about retention of offices. Lord Reay has departed without relieving the general curiosity as to what particular person invited him to offer the indemnity. None of the official papers, not even Sir Raymond West's elaborate minute, enable the historian to answer this question. It is known that the Crown lawyers were not consulted beforehand. But whether the suggestion of the famous document was the Hon. Mr. Naylor or Mr. Gurnamney, or Mr. Pendse or Mr. Bhimbhai, is as much a matter of conjecture as what song the Sirens sang, or what name Achilles used when he hid himself among women. Unless the official annalist clears up the point now it may be left to the future historian as much as the illegal order issued to the Bishops, about which Sir James Mackintosh writes—"Who was the adviser of this order which has acquired such importance has not yet been ascertained. It was publicly disavowed by Sunderland, but at a time which would have left no value to his declaration. It now appears that he and other counsellors disavowed it at the time, and they seem to have been believed by keen and watchful observers, though it was then rumoured that Petre the Jesuit had also disavowed this false advice, the concurrent testimony of all contemporary historians ascribe it to him." On the other hand, Lingard suggests that the illegal action may have been suggested by some secret enemy of James II., cunning and irresponsible, anxious to ruin him. Great events like these strike those that make them; and it would be a graceful concluding act if Lord Reay from his place in Parliament or in a leisurely memoir would reveal the authorship of the document which marks a constitutional conflict, and is indeed the principal incident of his Indian career.

#### THE SIKHS OF TO-DAY.

(Pioneer.)

The Sikhs have hitherto been looked upon as almost exclusively a martial race, furnishing recruits of splendid physique and undoubted courage to the Native Army and sending out hundreds of men of a similar stamp for military police duty in the further East. Now it is quite true that the glories of traditions of the Khalsa, when every adult was supposed to be trained to arms, still live in many a village in the Punjab, and families can be found that for many generations have been faithful to the teachings of Guru Govind Singh. But of late years it has become evident to those who have interested themselves in the fortunes of the race as a whole that the old warlike spirit is dying out, that the taking of the *pahol* or oath of initiation—the "baptism of the sword" as it has been termed—is no longer rigidly observed, and that the Sikhs of to-day are gradually losing those characteristic qualities which gave to their forefathers dominion over a wide stretch of country.

But there is another side to the question of the changes at work amongst them which is forcing itself upon public notice. Like the Muhammadans in Bengal they have been slow to avail themselves of the benefits of that Western education which the more effeminate but more intelligent of the Hindu races have so eagerly seized upon. The result is that they now find themselves handicapped in the struggle for advancement to such offices of the State as are open to them, and that their old prestige is rapidly disappearing. Their leaders have been content in the past to preach patience and to exhort their followers to be true to their creed—excellent precepts no doubt in their way, but still not quite meeting the circumstances of the case. Within the last year or two they have, however, awakened to a sense of their responsibility, their petitions to Government for help being the first signs of the change which has come over them. Their appeals were treated with all due consideration, but at the same time they were frankly told that they must justify any assistance which might be given them by some definite action on their own part. The Khalsa Division, which may be regarded as really speaking in the name of the Sikhs collectively, has accordingly bestirred itself, and a movement has been set on foot which it is hoped will materially benefit the whole community. This is the foundation of a Central Khalsa College, on the lines of the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh, worked in connection with a system of schools in the outlying districts.

The "appeal" which was adopted some time ago at the meeting of the Committee which has undertaken to carry out

his work is now being widely circulated, and it is remarkable in many ways as showing how widespread is the alarm among the spiritual leaders of the Sikhs. Here we have, at least, a clear confession of the present state of feeling among the Sikhs, though, perhaps, the language employed is more emotional than the case requires. But it may be admitted that the race can only continue to exist, separately and distinctly, so long as the pure tenets of Sikhism are upheld. If the growing laxity in connection with religious observances is not checked, more particularly now that the "baptism of the sword" is falling into disuse, the Sikhs will insensibly lapse into Hinduism, save at a few populous centres, where the power of the priesthood will still be strong enough to keep together a number of orthodox worshippers. The proposal to found a College, which shall comprise the advantages of Western teaching with instruction in the creed of the Gurus, is one which has much to commend it to the consideration not only of the Sikh community, but to all who desire to see this fine race maintain its individuality. The Government have lately shown themselves anxious to foster the martial spirit of the community by measures which shall open a military career to the young sardars, and they are certain to view with approval the steps taken by the Khalsa Diwan to bring education within the reach of all classes.

#### FURLOUGH TO N.C.O'S. (Civil and Military Gazette.)

We have complained that the warning recently issued by the Secretary of State on the subject of passages in Indian troopships for non-commissioned officers proceeding to England on furlough is likely to curtail the number of furloughs which will in future be granted; and we have received some confirmation of our view that this restriction will have bad results. At present there is a difficulty in inducing such non-commissioned officers to re-engage as have no immediate prospect of rising beyond the rank of ordinary platoon sergeant; while even if they do re-engage, it is possible that any difficulty about a furlough to England will result in a very large proportion of non-commissioned officers electing to go home to the other battalion after eight years' continuous service in India. More than one non-commissioned officer, after seeing our remarks, has written to us to say that it would be so in his case. Now, while there may be, and probably are, in every battalion a certain percentage of sergeants whom no colonel would be very sorry to lose, there are, on the other hand, a number of excellent seasoned non-commissioned officers who are just the men who should be with a battalion on foreign service, because having served a number of years in India, they must of necessity be better guides as regards manner of life and preservation of health in this country than the young and inexperienced sergeants who accompany drafts to India. No better regulation was ever devised to maintain a contented tone among the non-commissioned ranks of the British army in India than that by which Sir Frederick Roberts made it possible for a sergeant to take a trip to England and return to this country to complete his service; but if the Secretary of State proposes to limit the indulgence to any very great extent, or shows an inclination to get out of the bargain, then the difficulties—already sufficiently great—of inducing sergeants to re-engage and continue serving in India will be very largely increased.

#### BENGAL. (May 27.)

THE Port Officer, Calcutta, received a telegram on the 19th inst. from the Port Officer of Chandbally that the ship *Soudan*, from Liverpool with salt, is ashore on the Palmyra reef, bearing east by south and half south from north-east point of Shorts Island. It was near here that the *Eusemere* was lost. A telegram received at the Port Office, Calcutta, on the 20th states that the vessel floated off all right on Monday afternoon.

THE *Englishman* fears that the experiment with incinerators in Calcutta for the destruction of street refuse is not as successful as was expected. At the present season the sweepings are in the best condition for burning, and yet they do not burn readily, while the consumption involves a disproportionate expenditure on fuel. It is hoped that by making certain alterations in the furnaces they will do their work better.

THE third annual meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce was held on the 13th inst. The report stated that during the year the number of members had increased from fifty-five to sixty, and that the representations of the Chamber had been successful in eliciting some degree of attention from the Government and those in authority, though in several matters they were not treated with the courtesy they had a right to expect. Babu Chunder Lal Sinha was elected president for the ensuing year. Babu

Sewbux Bogla asked the Chamber to take up the questions of income-tax and over-assessment. The assessment on the non-English speaking classes was, he said, arbitrary.

#### MADRAS. (May 28.)

ON the 19th inst. a most extraordinary and somewhat alarming spectacle was to be seen beneath the Napier Bridge, Madras, which crosses the mouth of the river Cooum. The iron girders immediately above the water's edge were simply covered with a writhing mass of water snakes to the number of several hundred, and they are doubtless still to be seen there. Why water-snakes should prefer the uncertain tenement of an iron bar to the element which is their usual habitat a contemporary is quite unable to say, unless it was that they were afraid of being poisoned by remaining in the "silvery Cooum."

THE arrangement which prevails in Madras with regard to State ball invitations seems a very sensible one. In this part of India, says the *Morning Post* of Allahabad, the occasion involves the employment of aides-de-camp for many days previous in sending out numberless formal invites, as well as worry and trouble to those concerned in despatching their formal replies. It also frequently means the accidental omission of some names, and thereby the creation of ill-feeling and disappointment in certain quarters. In Madras there is nothing of this kind. The Governor has, for example, just announced in the *Gazette* that there will be a State ball in honour of the Queen's birthday, adding to the same announcement that Lord Connamara "requests the honour of the company of all officers of Her Majesty's civil, naval, military, and ecclesiastical services, with the ladies of their families, at Government House, Ootacamund, on that occasion."

THE Hyderabad Government recently sanctioned the purchase of ten engines to meet the demands of the increasing traffic on the State Railway. The application for the engines was made some time in April last year, and the Minister, on the representation of the then Home Secretary, at once sanctioned the same subject to a formal reference to the official Director, Nawab Medhi Hassen, on some minor point. There was some delay in the disposal of the reference, and in consequence the Resident in October last had a Committee appointed to settle the matter. This Committee recommended the purchase of five engines at once and the rest later on. These latter have now been finally sanctioned. The delay caused has resulted in much indirect loss to the railway and given unnecessary trouble to its management. The cost of the engines will be about £20,000, but they will not be available under fifty-two weeks. In the meantime the railway will probably have to reject traffic or meet it by hiring engines from other railways, which will cost Rs. 3,000 or thereabouts. The price of engines have been enhanced considerably of late, and had a settlement been effected last year as to their purchase they could have been bought 30 per cent. cheaper.

WITH regard to the fraud on the Calcutta branch of the Chartered Bank, it appears that the warrant for Sharma Charan Sen's arrest should not be altogether a matter for surprise, for, so far back as the 14th ultimo, his supposed defalcations were the subject of a discussion at a general meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, held at the Cannon Street Hotel in London, with Mr. William Patterson in the chair. The chairman, in the course of his speech, referred to a sum of £50,000 which it had been proposed to pass to the reserve. He remarked:—"I regret to inform you that this very day we have a telegram from Calcutta which leads us to believe that our chief native cashier there has committed large defalcations. We have only received a telegram, so that we are quite unable to say anything definite on the subject, but we have thought it right, instead of placing this £50,000 to our fixed reserve, to place it to a contingent reserve account. It has been the policy of this bank, throughout, to let the shareholders know everything, and we do so on this occasion, giving you all the information that we have on the subject. I will only say that this chief cashier has been with us for about fifteen years, and is a man very much respected in Calcutta. I cannot say anything more until we get further information by letter, but we have no reason to suppose that the sum I mention will not amply provide for any loss we can possibly sustain."

#### BOMBAY. (May 30.)

MR. S. L. BATCHELOR, C.S., is appointed Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals.

MR. A. SHORE has been confirmed in the appointment of Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.

MR. R. KNIGHT, C.S., has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for five months.

MR. J. R. HATHERLY, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months from June 1st next.

HONORARY LIEUTENANT AND DEPUTY ASSISTANT COMMISSARY H. C. VAUTIN is appointed an (Extra) Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.

DURING the absence of Surgeon R. J. Baker, Surgeon J. Crimmin, V.C., acts as Obstetric Physician, Jamshedjee Jejeebhai Hospital.

MR. C. B. PRITCHARD, C.S., C.S.I., Commissioner in Sind, has been granted a further extension of five months' leave on medical certificate.

IN modification of a previous order, Mr. A. Cumine, C.S., is allowed furlough for one year, four months, and fifteen days, with effect from 5th June next.

THE services of Surgeon-Major K. A. Dalal, M.B., Indian Medical Department, have been placed at the disposal of Government for civil employ.

IT is announced that H. E. the Governor has accepted the resignation by the Honourable F. L. Latham, Advocate-General of Bombay, as an Additional Member of Council, and in his place Mr. J. Macpherson, B.A., barrister-at-law, Acting Advocate-General, Bombay, has been nominated.

THE erection of a new Jail and Workhouse will shortly be commenced on the Elphinstone-road, Parel, and it is notified in last week's *Government Gazette* that Government are about to take over for the purpose some 15,795 square yards of land in the vicinity.

MR. R. P. BRUNTON, Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality, having obtained six months' leave of absence, Mr. W. Pearson, Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner, has been appointed to act for him. Mr. T. Glover, of the Health Department, will act in Mr. Pearson's place.

LAST week's *Government Gazette* contains rules, under section 12 of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, for ten Municipalities in the Khandeish Collectorate. The Municipalities are Kasoda, Nagardeola, Chalisgaon, Jamner, Shendurni, Pahnur, Nasirabad, Asoda, Bodwad, and Raver.

THE final report on the wheat crop in Berar for the season 1889-90 is as follows:—"Acreage under wheat 830,027 acres, being 11.9 per cent. less than last year. Decrease due to full yield and high selling rates of cotton. Estimated outturn from 8 to 13 annas.

THE final report on the linseed crop in Berar for the season 1889-90 is as follows:—"Acreage under linseed 249,236 acres, being 18.1 per cent. less than last year. Decrease due to season being favourable to *kharif* crop last year. Outturn estimated from 9 to 14 annas."

THE following is the summary of the Bombay Presidency season report for the past week:—Standing crops good. Harvesting of late crops completed except in parts of four districts. Preparations for next season's early crops progressing generally, and sowing commenced in Kurrachee and Belgaum. Fodder scarce in two talukas of Kurrachee and one of Hyderabad, Nassik, Poona, and Dharwar. Water scarce in four talukas of Nassik and one of Dharwar. Agricultural stock poor in four talukas of Nassik, two of Kurrachee, and one of Hyderabad.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(May 28.)

THE annual Eton Dinner on the 4th proximo will be given this year by the Viceroy and not by the Commander-in-Chief, as has hitherto been the custom.

THE Thanesar Fair in the Umballa district, which was to have been held on the 17th proximo, the day on which the eclipse of the sun occurs, has been stopped by Government on sanitary grounds.

IT has been notified for the information of those concerned that the beacon situated at the Hajamri mouth of the "River Indus" is in a precarious state and liable to be swept away. The erection of a new beacon is in contemplation.

IT has now been announced that the twenty-third annual exhibition of the Simla Fine Arts Society will be opened about Aug. 20 next. Pictures are to be sent in by the 10th idem, and all who may be interested in the exhibition can obtain a prospectus by application to Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, the honorary secretary.

A SERIES of no less than six dacoities has been perpetrated in the Shahjahanpur district by a gang of wandering criminal tribes, who are supposed to have come into the district from Sitapur. All the dacoities were committed within a few hours of one another, and cash to the amount of Rs. 300 and more, and other valuable property has been plundered. From Bareilly we hear that all the accused, save one, have been arrested by the police in the dacoity which took place some time ago in the house of a *mukhtar*. One of the accused has been admitted an approver, and the remaining five have

been committed to the next Sessions. Two are men belonging to the 5th Bengal Cavalry at Lucknow, and were on leave at the time from their regiment.

#### BURMA.

(May 23.)

INTIMATION has been given to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in Lower Burma that the Income-Tax Act having been in force since the 1st of April, 1888, it is necessary that a report on the working of the Act should be submitted at the close of each year.

THE *Madras Times* remarks:—Now that Dr. Sibthorpe has been virtually appointed Deputy Surgeon-General, Rangoon Sub District, Government has decided that the vacancy at Mandalay and Myingyan Districts shall be filled by senior medical officers till July next, when Dr. Farquhar retires. This arrangement, it is calculated, will avoid extra expense to the State and hardship to Dr. Farquhar or Dr. Roe, by moving one or the other to Burma for so short a period. Until their retirement in July or August, respectively, these officers will remain in their present appointments, and will not be in excess of the new organisation.

THE Rangoon Gymkhana Club gave a highly successful concert on Tuesday night in honour of General Gordon, who is shortly leaving Burma, and who has been president of the club for some time. After supper Bishop Strachan proposed General Gordon's health, enumerating his services and the great difficulties he and the civil authorities had had to contend with in Burma during the past few years. They were successfully encountered, and he thanked God their gallant guest was not retiring with shattered constitution, but in the full vigour of life. They would miss his martial form and winning smile so familiar to all in Burma, but he doubted not General Gordon's sword in the future as in the past would, if necessary, be placed with his matured experience at the service of the Queen. The toast was drunk with musical honours. General Gordon, in reply, said he came there four years ago an utterly unknown man. His kind reception from all in Burma made his command one of the pleasantest periods in the life of an old soldier. He would carry away to England the happiest recollections of his stay, and hoped to meet again there many of the kind friends he was leaving behind.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Four Years in Parliament with Hard Labour," by C. W. Radcliff Cooke (W. H. Allen and Co.). "Life and Sport in Southern India," by Col. Helier Drury (W. H. Allen and Co.). "Stories of the Bāgh o Bahār," by Edith F. Parry, B.A. (W. H. Allen and Co.). "The First British Rifle Corps," by Capt. Willoughby Verner (W. H. Allen and Co.). "Through Abyssinia: an Envoy's Ride to the King of Zion," by F. Harrison Smith, R.N. (T. Fisher Unwin). "Japan and the Pacific," by Manjiro Inagaki, B.A. (T. Fisher Unwin). "Speeches delivered in India, 1884-8, by the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava" (John Murray).

A PROPOSAL is put forward by a Calcutta paper for the erection of a Mercantile Exchange, where merchants, bankers, brokers, *et hoc genus omne*, may meet at the hour of "high change," for the better discussion of financial and commercial subjects and the position of trade. At present large firms are dependent upon brokers for a knowledge of the state of the market.

IN the competition for the Commander-in-Chief's musketry prizes this year the 7th Dragoon Guards, Umballa, head the list of British Cavalry with a score of 534 points; the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lucknow, winning the Cup with 550 points. In the Native Army the winners are the Guides Cavalry, 518 points, and the 5th Bengal Light Infantry, 557. Havildar Lehna Singh, 3rd Sikhs, carries off the Magdala Gold Medal with a score of 63.

THE *Madras Times* understands that, when the idea was mentioned in Madras of levying income-tax on the profits made by the consignors who ship goods to India from other countries, Messrs. Walker and Co., of Madras, raised a point of some interest. This firm wanted to know whether, with regard to the levy of income-tax on profits made on goods consigned to them by their home constituents, losses made in one market or presidency would be deductible from profits made in another. Of course, the income-tax is an Imperial impost, and the Board of Revenue has ruled that losses sustained in any part of British India may be set off against profits made in any other part of British India. This will be some slight consolation to shippers, should the idea of imposing such a tax as is here referred to be enforced. For all the revenue likely to be derived from any such tax, the Government might as well decide at once to drop a very objectionable idea, and one totally opposed to the principles of fair trade and fair taxation.

## NATIVE PRESS.

## THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

Says the *Rast Gofstar*:—Those who expected a lavish bestowal of the Queen's Birthday honours, in consequence of the visit of Prince Albert Victor to India, are doomed to disappointment. The customary reward of knighthood, or a humbler honour, to men entrusted with the task of reading formal addresses of welcome to Royalty, has not been given to any of those who had the pleasure of performing this honourable function during the tour through India of the Queen's grandson, the future king of England. The honours list, so far as it goes, is open to little objection. But it is not free—it cannot be free—from the sin of omission. In Bombay we may mention some names which ought to have been rewarded some time since. We refrain from mentioning them, lest we should unconsciously omit from our list equally deserving names, if not better. Turning to the published list of honours we find several persons whom it is a pleasure to congratulate.

The *Bombay Samachar* says:—We have been expressing our dissatisfaction every time the honours list is published in the manner in which some of these titles are conferred. Almost all the recipients of the new honours are English and Native officials. The names of men who are known for their benevolence and public spirit are conspicuous by their absence. Lord Harris has received the title of a K.G.C.I.E., probably by virtue of his being the Governor of Bombay; but we fail to understand why the same honour has been conferred on the Nawab of Junagadh. Unless the principle of the distribution of these honours is radically changed, the public at large will scarcely look upon these titles with feelings of satisfaction and respect.

The *Jame-Jamshed* considers the last honours' list as even less satisfactory than the previous ones. Government seems to have laid down the principle that only some of their favourite officials and a few Chiefs of Native States should be the recipients of the "New Year's" and "Birthday" honours. The paper asks if Government could not find even four or five men out of the 25 millions of inhabitants of this vast continent worthy of being decorated with the "Stars" of India.

The *Akhbar-i-Soudagar* is sorry that some of the well-known citizens of Bombay, who ought to have been honoured long ere this, have been left out in the cold. The present honours' list is even a great deal more unsatisfactory than its predecessors.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—The Birthday honours' list is unsatisfactory as usual. Only a few Government officials have been decorated to the exclusion of those private individuals who, by their benevolence and public spirit, are worthy of such decorations.

The *Kossul-e-Mumbai* is sincerely sorry for the disappointment caused to many deserving men whose names do not appear in the honours' list.

## THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The *Bombay Samachar* offers its most sincere congratulations to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on her attaining the patriarchal age of 72 years. Those who have the rare fortune to be under the British sway—and they are a legion—must necessarily feel proud that the Queen-Empress, who is wisdom and justice personified, and over whose vast dominions the sun never sets, should continue to exercise her beneficent rule over them. It is the earnest wish of the vast and varied subjects of Her Majesty that the Queen-Empress, who, by the grace of God, is in enjoyment of most of this world's blessings, should live for many years to come to rule with justice and equity over diverse people and places in all parts of the world.

## THE NATIVE SOLDIERS.

The *Native Opinion* says:—We admire the characteristic single-mindedness with which our contemporary the *Times* of India has been advocating the cause of the Native soldier. Writing about certain improvements in the existing system of recruitment our contemporary says:—"Many of their forefathers earned their livelihood by the sword. They have been quiet enough for some years past, but it is impossible to alter the instincts of a race in a couple of generations, and the martial spirit of their forefathers lives in these people still. It should be remembered, too, that these Native soldiers use their rifles every whit as well as Europeans can, and that with European officers to lead them they would no more show an enemy their backs than would a regiment of British infantry." The italics are ours. That the Native soldier can bear fair comparison with his European compeer was never doubted; and yet there are disabilities in his case that shut him out from the higher posts of honour. The European military

officer comes from the same average English population from which the soldier is recruited, with this difference—that the European military officer is given a higher training.

## UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The members of Uncovenanted Civil Service of India, says the *Gujrat Mitra*, have, like her Natives, certain grievances of their own. And their persistent cry for redress having been pushed forward by a persuasive Parliamentarian like Mr. King resulted in the granting of a Parliamentary Committee to make necessary investigations into the matter, and suggest to the home Government a right and desirable course. But there has unfortunately crept a rift in the lute. The Uncovenanted Association—which body has lately been organised to urge their claims more strongly—is of opinion that it is impossible to get justice in their cause in the present Session. The body therefore suggests the advisability of postponing the inquiries until the autumn or next spring, when they expect a new election. The much-desired postponement may perhaps really be due to the fact that their claim wants some time for consolidation and maturity. If the cause is right, if the complaints are just, and if the witnesses are all fully convinced of the existing rigidity of their hardships, we see no reason for postponement. Haste makes waste, of course, but delay often proves dangerous.

## LEGISLATIVE PROTECTION FOR LEPERS.

The *Rast Gofstar* says:—The death in the street of the helpless leper, on whom Dr. Blaney lately held an inquest, is another eloquent appeal, if any more be needed, to the Government for affording legislative protection and relief to this most unfortunate class of human beings. Houseless and homeless, shunned, reluctantly of course, and of sad necessity, by his friends and kinsmen, the poor man was dragging on a miserable existence when he was discovered by a policeman, lying in a dying state on the verandah of a house in Dhubie Talao. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the authorities refused to admit him, and, while the policeman in charge of him was wondering where else the patient could be removed, death came as a happy relief. The jury only reflected the public sentiment when it pronounced an emphatic opinion that an asylum should be provided for the reception of lepers. There was a separate building for these unfortunates in connection with the J. J. Hospital. But it has been lately converted to another use, before the retreat, of which Prince Albert Victor laid the foundation the other day, could be provided for them. If the Government were to wait till they have obtained a practical unanimity among the medical authorities of Europe as to the contagiousness of the disease, they might wait till Domesday, or till an avenging epidemic may come and move them to action. If leprosy is nothing more than an eyesore, the public have a right to demand that it should be hidden from view. Even supposing that leprosy is non-contagious, it is imperative that the Legislature should prevent the propagation of the disease by ordering the strict segregation of the sexes. Build as many asylums as you like, provide them with every comfort you like for the inmates, it will always happen that not an inconsiderable proportion of these unfortunates in every stage of decomposition will prefer, nevertheless, to roam abroad in the wide world, living on public charity. It is meet that our politicians and our political associations should at times descend from Imperial heights, and direct their attention for a while to topics which, humble as they may be, directly and invisibly affect the health and well-being of the people.

**DISTURBING MISSIONARIES.**—Madras tactics, writes the *Indian Witness*, do not win in Calcutta. An emissary of the pro-Hindoo party in Madras tried the South of India tactics at the Beadon-square, Calcutta, preaching service, interrupting Dr. Sirkar, who was speaking, demanding immediate answers to rudely-framed questions. He stubbornly refused to desist even when promised by the Rev. K. S. Macdonald, Mr. Aiken, and others that his inquiries would be answered elsewhere, but insisted on breaking up the meeting. At last the police intervened, and invited him to the lock-up to meditate on the error of his ways. When fairly outside the square, his backers made a rush at the police, attempting to rescue their spokesman. Several students, "fired" with religious zeal, were taken along to the lock-up for resisting officers in the performance of their duty. At the same time the missionaries and their friends received a broadside of dust and dirt, with occasionally a heavier missile from those whom this young fanatic had stirred up to mischief. The disturber and his would-be rescuers were tried and convicted in the police-court of wantonly disturbing a meeting. At the request of the complainant he was let off with a warning, on the condition that he should not go near the preaching services there again. His scheme has failed. The plan that succeeded in Madras fails in Bengal.



### THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN GUARDIANSHIP ASSOCIATION.

The following letter, sent recently to the *Times* by Sir George Birdwood, is of general interest for Anglo-Indian readers:—

Sir,—I beg the favour of being allowed, through the columns of the *Times*, to draw public attention in the colonies, India, and this country to the Colonial and Indian Guardianship Association, recently formed with the object of providing a system of quasi-guardianship for English children whose parents are obliged to reside in India and other distant territories of the Empire. The difficulties and anxieties attendant on the education of such children in this country led to the formation of this association of ladies and gentlemen willing to give their services in the attempt to meet a want which long experience had shown to be real and pressing.

From a prospectus which I enclose you will observe that Sir William Muir (formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and more recently a Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and now Principal of the Edinburgh University) is chairman of the council, which includes Sir Alexander Arbuthnot (Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India), Sir Stuart Bayley (Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal), Sir Auckland Colvin (Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, India), Sir P. F. Cunliffe-Owen, Sir W. Wilson Hunter, the Bishop of London, Postmaster-General, Sir Charles Tupper (High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada), and other equally representative names, whilst the working committee is composed of Mrs. Beynon (wife of General W. H. Beynon), Mrs. Fleming (wife of Canon Fleming), Sir Richard Meade, Lieutenant-General R. M. Macdonald (late Director of Public Instruction for Madras), who is hon. secretary, Mr. Henry S. King, C.I.E. and M.P., and Mr. A. G. Bradley. Before passing from the personal element of the association, it is a noteworthy circumstance that it possesses, in addition to the influential support of those already named, the valuable co-operation of the head masters of Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, Westminster, Marlborough, Charterhouse, Cheltenham, Haileybury, Clifton, and Wellington, as well as of Miss Beale, the eminent principal of the Cheltenham Ladies' College, and Miss Buss, the distinguished head mistress of the North London Collegiate School for Girls. I know it will be suggested that friends and relatives are generally forthcoming at home for the purposes which this association is intended to serve, but a little reflection will show that though this is so, it is rare to find those possessing the experience needed, even if they have the willingness, to accept so arduous and in most cases thankless a responsibility.

It will be seen that the association is intended only for English children, girls as well as boys, and that it bears nothing of an eleemosynary character, the work being wisely intended to be strictly self-supporting. The undertaking, depending for its success chiefly on the individual care and attention bestowed, is at present restricted within narrow limits, and only such applications are considered as existing means and opportunities enable the working committee to entertain. This committee is assisted in the details of management by a gentleman, as superintendent of wards, who has had many years' personal experience in duties of a similar nature. Except under special circumstances the committee do not receive wards above fifteen years of age, but this rule does not prevent their retaining those who pass this age whilst under their age.

Only such families or schools are selected as are well known to the committee, and valuable data have already been collected from the experience gained in the case of numerous wards who have been entrusted to the superintendent's care. Great importance is attached to the co-operation of tried and trusted families in town and country and to the assurance thus provided, not only of safe and kindly care during the holidays, but still more of such home influences and associations as may compensate as far as possible for the disadvantages entailed on children by separation from their parents. In the choice of families preference is naturally given to any friends or relatives specially indicated for the purpose by parents themselves, whose wishes are, in this and all other matters, followed as closely as possible. Except in the above special cases no additions will be made to the list kept by the superintendent, the number of families, &c., already tried and approved being sufficiently large to render any increase for some time to come unnecessary. Few persons who have visited many preparatory schools at home can fail to have been struck by the singularly large number of children whose parents are abroad and who are kept at school all the year round without any of the change and home associations enjoyed by others. Principals of schools regard these holiday boarders not less ruefully on their own account than

on that of the young people themselves, for their presence restricts the needed rest and liberty of the former during vacation, or at least obliges the retention of one or more reluctant members of the staff, who find the cares of supervision no less trying than the duties of teaching; while the feelings of the children themselves, especially on break-up day, when they see their more fortunate schoolfellows starting home, can be imagined. That this is a substantial evil will not be disputed, and it is met by the association in the way already explained.

A sensible hint is given that the earliest possible intimation should be conveyed of the ward's proposed vocation in life, this being often a valuable guide in the selection of suitable schools and families. Of great importance also is the need, so frequently felt by anxious parents both at home and abroad, of some assurance more independent and authoritative than that furnished by ordinary school reports of the student's actual progress. This is provided by a method (more fully explained in the circular) which is not only simple and thoroughly effective, but conspicuously fair to teacher and pupil. It is also pointed out, and with great truth, how desirable is an adequate knowledge of the character and circumstances of each ward. To facilitate confidential communications from parents, and to enable them to be as unreserved as possible, it is suggested, whenever special privacy may be desired, that they should address a private letter to the hon. secretary, or any other member of the committee. A confidential communication of this kind is not laid before the committee, and whatever effect is possible is given to it through the superintendent or otherwise. Detailed statements of accounts and particulars of the ward's health, conduct, and progress are sent to parents at the end of each term. Reports from schools, &c., are sent to the hon. secretary (unless it is otherwise desired), and by him forwarded to parents. The cost of the advantages offered by the association is so moderate as to place them well within the reach of the official and other classes of English people in distant parts of the Empire for whom they are intended. To defray guardianship expenses a charge is made annually of 10 per cent. on the first £100 and 5 per cent. on anything above this sum. Experience has shown that this outlay is more than covered by the economy which can be effected. The lowest terms on which the committee receive wards, whether boys or girls, are £75 a year, a sum which includes guardianship, school, living, clothing, and all other expenses, but is sufficient to provide only a distinctly middle-class education. The main conditions on which the association insists are brief and business-like—the undertaking in writing of some one to be approved by the committee and resident in the United Kingdom, to receive the ward on the termination of the guardianship of the association, or, failing this, the deposit of £75 to meet return expenses; yearly or half-yearly prepayments of the annual sum agreed upon are strictly required, the dates of payment being January 1 and July 1 and the right on the part of the association to terminate the guardianship at any time.

Especially worthy of attention is the important influence which this public work may have on that great evil of Anglo-Indian life which compels husband and wife to separate that the children may be looked after at home. No one with any knowledge of the conditions of English family life in India and tropical countries will question the number and magnitude of mischievous consequences resulting from this deplorable necessity, and any endeavour to lessen it is, I venture to say, entitled to the heartiest support of all those who have the welfare of our colonial and Indian Empire at heart. The warm interest I take in the success of this movement, my conviction of the great public benefit which it is capable of conferring, and its far-reaching usefulness must be my apology for trespassing at such extreme length upon your valuable space.

Permit me only to add in conclusion that the temporary office of the Colonial and Indian Guardianship Association is 52, Stanhope-gardens, South Kensington, and that full particulars will be supplied on application to the hon. sec.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
 GEORGE BIRDWOOD.  
 India Office, Whitehall.

OFFICERS proceeding on ordinary duty beyond sea are to be allowed an advance of pay and Indian allowances only up to the end of the month in which they quit their stations and for the following month.

THE Lahore paper believes that, in connection with the committee appointed last year to inquire into the cause of the outbreak of enteric fever in Meerut and Lucknow, the Government of India in the Military Department contemplate the establishment of dairy farms, as an experimental measure, at some of the more important cantonments in Upper India, such as Umballa, Meerut, Lucknow, Bareilly, Cawnpore, &c., to supply the troops with milk and butter.

**HARMAN & CO.,**

Civil and Military Tailors,  
INDIAN AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,  
12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.  
BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

HARMAN & CO. make a speciality of Outfits for Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, as well as of the various Departments under the Government of India; also of Clothing and Underwear for Civilians; and from their long experience, of over Half-a-Century, of the requirements of Tropical Climates, they are prepared to supply suitable articles of the best quality at the lowest possible prices. ESTIMATES FOR OUTFITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON APPLICATION.

HARMAN & CO., 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.  
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1830.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (*which are payable in advance*), should be sent to MESSRS. WM. H. ALLEN AND CO., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

**TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—**

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year.. ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

**ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1890.

**MESS PROPERTY IN INDIA.**

To whom does the property of the regimental messes of officers belong? The question ought not to be a knotty one, but it has been the cause of some argument and irritation on more than one occasion in the service at home and abroad. It has cropped up again in India in a way which may render it necessary to have the opinions of the law officers of the Crown upon the subject generally. Unfortunately, in the present instance, it has been complicated with an undoubted breach of military discipline; and the authorities, under that circumstance, may act so that the main issue of interest to the body of officers throughout the Services generally may either be distorted or ignored.

The circumstances are simply these. On the order lately issued for the disbandment of the three regiments of the Madras Army, an order was sent to the commanding officers of those regiments, desiring them to hand over all mess property to the new battalions which were in process of being raised for service in Burma, and which would henceforth be known by the old numbers of the disbanded regiments. Upon receiving this order one commanding officer, Colonel Richmond, of the 33rd Madras Infantry, thought fit not only to disobey it, but proceeded to sell up the mess property and divide the proceeds amongst the officers of the old regiment under his command. This, of course, under military law, constitutes a

gross disobedience of orders, and for such a breach of military discipline Colonel Richmond is clearly liable.

But his error in having set orders issued by superior lawful military authority at defiance is altogether apart from the question regarding the rights of officers to their regimental mess property. Perhaps in using the word "rights" we are somewhat in error after the recent ruling of the judges in the Queen's Bench in the case of *Mitchell v. Regina*, which laid down that the officers of Her Majesty's Service had no rights whatever, and that the contracts they had entered into with the Crown, the privileges which they claimed, and the prospects of pay, promotion, and pension held out to them under their contracts, were all favours from the Crown, to be modified, changed, or done away with altogether by Royal Warrant. It might, therefore, be logically argued that if a regimental officer cannot call even, as it were, his "military soul" his own, he certainly could not lay claim to any share in his regimental mess property. It is true that he might attempt to argue that as he had paid for his share of that property he had some sort of a vested right in it. But, then, there are officers who bought their commissions under the old purchase system, and thought that therefore they had a vested right therein; but Royal Warrants have been issued showing the fallacy of this opinion. So if an officer has no claim on the commissions he purchased he, by this course of official reasoning, can have no claim on the mess property he paid for. In fact, he can only say as Wolsey said to Cromwell in the well-known soliloquy:—

"There, take an inventory of all I have;  
To the last penny 'tis the King's,"

and he would have to stop there, for not knowing what another Royal Warrant might bring forth he could not with any certainty call as the fallen statesman did his "robe and his integrity to heaven" his own.

But still—although there may be no "rights" in commissions, privileges, and pensions—there are supposed to be certain legal technicalities which make spoons and forks and mess dishes property. The question is to be decided whether on the breaking up of a regiment these articles can be transferred to another corps at the will of the State, just as the rank and file can be transferred, or do they become the property of the officers who provided and paid for them?

On this question some of our Indian contemporaries are exercising their minds, and putting forward arguments to the best of their judgments. The journal which hesitates least in coming to a decision is the *Civil and Military Gazette*, which says:—

"The mess plate is the property, by gift or by purchase, of a regiment, and is theirs to do with as they like, whether they have spent fifty years or five minutes in the regiment. In connection with this we may remind the authorities that when, some few years ago, a regiment of Irish Militia was disbanded precisely the same course was adopted by the commanding officer as was followed in this instance by Colonel Richmond; but in the case of the Irish Militia there was no question of disobedience of orders, for the simple reason that no attempt was made by the authorities to regulate the disposal of the property. The mess plate was divided amongst the officers, and every officer serving in the regiment received something. In this case, too, there are probably officers, either serving with or on the strength of the regiment, who were in precisely the same position as the probationers of the 33rd Madras Infantry; for in every militia regiment in the United Kingdom there are several young officers who merely serve for a couple of years, and for only a month or so at a time, and who have no intention whatever of remaining permanently in the corps. Yet we

are of opinion that neither they nor anybody else would question their claim to be considered as part owners of the mess plate and mess property so long as they remain on the strength of the regiment. Nor do we imagine that military officers will see any reason for thinking differently with regard to the mess property of the 33rd Madras Infantry."

It is very possible that the military officers will be of such opinion, but it is just possible that the military authorities will not. It would be interesting to have the question tested at law, but law is a troublesome and expensive process. It is possible that the authorities will solve the difficulty in a much simpler way—viz., by the issuing of a Royal Warrant declaring that all regimental mess plate has become the property of the State. Confiscation is in fashion just now.

### THE BURMA DINNER.

THE Englishmen who have served in Burma, whether in official or non-official capacities, keep up the excellent custom inaugurated some years ago, of meeting once a year to keep together that bond of good fellowship which seems to have been of a wider nature and more firm texture in that Province than in any other part of our Eastern Dominions. The annual Burma dinner has always been a success, for round the banquet table have been gathered men who, whether they were soldiers, civilians, or men of commerce, have been working to one noble end and one purpose, viz., that of helping to make the Province in which their work was cast one of the brightest, happiest, and most prosperous of any over which British rule extends. And if "across the walnuts and the wine" they say smooth things of each other's work, the work itself has proved the justification for the words. It may be taken for granted that the Annual Dinner which is to take place at the Marlborough Rooms this evening will not be a less successful or pleasant gathering than those of former years, although time has taken some away from the old ranks whose absence will be felt to-night. A goodly number of Anglo-Burmans will assemble to do honour to the chief toast of the evening, which will be proposed by the chairman, Sir Rivers Thompson—"Prosperity to Burma." The late Chief Commissioner will be supported in the vice-chair by Mr. Robert Stewart, who, as a member of the well-known firm of James Wyllie and Co., is, perhaps, the oldest and one of the most honoured representatives of "Burma Commerce" in London. Sir C. U. Aitcheson and Sir C. Bernard, both late Chief Commissioners, are expected to be present, as well as Mr. A. P. Macdonnell, C.S.I., lately acting Chief Commissioner, and home on temporary leave. The Army will be represented by General Blake; the Navy by Captain Sir J. Swinburne; the Bench and Bar by Messrs. Pitt Kennedy and Egerton Allen; the Church by the Rev. H. W. Crofton, and the guests by Sir H. W. Cunninghame—all truly "representative" men, not forgetting, however, the "founder of the feast," General Ford, for what would a Burma dinner be without "Barnett Ford?"

We hope to give a full report of this evening's proceedings in our next, and in the meantime,—

"May digestion wait on appetite, and health on both."

PENSIONS and gratuities on account of wounds and injuries fixed in sterling money when disbursed in India will be converted at the annual rate of exchange adopted for the payment of British troops serving in India.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 24.)

LEE—The services of Mr. W. H. Lee, B.C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, Cuttack, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The services of the undermentioned medical officers of the Bengal Establishment are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh:—

HALL, Surgeon E. A. W., M.B.

FISCHER, Surgeon L. G.

MACDONALD, Surgeon-Major D. P., M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, is appointed to be senior medical officer, Port Blair, vice Surgeon-Major G. P. Mackenzie, deceased.

WEIR—The services of Surgeon R. R. Weir, M.B., officiating senior medical officer, Port Blair, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

STEVENS—The services of Mr. J. F. Stevens, district and sessions judge of Gya, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

BELL—The services of Surgeon G. J. H. Bell, M.B. Indian Medical Service (Bengal), officiating civil surgeon of Bikauri, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

SHOWERS, Lieut. H. L., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating wing officer and adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to be station staff officer at Erinpura, vice Lieut. F. T. C. Huglies.

IMPERY, Lieut. L., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, is reposted as assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana.

PURDON—The services of Captain D. W. Purdon, Madras Staff Corps, assistant commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

BACHMANN—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. Bachmann as acting consul for Germany at Akyab during the absence of Mr. J. Braesecke.

WHITE—The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. G. W. White as consular agent for France at Akyab has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

The following promotions are made in the Central India Horse:—Consequent on the seconding of Captain A. Masters, Bengal Staff Corps, from Oct. 31, 1889—

ROBERTSON, Captain E. E., Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd squadron commander, 2nd Regiment, to be 3rd squadron commander, 2nd Regiment.

WATSON, Lieut. W. A., Bengal Staff Corps, 4th squadron commander, 2nd Regiment, to be 3rd squadron commander, 2nd Regiment.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. C. P., Bombay Staff Corps, squadron officer and adjutant, 1st Regiment, to be 4th squadron commander, 2nd Regiment.

COTGRAVE, Lieut. E. C. B., Bombay Staff Corps, squadron officer, 1st Regiment, to be adjutant.

GRANT, Lieut. F. C., Bengal Staff Corps, 4th squadron commander, 1st Regiment, is transferred to the 2nd and 1st Regiments.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. C. P., Bombay Staff Corps, 4th squadron commander, 2nd Regiment, is transferred to the 2nd and 1st Regiments.

ROBERTSON—GRANT—During the period of the retention of Captain E. E. Robertson for duty with the 1st Regiment, Lieut. F. G. Grant, Bengal Staff Corps, 4th squadron commander, 2nd Regiment, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander, 2nd Regiment.

GOODENOUGH—Lieut. H. L., Bengal Staff Corps, attached, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, 2nd Regiment.

#### MILITARY.

GILCHRIST, Major R. A., Bengal Staff Corps, second in command, 2nd Cavalry, is appointed to be commandant 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Colonel C. J. O. Fitzgerald, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, whose tenure of command has expired.

CHESTER, Colonel W. R. R., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals of the Indian Army, in consequence of the promotion of Major-General R. S. Sale-Hill, B.C., Bengal Infantry, to the rank of lieutenant-general on April 1.

#### FURLONGHS.

GAFFNEY, Surgeon-Major J. B. (p.a.), out of India, for one year.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. W. L., Bengal Staff Corps, 17th (The Loyal Purbia) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for 198 days; pension service, 7th year, commenced Aug. 10, 1889.

COAPE-SMITH, Lieut. L., Bengal Staff Corps, 79th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced May 23.

ANNESLEY, Lieut. A. S. R., Royal Irish Fusiliers, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England (m.c.).

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, May 15.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

- MICHEL**, Captain C. B. D., 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to be aide-de-camp to Major-General R. H. Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, commanding the Allahabad District.
- KOE**, Lieut. L. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, to be aide-de-camp to Major-General Æ. Perkins, C.B., R.E., commanding the Oudh District.
- DAWSON**, Surgeon A. W., from the medical charge of the 36th Sikhs, to the medical charge of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgeon-Major J. Young.
- EVANS**, Lieut. W. N., 21st Hussars, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 10th Bengal Lancers, on probation.
- SWINBURNE**, Surgeon J. D. M., 19th Bengal Lancers, from the officiating to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major W. R. Murphy.
- YOUNG**, Surgeon-Major J., Bengal Sappers and Miners, from the medical charge of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Brigade Surgeon S. C. Amesbury, retired.
- BASU**, Surgeon B. K., M.D., to the medical charge of the 4th Bengal Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major G. P. Mackenzie.
- FRENCH**, Surgeon G. B., to the medical charge of the 8th Bengal Infantry, vice Surgeon P. deConceicao, deceased. (This cancels the appointment of Surgeon French to the 4th Punjab Infantry.)
- ROBERTS**, Surgeon J. R., to the officiating medical charge of the 36th Sikhs, vice Surgeon A. W. Dawson.
- MURPHY**, Surgeon-Major W. R., from the medical charge of the 19th Bengal Lancers to the medical charge of the 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, vice Surgeon-Major G. Bomford, transferred permanently to civil employment.
- MACRATH**, Lieut. H. A. F., officiating squadron officer, on probation, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be officiating wing officer 1st Sikh Infantry, on probation.
- PIGRIE**, Surgeon H. W., from the medical charge of the 8th Bengal Infantry to the medical charge of the 4th Punjab Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major T. Robinson.
- SANDILANDS**, Lieut.-Colonel A. N., 2nd in command 6th Punjab Infantry, to be commandant, vice Browne, vacated.
- MEIN**, Captain J. E., wing commander 6th Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd in command, vice Sandilands, but to remain seconded for employment on the staff.
- CUNLIFFE**, Captain E. W., wing commander 6th Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd in command, sub pro tem, vice Mein, seconded.
- MACMULLEN**, Captain G. R., wing officer 6th Punjab Infantry, to be wing commander, sub pro tem, vice Cunliffe.
- TAYLOR**, Captain D. J. O., Bombay Staff Corps, to be wing officer 6th Punjab Infantry, vice MacMullen.
- PRASAD**, Surgeon K., 44th Goorkha L.I., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Hall, transferred temporarily to civil employment.
- HAMILTON**, Lieut. A. B., 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be adjutant, vice Captain C. L. Woolcombe, who has resigned.
- WEALLENS**, Captain W., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, to be adjutant, vice Captain R. Campbell, who has resigned.
- FURLONGS.**
- JONES**, Colonel A. F., General List, Infantry, in India, on p.a., for one year from date of availing himself of it.
- O'GORMAN**, Major N. P., Lincolnshire Regiment, for ten months, on private affairs.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 21.)

- BADCOCK**, Mr. F. W., officiating district and sessions judge, Bhaugulpore, to act in first grade of district and sessions judges, vice Mr. H. W. Gordon, on deputation.
- CRAWFORD**, Mr. J., officiating district and sessions judge, Gya, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Hooghly.
- FULLERTON**, Mr. F. A., assistant superintendent of police, Jessore, is transferred to Serampore, in Hooghly.
- PLATTS**, Mr. S. G. L., temporary assistant superintendent of police Hooghly, is transferred to Jessore.
- DALY**, Mr. W. W., district superintendent of police, is appointed to act as deputy inspector-general of police, during the absence, on leave, of Colonel W. L. N. Knyvett.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, May 22.)

- ELLISON**, Rev. W., M.A., chaplain of Derajat, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Multan, vice Rev. A. Bridge, proceeding on furlough.
- CHANNING**, Mr. F. C., is appointed divisional judge of the Hoshiarpur civil division, vice Mr. R. W. Trafford, proceeding on leave.
- SCRATCHLEY**, Mr. A. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, attached to 1st division, Bari Doab Canal is allowed furlough for sixteen months.
- TARRANT**, Mr. J. T., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the Patiala Division, Sirhind Canal, to the Ludhiana Division, Sirhind Canal.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 24.)

- LA TOUCHE**, Mr. J. J. D., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government, is granted furlough out of India for nine months.
- GALBRAITH**, Mr. E., joint magistrate, Budaun, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Budaun, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. R. C. Williams.
- READS**, Colonel G. E., is ordered to revert to his substantive appointment as junior assistant commissioner, Kumaun.
- BROWNE**, Major E. S., V.C., officiating cantonment magistrate, Ranikhet, is appointed to be the judge of the Court of Small Causes, established within the Ranikhet Cantonments.
- HUDSON**, Lieut. W., officiating cantonment magistrate, Agra, is appointed to be the judge of the Court of Small Causes, established within the Agra Cantonments.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(Burma Gazette, May 17.)

- RICE**, Mr. W. G. L., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Prome district.
- MIDWINTER**, Mr. W. C., deputy commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Toungoo district.
- HOUGH**, Mr. A. I., officiating deputy commissioner, is transferred from Prome to the charge of the Rangoon town district.
- STRICKLAND**, Lieut. W. A. W., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Toungoo to the charge of the Paungde sub-division, Prome district.
- ORCHARD**, Mr. D. G., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the Pakokku district.
- POCKET**, Mr. G., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Ycagyo to the charge of the police of the Shwegu sub-division, Bhamo district.
- MARTIN**, Mr. H. W., officiating superintendent of police, is transferred from Shwegu to the charge of the police of the Tantabin sub-division, Shwebo district.
- CLAUDE**, Honorary Captain and Paymaster W. G., of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence from the corps for twelve months.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 20.)

- TWIGG**, Mr. J., acting sub-collector of Malabar, is granted privilege leave for three months.
- MORRIS**, Mr. R., is appointed to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Malabar, during the absence of Mr. J. Twigg on leave.
- BRODIE**, Mr. N. S., is appointed to act as special assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Malabar, during the employment of Mr. R. Morris.
- HACKETT-WILKINS**, Surgeon-Major T. J., district surgeon, Anantapur, is appointed to act as district surgeon, Vellore, during the absence of Surgeon-Major J. Lancaster, on furlough.
- TREND**, Rev. J. B., M.A., chaplain of Coimbatore, is granted special leave for six months.

## MILITARY.

- FRASER**, Colonel A. T., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, 1st grade, is granted furlough out of India (to Australia and Europe) (p.a.), for one year and 196 days.
- GOLDIE**, Colonel J. A., Staff Corps, 20th Madras Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year; pension service, 32nd year, commenced Oct. 12, 1889.

## BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, May 9.)

- EAST**, Lieut. C. C., is confirmed in the appointment of aide-de-camp to the general officer commanding Secunderabad district.
- The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—
- TULLOCH**, Lieut. J. A. S., R.E., Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, company officer, to be company commander.
- FAWCEIT**, Surgeon-Major E., Indian Medical Service, to the officiating medical charge of 9th Regiment Madras N.I.
- O'HARA**, Surgeon A. J., Indian Medical Service, officiating in medical charge 25th Madras Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the 14th Regiment Madras Infantry.
- DEWES**, Surgeon F. J., Indian Medical Service, to the officiating medical charge of the 28th Regiment Madras Infantry.
- WARLIKER**, Surgeon-Major D. P., Indian Medical Service, to the officiating medical charge of the 29th Regiment Madras Infantry.
- The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—
- STUART**, Lieut. A. P. D. C., wing officer 6th Regiment Madras Infantry to be attached to the 3rd Regiment Light Infantry for study for six months.



BOURKE, Surgeon-Major D. G., on return from the Chiu-Lushai Expedition, to do duty Station Hospital, Saint Thomas's Mount.  
 TUCKER, Surgeon T. B. A., doing duty Station Hospital, Wellington, to do duty Station Hospital, Madras, temporarily.  
 OSBURN, Surgeon J., in medical charge Station Hospital, St. Thomas's Mount, to duty Station Hospital, Madras, temporarily.  
 WIGHT, Surgeon E. O., doing duty Belgaum and Bangalore Districts, to do duty Station Hospital, Wellington, temporarily.  
 GEDDES, Surgeon R. J., M.B., on return from the Chin-Lushai Expedition, to do duty Belgaum and Bangalore districts.  
 BEAN, Surgeon W. H., on return from the Chin-Lushai Expedition, to do duty Madras district.  
 HEARN, Surgeon M. L., on return from the Chin-Lushai Expedition, to do duty Belgaum and Bangalore districts.  
 ADAMSON, Surgeon H. M., M.B., on return from the Chin-Lushai Expedition, to do duty Secunderabad District.  
 KELLY, Surgeon R. E., M.D., to do duty Secunderabad District.  
 DONALDSON, Surgeon J., to do duty Secunderabad District.  
 HALLARAM, Surgeon W., M.B., to do duty Secunderabad District.  
 SIBTHORPE, Deputy Surgeon-General C., to be principal medical officer, H.M.'s Forces, Rangoon District, Rangoon.  
 BUTLER, Veterinary Surgeon E. R. C., doing temporary duty, Bangalore, to return for duty at the Station Veterinary Hospital, St. Thomas's Mount.

## FURLOUGHS.

PLATT, Lieut. E. H. R. C. R., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, to England, for six months, from May 19, or date of departure, on urgent private affairs.  
 SHAW-TAYLOR, Lieut. J., 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, to England for one year, on private affairs.  
 PIGOTT, 2nd Lieut. V. R., to England, for one year, on private affairs.  
 ROSS-JOHNSON, Lieut. R. M., 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, to England, for three months, on urgent private affairs.  
 VICKERS, Lieut. H., Staff Corps, wing officer 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, for 122 days.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 29.)

MACONCHIE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. F. Maconchie, C.S., to act as administrator, Rajpipla State, during the absence of Mr. A. Shewan, C.S.  
 FITZGERALD—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald to act as cantonment magistrate at Aden during the absence of Mr. W. Walsh.  
 ASTON, Mr. H. F., is allowed furlough for one year.  
 HAYWARD, Mr. H. W., is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Ahmednagar district.  
 ORR—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S., to do duty as assistant collector, Thana.  
 DALAL—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Surgeon-Major K. A. Dalal, M.B., as civil surgeon, Dhulia, vice Surgeon-Major H. W. Boyd, F.R.C.S.I., transferred.  
 MCCONAGHY, Surgeon-Major W., M.D., civil surgeon, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.  
 CHANNER, Surgeon-Major O. H., M.B., C.M., deputy sanitary commissioner, Southern Registration district, is appointed to perform Surgeon-Major McConaghy's duties, in addition to his own, during the latter's absence on leave.

## MILITARY.

THOMPSON, Lieut. D. B., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster, 28th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year; pension service, ninth year, commenced May 10.  
 The following temporary appointment is made:—  
 THORNTON, Colonel H. J., R.A., to officiate on the district staff, with the local and temporary rank of brigadier-general, during the absence on leave of Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, D.S.O.  
 The following appointment is made from May 14:—  
 HOOE, Colonel G. C., officiating deputy quartermaster-general, to be deputy quartermaster-general, vice Colonel J. Jopp, appointed to a second class district command.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, May 23.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—  
 BARNETT, Lieut. R. P. S., squadron officer 3rd Bombay Cavalry, to be 4th squadron commander, vice Captain G. A. Gott.  
 EDWARDS, Lieut. F. J. M., squadron officer 3rd Bombay Cavalry, to be 4th squadron commander, vice Lieut. Barnett.  
 STACK, Lieut. C. S., officiating squadron officer 3rd Bombay Cavalry, to be squadron officer.  
 DONOSON, Lieut. C. J., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 30th Bombay Infantry, on probation.  
 MOSS, Lieut. C., Gloucestershire Regiment, to officiate as inspector and

adjutant G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain H. D. Rosseter, proceeded on six months' sick leave.  
 BAKER, Lieut. D., Staff Corps (deputy assistant commissary-general, on probation), has been seconded wing officer 2nd Bombay Infantry.  
 DOD, Surgeon A., Medical Staff, in medical charge, Ajmergarh Sanitarium is transferred to general duty, Mhow District.  
 BULL—QUICKE—An exchange has been sanctioned between Surgeon-Major G. H. Bull, M.D., 1st Bombay Lancers, and Surgeon W. H. Quicke, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

## FURLOUGHS.

CREED, Major R. J. G., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, to remain in England, in extension, from May 15 to Oct. 28, on medical certificate.  
 CURE, Captain G. E. C., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, to remain in England, in extension, from May 23 to July 23, on medical certificate.  
 MAUNSELL, Captain J. D., Durham Light Infantry (paymaster 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment), to England, for 182 days, on medical certificate.  
 SOUTHEY, Lieut. H. H., Staff Corps, 7th Bombay Cavalry (Belooch Horse), from May 8 to July 6, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

## INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 12.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. M. S. C. Campbell, R.A.; Lieut. P. W. Drake-Brockman, S.C.; Lieut. W. B. Mullins, S.C.; Lieut. E. S. Cooper, S.C.; Colonel F. M. Newbery, Inf.

*Madras Estab.*—Captain A. H. P. Turner, R.A.; Captain K. M. Foss, S.C.; Lieut. W. B. Young, S.C.; Surgeon-Major J. Lancaster, Surgeon-Major W. H. Thornhill, Major C. A. Cresswell, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major F. B. Peile, S.C.; Surgeon J. W. T. Anderson, Lieut. W. S. Delamain.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—G. D. Billings, A. E. Rose, P. Dangerfield, Miss Laura Brooke, G. C. Kilby, R. E. Carter, D. M. Scobie, J. Dyson, T. Jones, L. Stanhope.

*Madras Estab.*—A. M. Foord.

*Bombay Estab.*—J. McLoughlin, C. E. Biddulph, Colonel C. M. Moberly (M.S.C.), J. W. Walker (Cov.), W. Porteous (Cov.).

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., S.C., 112 days; Lieut. A. B. H. Drew, S.C., ninety-two days; Surgeon-Major R. G. Mathew, four months.

*Madras Estab.*—Colonel A. T. Woodhouse, S.C., six months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major H. P. Young, S.C., three months; Lieut. P. A. N. St. L. Wood, S.C., four months; Lieut. C. A. Brown, S.C., six months.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—E. St. G. Kaye, three months' extraordinary leave; Surgeon C. Henderson, three months' m.c.; C. Roberts, four months' m.c.; G. Mills, three months' furlough; A. S. Jameson, three months' m.c.; T. E. Owen, special leave commuted to furlough for one year.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—E. W. Oates, H. Denby, D. O. H. Hunter, G. J. Hynes, F. Ansell, F. L. Edwards, G. M. Drury.

*Madras Estab.*—Surgeon-Major W. A. Lee.

*Bombay Estab.*—A. Wingate (Cov.).

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.—JUNE 17.

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieut.-Gen. T. Nuttall, Bombay, has been transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.

Maj.-Gen. T. G. Kennedy, C.B., Bengal, to be lieutenant-general.

Col. J. F. L. Fisher, Bengal, to be major-general.

Maj.-Gen. J. F. L. Fisher, Bengal, has been transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.

Col. M. W. Willoughby, C.S.I., Madras, to be major-general.

The undermentioned colonels to be major-generals on the unemployed supernumerary list:—J. E. B. Parsons, Bengal; B. H. W. Magrath, Madras; J. C. Horne, Bengal; D. S. Buist, Bengal; H. Coape-Smith, Bengal; W. Kincaid, Madras; W. G. M. Strickland, Madras; J. Swiney, Madras; W. B. Thomson, Bengal; R. T. Snow, Madras.

## INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

The undermentioned colonels, Bengal Infantry, to be major-generals: W. R. Martin, J. M. Stewart.

## INDIA OFFICE.—JUNE 17.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

## BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-colonels—Maj. H. de la M. Hervey, Maj. and Col. in the Army M. G. Gerard, C.B.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. J. M'D. Baird, from the Derbyshire Regt.; Lieut. A. S. Begbie, from the East Yorkshire Regt.; Lieut. E. J. Lugard, from the Northumberland Fusiliers; Sec. Lieut. H. H. Roddy, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; and Sec. Lieut. A. J. N. Harward, from the 21st Hussars.

#### BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Majors—J. F. Mullen, M.D., E. Cretin, A. Duncan, M.D., G. F. Nicholson, M.D., S. F. Bigger, G. S. Robertson, and G. M. Nixon.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Maj. J. G. Proudfoot.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. M. R. Hurly, from the Royal Marine Lt. In.; Sec. Lieut. E. Wintour, from the Gloucestershire Regt.; Sec. Lieut. R. W. C. Keays, from the Somerset Lt. In.; Sec. Lieut. C. Barnett, from the Duke of Cornwall's Lt. In.

#### MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major—T. H. Pope, R. Pemberton, D. P. Warliker, J. J. Moran, M.D., F. C. Smith, W. A. Quayle, M.D., H. Armstrong.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Maj. J. M. Hunter.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. E. Le Mesurier, from the Royal Marine Lt. In.; Lieut. H. M. A. Lucas, from the Gloucestershire Regt.

#### BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major—C. Monks, P. J. Damania, G. H. Bull, M.D., F. F. McCartie.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers—Col. M. Clementi, Bengal Staff Corps, Col. F. S. Cherry, Madras Cavalry; Maj. R. G. Handcock, Bengal Staff Corps; Brig. Surg. J. F. Barter, Madras Medical Establishment; Brig. Surg. H. Griffith, Madras Medical Establishment; and Brig. Surg. W. Dymock, Bombay Medical Establishment.

The following appointments have been made to the personal staff in India:—

To the Staff of the Governor of Bombay—Col. F. W. Rhodes, 1st Dragoons, to be military secretary; Capt. A. W. Forbes, Bombay Staff Corps, to be aide-de-camp; and Lieut. the Hon. St. L. H. Jervis, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be aide-de-camp.

To the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay—Maj. F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., to be military secretary; and Maj. P. L. Clowes, 8th Hussars, to be aide-de-camp.

To the Staff of Maj.-Gen. B. L. Gordon, C.B., commanding a first class district of the Madras Army—Capt. A. M. Caulfield, D.S.O., Border Regt., to be aide-de-camp.

The following appointments to the staff have been made by the Government in India:—Col. S. E. Atkinson, Madras Staff Corps, to be a district staff officer, first class, Madras establishment, vice Col. J. G. R. D. McNeill, C.B.; Capt. J. H. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a district staff officer, second class, Bengal Establishment, vice Maj. T. A. Young, vacated.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### HOME.

#### BIRTHS.

BENNETT—June 8, at the house of her father, the Rev. T. Ashe, Broadmoor, the wife of Lieut. G. L. Bennett, R.N., Commanding H.M.S. *Widgeon*, of a daughter.

COLLINGWOOD—June 7, at North View, Wimbledon-common, the wife of Major-General Clennell Collingwood (late Royal Artillery), of a daughter.

FLOWDEN—June 7, at Dunraven, Anerley, the wife of Captain Walter Chicheley Plowden, of a son.

SCOTT—June 7, the wife of Surgeon-Major R. R. Scott (retired), of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

GIBBONS—CHURCH—June 10, at All Saints', Belvedere, Sidney, second son of R. A. Gibbons, Grove House, Northfleet, to Ethel, second daughter of H. H. Church, Shortnells, Abbey Wood.

HINDLE—CAMERON—June 4, at St. Luke's, Westbourne-park, Bayswater, the Rev. John Hindle, M.A., LL.M., to Annie Janet, twin daughter of the late Lieut.-General John Cameron, C.B., Royal Engineers, Director-General of the Ordnance Survey.

HOLDSWORTH—HEWETSON—June 3, at St. Stephen's Church, Paddington, Frederick Godfrey Brereton, son of J. H. Holdsworth, M.D., and grandson of the late J. Holdsworth, Esq., of Coplow House, Leicestershire, to Elizabeth Emilia, daughter of the late Colonel Hewetson, Assistant Commissary-General, and granddaughter of the late General Hewetson, of Thomastown, Kilkenny, Ireland.

LAURIE—OAKLEY—June 10, at St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square, Scotch Kersington, Henry Alfred Laurie, youngest son of the late Colonel John Laurie, Royal (Bombay) Artillery, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Oakley, Esq., of 31, Cathcart-road, South Kensington.

LOVETT—WILLES-JOHNSON—June 10, at St. Mary's Church, Welsh Pool, Arthur, son of Colonel Lovett, of Belmont, to Margaret Mary Lillian, eldest daughter of the late Captain Willes-Johnson, R.N., M.P.

#### DEATHS.

DODGSON—June 8, at Richmond, Surrey, Reginald Crawford, youngest son of J. Crawford Dodgson, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, aged 10.

HANCOCK—June 8, at Richmond, Surrey, Susan, widow of Lieut.-General Henry Hancock, Bombay Army, aged 88.

JELlicoe—June 8, at Truro, William Edward Jellicoe, Esq., late H.M.E.I.C.S., aged 76.

LEVETT-SCRIVENER—May 6, at Oxford, Mabel Desborough, the wife of Egerton B. Levett-Scrivener, Esq., and second daughter of the late Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.B., of China and Japan. Killed by the fall of her horse while riding.

MORGAN—June 11, at Springfield, Streatham-common, Jane Morgan, eldest daughter of the late William Morgan, H.E.I.C.

PEARSON—June 9, at 14, Denmark-terrace, Brighton, Thomas Aylmer Pearson, formerly Captain 43rd Light Infantry, only son of the late Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Pearson, K.C.B., K.C.H.

SENHOUSE—May 8, at Netherall, Maryport, Elizabeth Pocklington Senhouse, widow of the late Joseph Pocklington Senhouse, aged 85.

THOMSON—June 2, Edward Dayrell Thomson, only son of the late Colonel Edward Thomson, C.S.I., aged 24.

THOMPSON—June 6, at Wane House, Sandown, Isle of Wight, after a short illness, Jean Muriel Menzies, daughter of Andrew Charles Guy and Katherine Thompson, Solal Estate, Nowgong, Assam, aged 7.

TINKER—June 6, at 23, De Vere-gardeus, Edward Gordon, infant son of Captain Edward Tinker, Royal Artillery.

## INDIAN.

#### BIRTHS.

BARROW—May 24, at Allahabad, the wife of O. T. Barrow, C.S., of a daughter.

BOWYER—May 19, at Simla, the wife of Captain Bowyer, R.E., of a son.

CAMPBELL—May 23, at Negapatam, the wife of R. H. Campbell, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

CORFIELD—May 22, at Simla, the wife of the Rev. E. Corfield, M.A., Baring High School, Batala, of a son.

CORYTON—May 22, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Richard W. Coryton, of a daughter.

HAWKES—May 23, at Lahore, the wife of G. Hawkes, of a daughter.

LAYTHORPE—May 24, at the Ferneries, Middle Colaba, Bombay, the wife of W. Laythorpe, Bombay Pilot Service, of a son.

LYNCH—May 19, at Meerut, the wife of A. B. Lynch, Military Works Department, of a son.

MACINNES—May 23, at the Mission House, Ajmere, the wife of the Rev. John MacInnes, Alwar, of a daughter.

RICKER—May 13, at Gorakhpur, the wife of C. J. C. Ricker, Opium Department, of a daughter.

SPENCER-WARWICK—June 9, at Rangoon, the wife of Charles Spencer-Warwick, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

MARTIN—MINCHIN—May 21, at St. Peter's Church, Kodaikanal, Aylmer Ffuke Martin, of Chittavari Estate, Travancore, to Violet, eldest daughter of J. W. Minchin, Esq., of Kodaikanal.

YOUNG—COURTENAY—May 10, at the Cathedral, Lahore, Surgeon Louis Tarleton Young, M.B., I.M.S., Professor, Medical College, Lahore, to Mary Leonard, daughter of Robert Courtenay, Esq., Dublin.

#### DEATHS.

ADAMSON—May 19, at Underhill House, Kodaikanal, John Adamson, of Adamson, Mactaggart and Co., Agents, B.I.S.N. Company, Limited, Negapatam and Tuticorin.

BARR—May 22, at Chittagong, Major J. E. Barr, 3rd Bengal Infantry, third son of the late Major-General Barr, R.A., of Glendon House, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

BRETHERTON—May 13, at Peshawur, Hugh Arthur Howard, infant son of Lieut. G. H. Bretherton, Bengal Staff Corps.

COXHEAD—June 6, at Darjeeling, Thomas Edward Coxhead, Bengal Civil Service, aged 47. (By telegram.)

CHRITCHLEY—May 23, at Lanowlee, Mary Ann, the wife of Jonathan Chritchley, Engineer, Oriental Mill, aged 45.

D'ABREU—May 3, at Neraipore Tussore Factory, S. A. D'Abreu, third son of J. L. D'Abreu, of Calcutta, aged 57.

DUNLOP—May 5, at Katha, Burma, Frank Cunningham Dunlop, Captain-Commandant, Katha Battalion, Military Police.

MEADE—June 6, at Lahore, of typhoid, Harriet (Harriet Fanny Meade), Sister of the Community of St. Denys, Warrminster.

PLUNKETT—May 23, at Madras, Mary Anne, the wife of Mr. C. E. Plunkett, Deputy Collector of Madras and Collector of Income-Tax, aged 51.

RANDALL—May 27, at Wanowrie, Poona, Susannah, relict of the late Lieut. James Johnston Randall, Bombay Horse Artillery, aged 91.

THE Government of India have modified the rule under which all soldiers who pass the final examination at Rurki obtain appointments in the Upper Subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department, irrespective of their place on the competitive list. In future only twelve soldiers will be admitted annually to the Thomason College, and of these the first eight who qualify, and as many more as succeed in passing amongst the first fifteen, will be admitted to the Department. The remainder of the fifteen guaranteed appointments will go to the civilian candidates who are highest on the list. The two guaranteed appointments in the Upper Subordinate grade given to those civilians who fail to pass the engineer test will be considered to be in addition to the fifteen above referred to. The practical result of this change will be that at least half the appointments will go to the civilian candidates, who have hitherto been unfavourably handicapped under the old rules.

## India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 9.

—:0:—

### INDIAN FORESTS DEPARTMENT.

Sir R. TEMPLE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what consideration practically was being given to the recent request by the officers of the Indian Forests Department for the assimilation of their leave and pension rules with those of the Public Works Department.

Sir J. GORST: This is a matter which was under discussion by the Secretary of State and Governor of India when the consent of the Government was given to the proposed committee on the grievances of the Uncovenanted servants of India. The Secretary of State can take no further step till the House of Commons has determined whether the committee shall be appointed.

### INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

On the motion for the adjournment of the second reading of this Bill to Thursday,

Mr. BRADLAUGH asked when this Bill would be taken. He understood from the leader of the House that it would be taken to-night, and it was inconvenient to have the Bill put down night after night.

Mr. BRYCE hoped arrangements would be made for a reasonably long debate:

Sir J. GORST suggested that a question should be put to the leader of the House to-morrow. It had been hoped that the Bill would be taken to-night, and no doubt it would if the business had followed its usual course.

The Bill was accordingly adjourned to Thursday.

JUNE 12.

### ANGLO-INDIAN NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. BRADLAUGH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India had made any payments, and for what purposes, to, and which of, the Anglo-Indian newspapers published in India; whether it was with the knowledge or approval of the Secretary of State that an offer was made to the *Times of India*, a newspaper published at Bombay, as stated in a leading article in that journal, "to become the official organ of the Government of India"; whether the proprietor of the *Times of India* was correct in saying that in answer to such offer he gave "so clear and distinct a negative as to admit of no misconception"; and whether the Secretary of State would lay upon the table the correspondence relating to this matter.

Sir J. GORST: Except payment for advertisements the Secretary of State is not aware of any payments being made by the Government to Anglo-Indian newspapers. The Secretary of State is not aware of any such occurrence arising or statement being made. There is no correspondence.

Mr. BRADLAUGH: Do I understand the right hon. gentleman to say that the statement in the *Times of India* is inaccurate?

Sir J. GORST: The Secretary of State is not aware that the *Times of India* ever made such a statement.

Mr. BRADLAUGH: I will supply the right hon. gentleman with it.

### THE POLICE IN INDIA.

In reply to a question put by Mr. BRADLAUGH, respecting the action of the police in certain cases reported to have occurred in Amritsar, a city in the Punjab with a population of over 150,000,

Sir J. GORST said: The Secretary of State has no official information. The matter will be referred to the Government of India in the usual way.

THE following is from the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"We can scarcely believe that the authorities seriously intend that in future cadets at Sandhurst—and we presume also Militia candidates—are not to be permitted to express a preference for certain regiments, but will only be allowed to say whether they wish to serve at home or abroad. One of the chief reasons why a cadet at Sandhurst worked harder than his fellows was that he might come out near the top of the list, and thus have a better chance of being appointed to the regiment of his choice. Under the proposed system [this incentive to work is quite taken away, while in future much jobbery and favouritism will be charged to the authorities in cases where junior cadets who have never worked at all, and who have made the lives of their instructors a burden, are pitchforked into much-sought-after regiments. Men will in future choose their regiments as much as before; but their success will depend upon private interest, and not upon their public performance at the Military College."

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE usual Birthday Parade was held on May 24th at all military stations in India.

GENERAL SOLLY-FLOOD, who is now in Japan, is reported to have been greatly benefited by his sea voyage.

FORT WHITE (Chin Hills) is to be allowed a third-class Station Staff Officer. The appointment at Pynmana and on the Chindwin are abolished.

THE Staff pay of the appointment of Superintendent of Army Clothing, Madras, has been raised to Rs. 800 per mensem to place it on an equality with the appointment in Bengal.

It has been ruled that an appointment of Station Staff Officer has no effect until it is confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, or when such appointments are not strictly in accordance with the above rule by Government.

THE Government of India have ruled that they are unable to sanction any departure from the existing regulations under which regimental warrant officers are placed on the same footing as non-commissioned officers in respect to passages as laid down in paragraphs 600-24, Army Regulations, India, Volume X., Part II.

It has been decided to allow an officer transferred from one appointment to another while on leave free passage to his new destination when the circumstances are such that he would have been entitled to travel at the public expense if not on leave, provided that when the cost of the journey from the station at which he may be on leave is greater than the cost of the journey from his original station, such excess shall be recoverable from the officer in question. Officers recalled from furlough in case of urgency will also be allowed free passages.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SYMONS, commanding the Myingyan District, proceeds home on leave this month, paying a visit on his way to the Commander-in-Chief in Simla. He will be succeeded by Colonel T. Graham, C.B., lately commanding the Sikkim Field Force. The military authorities in Madras were anxious that the officer appointed to this command should have had some Burman experience, and Colonel Graham is the only senior officer with this qualification, if we except Colonel Stedman, who, however, has had to forego for the present his chances of promotion, as he cannot be spared from his post of Inspector-General of Police in Burma.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES has turned his attention towards the sanitation of cantonments in the Bombay Presidency, and in this connection has recently had under consideration the question of granting sites within cantonment limits for building purposes. Sir George thinks that whilst applications for ground are often worthy of support, nevertheless there must be cases in which general officers might well refuse to accord sanction. The vacant spaces within cantonment limits are of the highest importance in securing thorough ventilation, and add much to the healthiness of a station. In inviting the attention of general officers commanding to this most important matter, Sir George has remarked that the system of granting sites merely for the purpose of increasing cantonment revenues should on no account be permitted. The cantonments in the Bombay Presidency have always had a sanitary reputation. The new Commander-in-Chief is right determined to keep up their good name; but the supply of buildings demand, like the supply of everything else, must always follow the demand. If the demand becomes pressing the best course is to let the supply flow in freely, though of course through sanitary channels.

THE Lahore paper, alluding to the fact that the regular army is many thousands below its establishment, and that there is no immediate prospect of the recruiting becoming any brisker than it has been for months past, observes:—"We have no hesitation in saying that at least one-third of the men who yearly go home for transfer to the reserve, have no wish whatever to leave the service, and that all they want is a trip home, while they are quite ready, at the end of six months or a year, to again take a turn of service in the glowing East. But, no, the authorities tell them that they must make up their minds while still in India. It is impossible to imagine anything more foolish; here are a number of young fellows, in the prime of life, who must be brought home, any way, at Government expense, while their successors must be sent out on the same terms; and yet once they are at home they are sent about their business with all possible despatch, although their re-engagement would have been eagerly accepted in India. Which is likely to make the most useful soldier for Indian service—the man who has seven or eight years' experience of the country, and who is freshened up by a run home, or the young soldier who now comes out in the draft, and is useless for all purposes of actual soldiering for at least two or three years? The hard and fast rule

which has been drawn will result in no appreciable increase in the numbers who will re-engage in India, while it undoubtedly will occasion much distress to many good men once they have reached England."

#### INDIAN ADDRESS TO LORD REAY.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangier, of 3, Cornwall-mansions, who gave a reception some weeks ago to enable Native East Indians resident in England to present an address to Lord Harris on his departure for Bombay, opened their house on Saturday night on the occasion of an address being presented to Lord Reay upon his return from administering the Government of that Presidency. A numerous company assembled, several of whom wore brilliant Indian costumes. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and Mr. H. Gladstone, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord and Lady Herschell, Mr. Childers, M.P., Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon, Prince and Princess Malcom Khan, Prince and Princess Ghika, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, M.P., Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Cama, Mr. J. N. Bannerjee, Mr. P. R. Valladares, Mr. C. Jehangier, Mr. N. J. Moolla, Mr. N. D. Francis, Mr. E. D. Talati, Dr. F. S. Davar, Dr. Hormusji, and Mr. S. Digby.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier read an address to Lord Reay from Natives of India residing in this country. The address recognised, as being in the forefront of the features which had characterised his administration, the successful efforts of his lordship and Lady Reay to break down the barriers which unfortunately continued socially to divide the European and Native communities by throwing open Government House to both alike. The interest taken by Lady Reay in the welfare of the women of Western India, and her co-operation in the movement for the study of medicine by women were also acknowledged, as were Lord Reay's assistance in the development of railways, the extension of irrigation, the strengthening of the defences of Bombay, Kurrachee, and Aden, and the encouragement of medical, legal, and technical education. The points of the address were applauded by the Indian gentlemen.

Lord Reay, in reply, said it had been their wish that Government House should be the means of cementing relations of an amicable character between the various sections of society throughout the Presidency. The more Europeans and Indians mixed together, the more they would appreciate each other—(applause)—and the firmer would be the groundwork of British rule. Estrangement, more than misunderstanding, was a source of weakness, and retarded progress in every direction. Lady Reay looked back with a keen sense of pleasure on the part she had been allowed to take in brightening the lives of Indian women. Fortunately this was a duty which she could continue to discharge here—(applause). With regard to his administration, though much remained to be done in the future for education, railways, irrigation, and many other things, he could confidently state that the most had been made of the financial resources placed at his disposal by the Government of India. He had been enabled to do so much by the cordial assistance received at all times from the excellent staff of public servants, English and Natives. He thanked them all most heartily for their kind greetings.

In the course of the evening Mrs. Jehangier sang "La Serenata," Princess Ghika and Miss Trevelyan accompanying on the piano and the violin.

**MARWARIES SOLD.**—The following incident of the recent salt strike is not unworthy of record:—"Two up-country salt dealers came down to Calcutta to purchase a supply of salt. Not being interested in the strike they made their purchase of bonded salt, paid the necessary duty, and applied to the Customs authorities and paid for the preventive officers required at the depot to check the weighments. The dealers on strike happening to hear of this cornered the up-country buyers, explained to them the object of the strike, and led them to believe that if they delayed taking delivery they could do so later at a cheaper rate. They eventually induced the strangers not to take delivery. The pass for the duty paid would permit of delivery on any date, but the up-country men had paid for the preventive officers, and their services could not be postponed. They demanded that the leaders of the strike should reimburse them in the amount they had paid on this account, and, rather than that any bonded salt should be taken delivery of, the strikers paid the amount demanded. The Customs officers were on duty at the *golaks*, but, of course, the up-country dealers did not turn up for their salt. On the same morning two other up-country dealers came down for a supply of salt, and having paid duty on their purchase they called at the preventive office for an officer to attend at the *golaks*. They were informed that as two officers were already at the depot unemployed they could avail themselves of their services free of cost. It is hardly necessary to add that they took delivery of their purchase rejoicing.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 7, Pallas (s.), Calcutta.  
BOMBAY.—June 5, Wennington Hall (s.), Aden; Ebro (s.), Hull; 11, Eden Hall (s.), Liverpool; 12, Wistow Hall (s.), Cardiff.  
CALCUTTA.—June 7, City of Bombay (s.), Liverpool; 10, Astronomer (s.), Liverpool; 11, Duke of Argyle (s.); 14, Clan Macintosh (s.), Liverpool.  
MADRAS.—June 5, Clan Macintosh (s.), Liverpool.

### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 5, Legislator (s.), Calcutta; 7, Branksome Hall (s.), Kurrachee; 14, Werneth Hall (s.), Bombay.  
BOMBAY.—June 7, City of Edinburgh (s.), Liverpool.  
MADRAS.—June 13, Clan Macdonald (s.); Clan Mackenzie (s.).

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Oriental*, from London, June 20; from Brindisi, June 29.

For Bombay: Mr. James, Mr. F. R. Tebbs, Mr. Duxbury, Major N. T. and Mrs. Blake, Capt. Lushington, Surg.-Major D. N. Parakh, Mr. J. C. Perkins, Mrs. Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. Farrington, Capt. Cork, Mr. H. E. Harley, Miss Duxbury, Mr. and Mrs. Self, Mr. C. F. Self, two Misses Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. W. Farewell, Mr. A. S. Balfour, Mr. H. R. Andrew. From Brindisi: Mr. Millar, Mrs. J. Lake, Hon. Justice Handley, Lieut. D. Haig, Mr. J. B. Clark, Capt. W. Cook, Mr. H. W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wright, Sir Harry Prendergast, Mr. A. Martindale, Mr. Harold King, Mr. Boutflower, Col. A. R. T. MacRae, Mr. J. Duffers, Mr. E. N. T. White, Mr. and Mrs. Hartuoll, Col. W. S. Cumming, Miss Shields, Mr. A. C. Cook.

For Gibraltar: Sergt. Hyslop, Corpl. Wynch.

For Alexandria: Mr. G. W. Clarke.

For Madras (via Bombay): Rev. A. C. Taylor.

For Malta: Lieut. H. Smyth, Major Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Moore and child, Mr. R. G. Chandler.

For Ismailia: Sergt. Candler.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, June 27.

For Gibraltar: Surg. R. Cotell, Lieut. C. W. Wilson, Capt. Tower, R.E., Sergt. Youngman, Mr. C. Rowett, Mr. Phillips.  
For Calcutta: Rev. J. M. Macdonald.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, June 27; from Brindisi, July 6.

For Bombay: Mr. Gatherer, Mr. Kench, Lieut. W. E. Brett, Mr. Norman Matheson, Lieut. H. C. Woolridge, Mr. R. C. Blow, Mrs. Dallison and child, Mr. P. Shorrocks, Major Murray-Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Liebschwager, Mr. Fenner, Mr. C. W. Hodson, Mr. Alexander. From Brindisi: Mr. Edgell, Mr. A. C. Stewart, Mr. Castle Stuart, Mr. M. Davies.

For Colombo: Mr. E. Smith.

For Brindisi: Mrs. T. D. Taylor.

For Gibraltar: Col. H. D. Browne, Mr. H. Coleman.

For Alexandria: Mr. F. M. Hall, Quartermaster and Mrs. Andrews and infant.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, July 4; from Brindisi, July 13.

For Madras (via Bombay): From Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. Washburn, Mr. J. H. Toogood, Mr. F. D. Bird.  
For Bombay: Mr. R. W. Pennington, Mr. R. McGavin Spence, Mr. W. C. Gibson, Mr. J. H. Stewart, Mr. Keddie, Mr. F. Henson, Mr. R. Pemberton, Mrs. B. Phillips and infant, Miss Olive Phillips, Mr. Siddons. From Brindisi: Mr. H. J. Macintosh, Mr. W. E. Hartt, Mr. L. S. Carey, Lieut. F. G. Batten, Surg.-Major Lawrie, Mr. S. and Miss Jones, Dr. Raye, Mr. J. H. Furneaux, Mr. House, Mr. A. McVicar Smith.

For Kurrachee: Mr. J. E. Master.

For Gibraltar: Q.M.S. and Mrs. Stephen.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, July 11; from Brindisi, July 20.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. James Smith and infant, Miss Nugent, Miss Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, three Misses Hooper, Mr. J. Brewer, Mr. M. S. Fowler. From Brindisi: Mr. G. H. Hynes, Col. Clark Kennedy, Mr. J. G. Selwick, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinson, Mr. J. P. Wilson, Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac, Major H. A. Vincent, Mr. H. Macintosh.

For Ismailia: Mr. M. Anderson, Col. Goset.

For Gibraltar: Gunner Evans.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, July 17; from Brindisi, July 27.

For Bombay: Mr. W. H. Daw, Surg.-Major T. Mayne, Surg.-Major Griffiths, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Wray. From Brindisi: Mr. G. V. Martin, Mr. C. W. W. Hope, Surg.-Major Jack, Mr. B. Egerton, Mr. H. S. Davies, Mr. W. H. Cole.

For Malta: Rev. J. and Mrs. Thurlow and child.

For Ismailia: Major Piercy.



S.s. *Carthage*, from London, July 24 ; from Brindisi, August 3.  
For Bombay : Mr. J. Ferraud, Major Glaney, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. George. From Brindisi : Mrs. W. Reid.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, July 25.  
For Gibraltar : Lieut. Turner, Mr. E. L. Tomkins.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, July 31 ; from Brindisi, August 10.  
For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Miss North.  
For Brindisi : Rev. W., Mrs. and Miss Covington, Mr. W. K. Covington.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, August 8 ; from Brindisi, August 17.  
For Malta : Mr. H. Gore, Major H. Cummings, Capt. H. L. Lee, Surg.-Major Smith, Col. M. H. Bayley.  
For Bombay : From Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Simmons.  
For Alexandria : Mr. and Mrs. Picton.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, August 14 ; from Brindisi, August 24.  
For Bombay : Col. F. and Miss Newberry, Mr. and Mrs. T. Barclay and two children.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, August 28 ; from Brindisi, September 7.  
For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. A. West and two infants. From Brindisi : Mr. P. G. Messent, Mr. A. H. Close.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, September 4.  
For Gibraltar : Mr. H. Hand.  
For Madras : Mrs. Walker and child.  
For Bombay : Col. and Mrs. Willoughby.

S.s. *Ballarat*, from London, September 5 ; from Brindisi, September 14.  
For Bombay : Dr. F. F. Perry. From Brindisi : Brig.-Surg. J. B. Hamilton, Mr. Sykes.  
For Alexandria : From Brindisi : Mr. H. D. Carver.  
For Madras (via Bombay) : Mr. W. F. Donaghue.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, from London, June 20.  
For Calcutta : Mrs. Baier.  
For Madras : Professor Michie Smith, Rev. W. Skinner, Mr. J. Angwin, Mr. A. S. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Mudge, Rev. E. W. Macphail, Mr. P. Strickland.  
For Colombo : Mrs. Iveson and two children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, from London, July 18.  
For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Walter Vivian and infant, Miss Mayo, Mr. J. H. Love.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, from London, August 28.  
For Madras : Col. R. G. Jenkins.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, from London, September 13.  
For Kurrachee : Mrs. Mackenzie and child and lady friend.  
For Bombay : Rev. F. B. Shawe.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s., from London, July 3.  
For Bombay : Dr. John Poynder.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. P. Case, at Bombay, May 26.  
From London : Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Spratt, Mr. D. Ludley, Sister Salome, Miss C. Dennett, Miss A. Pennell, Miss E. Richardson, Capt. G. M. Saunders, Major and Mrs. F. M. Reid, Mr. J. A. Milne, Mr. Frank T. Howes, Mr. Haydon, Lieut. Eardly-Wilmot, Lieut. J. F. and Mrs. Graham, 2nd-Lieut. C. H. G. Moore, Mr. A. Drummond, Mrs. Strannack, Mr. Bleasby, Mr. G. Smith. For Kurrachee : Mr. M. Chaud.  
From Brindisi : Mr. Hodgson, Mr. W. C. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burke, two Misses Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Moos, Mr. E. Hogarth. For Madras : Capt. E. C. Bethune. For Kurrachee : Mr. W. Chevis.  
From Aden : Capt. R. M. Hyslop, Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw, Mr. Bomanjee.  
From Venice : For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Gilkinson.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, May 30.  
For London : Mr. E. H. Elworthy, Rev. R. J. Brandon, Mrs. Shevan, Mr. Murar Lal, Rev. Thoburn, Mr. W. Rhode James, Rev. C. P. Hard, Capt. Rosseter, Mrs. Hogg, Lieut. H. A. Moore, Miss Small, Mr. Madden, Mr. W. Hilton, Mr. H. C. Donovan, Mr. Townsend, Private J. H. Hannon, Mr. C. Grant, Mr. J. F. C. Kirby, Mr. Whitton, Mr. E. Lizzia.  
For Brindisi : Mr. F. D. Couchman, Surg.-Gen. and Mrs. Webb, Lieut. H. G. Benn, Mr. G. I. R. Rayment, Mr. Byramjee, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hancock, Mr. J. Ford.  
For Marseilles : Mr. and Mrs. Hodding, Capt. H. E. Irwin, Mr. Shaw Mr. S. Joleberg.

For Suez : Mr. R. T. Denne.  
For Aden : Mr. and Mrs. Muncherjee Eduljee and child, two Messrs. M. Eduljee, Rev. W. R. W. Gardner, Mr. M. F. Dias.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, from Bombay, June 6.  
For London : Mr. George Stanley, Mr. J. Padbury, Mr. J. Banks, Mr. W. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gott, Mr. H. G. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Boyce, child and infant.

For Brindisi : Lieut. L. A. Forbes, Mr. Williams, Mr. T. M. English, Mr. F. W. English, Mr. J. J. Green, Mr. J. Monteath, Dr. Wilkins, Mr. P. F. D. Carr, Mr. T. H. Lowinski, Capt. C. Western, Mr. M. G. Wilkins, Lieut. R. A. F. Kingscote, Mr. Gordon Carning, Mr. Oppenheimer, Mr. E. K. Reinold, Surg.-Major A. Cameron.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. P. Case, from Bombay, June 13.  
For Marseilles : Mr. Wiltou, Mr. Coombes, Mr. J. Bowie, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Mr. and Mrs. Ancombe.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Arcadia*, Capt. W. B. Andrews, R.N.R., from London, June 13 ; from Brindisi, June 22.

For Madras (via Bombay).—From Venice : Mr. Sim. From Brindisi : Rev. J. M. Walker, Mr. G. T. Mackenzie.

For Bombay : Lieut. R. A. Lyons, Mr. W. Smith, Lieut. L. E. Marshall, Mr. Steel, Capt. and Mrs. Hunden, Mrs. Megan, Mr. and Mrs. Durrand. From Brindisi : Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, Capt. and Mrs. H. Lawson, Mr. Talbot, Mr. H. Barlow, Mr. A. F. Campbell, Capt. G. A. P. Evans, Surg.-Gen. and Mrs. W. A. Thomson, Rev. G. T. Dennis, Mr. A. Macmillan, Mr. J. Short, Mr. A. E. Silk, Mr. J. S. MacNeile, Major R. B. Burnaby, Mr. Bell Irving, Rev. W. J. Burdett, Miss Burnett, Mr. C. E. Henry, Mr. J. M. Russell, Mr. A. A. Mackay, Mr. H. F. Campbell, Baboo S. Nath Banerjee, Mr. Greway, Mr. A. T. Arundel, Mr. M. B. Baker, Mr. R. Kerr, Mr. Oliver, Mr. A. Lennox, Dr. Evans, Lieut. Foord.

For Alexandria : Sergt. W. Hodgetts, Mr. Skelton, Mr. G. Bentley. From Brindisi : Sergt. Wake.

For Ismailia : Mr. Dyke, Mr. J. Palmer.  
For Kurrachee : From Brindisi : Mr. B. Finch.  
For Calcutta : From Brindisi : Mr. Elliott.  
For Aden : Dr. Drury. From Brindisi : Capt. Mackay.  
For Brindisi : Capt. Shallard.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. R. Harvey, from London, June 13.

For Colombo : Mr. R. Gatehouse, Major H. Dove.  
For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. C. Clarke and family, Mr. A. B. Stewart, Mr. Scott Johnson, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. A. Walker, Mr. G. Davis, Mr. J. Russell, Mr. T. Tate.

For Ismailia : Mr. J. Z. Jonson, Mr. W. H. Talbot, three Messrs. Watson.

For Gibraltar : Mr. F. G. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Morland, Bombardier C. Sutton, Gunner Squires, Miss Murrow, Mr. J. J. Taylor, Mr. Milbourne, Mr. D. Andrew, Capt. Western.

For Malta : Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Sherrington, Col. Siddons Young, Mr. C. K. Sharp, Mrs. Shrimpton and infant.

For Port Said : Mr. A. Hanley.

MR. G. B. REID, C.S., is appointed Collector and District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, and Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S., does duty in a similar capacity in Surat.

H.H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY.—The tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday at Winchester House, 50, Old Broad-street, E.C., General Sir Richard John Meade presiding. The report and accounts showed that the gross earnings for the half-year ending December 31st last amounted to £87,637, and the working expenses to £61,860, leaving as net earnings the sum of £25,777. The receipts from revenue had been larger than in any other preceding half-year, but it was impossible, the Chairman observed in moving the adoption of the report, to make any useful comparison with those for the corresponding period of 1888, or even with those for the first half of last year, as the line was not in either case then fully open for traffic. Only thirty-three miles of line was open in August, 1888, and the final section of twenty-two miles of the Bezwada Extension Railway was completed in February last. The receipts for the past half-year had consequently, for the first time, been derived for the whole six months from the entire system of 354 miles. All branches of traffic had contributed to the increase in revenue, and it was gratifying to be able to add that this increase was continuing during the current half-year. The working expenses now included the whole of the engineering and other establishment charges, part of which, during the period of construction, were charged against capital; and this item also included an amount of £10,726 for special expenditure incurred in renewing a further portion of the original line from Wadi to Secunderabad. Mr. John Gleghorn seconded the motion, which was carried. The retiring directors, General Sir R. Meade and Mr. G. H. M. Batten, were re-elected, and a resolution sanctioning payment at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the capital stock was also adopted.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—May 17

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 103½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	105	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	103	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	94½	to	97
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	105	to	—
Oceania Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	6 pr. ct.	970
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct.	985
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr. ct.	19
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albion ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albion (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Albion ...	2,200	nil.	235
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	95
Colaba ...	1,880	25	330
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	—
East India ...	1,000	130	1,250
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,125
French ...	all	50	635
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	40	415
Mercantile ...	125	7½	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	440
Munim M. ...	all	25	130
New Berar ...	500	45	555
New Indian ...	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales ...	400	40	370
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,150
Sind ...	750	50	440
Volkart ...	all	60	640

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	50
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	465
Albert Edward Mills ...	800	20	50
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	65
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhownagur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	1,030	25	620
Central India ...	500	45	570
Coori Mills ...	1,000	40	420
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhru Mills ...	1,000	50	850
Empress Co. ...	all	25	520
Farjee Petit ...	1,000	25	410
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	110
Hindustan ...	1,000	30	785
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton ...	500	35	850
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	925
James Greaves ...	500	25	560
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,500	45	800
Khandesh ...	1,000	50	600
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	40	510
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,000
Mahalaxmi ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,190
Mazgon ...	250	5	90
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	75	1,550
Nalgam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	150
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	600
Oriental ...	625	10	335
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	50
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,280
Soonders ...	1,000	30	350
Southern India ...	500	15	110
Southern Maharashtra ...	250	12½	255
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	400
Western India ...	1,000	25	425

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con. solidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr. ct.	2,375
Do New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
E. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	190-5-6	do.	465

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	100
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	8,800
Indian Cr. & S. Assn. ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	60
Kemp & Co. ...	175	864
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	205
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,630
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,293
Thacker and Co. ...	25	115

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazgon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

## CALCUTTA.—May 26.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	103	0	to	0
4 of Promissory Notes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	—	105	12	to	—
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	—	105	12	to	—
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—	—	to	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890) ...	100	0	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	101	0	to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	103	0	to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	103	0	to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	103	4	to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	103	8	to	—
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	101	0	to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	115 to
Allahabad ...	100	200 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	165 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	987½ to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	106 to
National of India ...	£12½	165 to 170
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	114 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	63 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Allpore Coal ...	100	86 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	183 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£19	106 to 107
Bongal Coal ...	100	1,800 to
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	£1	10 to 10½
Do. D. referred B. Shares ...	£1	2½ to
Bengal Mills ...	£10	170 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	76 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	395 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	60 to 61
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	102 to 103
Burrakur Coal ...	100	173 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	97 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	127 to
Carow and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	120 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	83 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	136 to 137
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	60 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	175 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	77 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100	190 to
Gotrore ...	100	133 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	78 to 77
Howrah Docking ...	500	100 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	123 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	90 to 91
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	82 to
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	215 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	137 to 138
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	148 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	99 to 100
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	186 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	36 to
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	62 to
Riverside Press ...	100	72 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	250 to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	102 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	38 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	106 to 107

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100	59 to
Acruptipore (Cachar) ...	100	45 to
Assam ...	£20	600 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	83 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	46 to
Do. contributory ...	80	34 to 35
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	155 to
Do. contributory ...	100	93 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	31 to 32
Central Cachar ...	200	110 to 112
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	27 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	32 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	25 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	— to —
Coochbeela (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Darjiling ...	100	122 to
Delhiang (Assam) ...	90	40 to 45
Dehra Dun ...	100	45 to
Deesai and Farbut (Assam) ...	100	96 to
Dhunsiri ...	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	55 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100	27 to 28
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	41 to

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Galle (Darjiling) ...	130	62 to 63
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	130	180 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	30 to 32
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	48 to
Hoolmaroe (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Hoolmaroe (Assam) ...	100	74 to
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	18 to 19
Kangra Valley ...	100	— per
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	61 to 63
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory ...	200	50 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	195 to
Lakatoora (Syhet) ...	100	55 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to 52
Loobah ...	100	130 to
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to 75
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	Liquidation.
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	13 to 14
Do. contributory ...	90	9 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	115 to
Do. contributory ...	90	115 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	Nominal.
Nutwanpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	44 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	52 to
Pattareah (Syhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabore (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	103 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	53	35 to
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murnah ...	100	80 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	52 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	67 to 68
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	43 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to 100
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	184 to 185
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to

## LONDON.—June 18.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all p.c. ...	99 to 99½
34 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	107½ to 108½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	— to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1393 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	104 to 106
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	103 to 105
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	105 to 107

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Paid.	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	120 to 124
East Indian, Redeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	124 to 128
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	150	102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	130	133 to 136

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	98 to 101
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	5½ to 6
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	190 to 192
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	24 to 25
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1933. ...	—	24 to 25
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1) ...	—	27½ to 28½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	113 to 115
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	174 to 176
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	149 to 151
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	141 to 143
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	135 to 137
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	— to —
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	116 to 118
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 190 ...	150	23½ to 24
Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 ...	5	27 to 28
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	131 to 133
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	115 to 117
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	121 to 126
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	113 to 115

## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the  
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

### MILITARY.

Adam, Brig. Gen., F. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '89, Bo.  
Adams, Surg. C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 8, '89, M.  
Adams, Capt. R. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.  
Adamson, Maj. C. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 178 dys., fr. June 5, '88, M.  
Alexander, Maj. A. de V., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 8, '90, B.  
Anderson, Lieut. H. R. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 13, '88, Bo.  
Anderson, Lieut. C. C., S.C., B.  
Angelo, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 5, '89, B.  
Annesley, 2nd Lieut. A. S. R., Prob. S.C., B.  
Arnott, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 18, '89, Bo.

Baber, Lt.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 18 ms., fr. Mar. 16, '83, M.  
Bainbridge, Surg.-Maj. G., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 27, '89, Bo.  
Bainstater, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Mar. 29, '89, B.  
Barron, Col. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.  
Barry, Bde. Surg.-A., Bo.  
Barry, Surg. J. P., 1 yr., Bo.  
Bartholomew, Lt.-Col. R. C., Cav., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '89, B.  
Bartley, Maj. F. D., S.C., B.  
Beale, Lieut. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 10, '89, Bo.  
Beames, Lieut. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 31, '90, B.  
Bell, Maj. A. W. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 29, '89, Bo.  
Bell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 3, '89, M.  
Bellasis, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 9, '89, B.  
Bennett, Bde. Surg. J., 31 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.  
Biddulph, Capt. S. F., S.C., 1 yr. 238 dys., fr. Feb. 20, '89, B.  
Billings, Lieut. C. H., S.C., B., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 24, '89  
Bingley, Lieut. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '90, B.  
Birch, Col. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 28, '90, Ben.  
Birch, Col. V., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.  
Birdwood, Lieut. G. C. McD., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '90, Bo.  
Blisset, Maj. W. S. S. R. E., B.  
Boileau, Lt.-Col. L. F., R. E., B.  
Boileau, Lieut. H. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '88, B.  
Bolton, Capt. H. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '90, B.  
Borradaile, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 30, '89, B.  
Bower, Lieut. D. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '89, B.  
Bowie, Col. M. M., S.C., 9 mos., M.  
Bradley, Lieut. H. V., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 9, '89, B.  
Brander, Maj. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 27, '90, Bo.  
Brett, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Nov. 26, '88, M.  
Bridges, Col. C. H., S.C., B.  
Briscoe, Maj. H. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '89, B.  
Broome, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.  
Brown, Col. F. D. M., V.C., S.C., 212 dys., fr. Mar. 30, '90, B.  
Brown, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 10, '89, Bo.  
Brown, Capt. J. A., S.C., B.  
Brown, Lieut. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '90, B.  
Brown, Lt.-Col. S. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '90, B.  
Browne, Surg.-Maj. W. R., 9 mos., M.  
Bruce, Lieut. A. F., S.C., B.  
Buchanan, Lieut. G. A. L., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '89, M.  
Buller, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '90, B.  
Eullock, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr. 235 dys., fr. Apr. 10, '89, M.  
Bunbury, Col. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '90, B.  
Burton, Maj. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.

Cameron, Surg. Maj. L., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '89, B.  
Campbell, Colonel J. E., S.C., 1 yr. 243 dys., fr. May 18, '89, B.  
Campbell, Col. R. B. P. P., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 14, '90, B.  
Campbell, Lieut.-Col. L. R. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 2, '89, B.  
Campbell, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '90, B.  
Candy, Capt. J. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 23, '89, Bo.  
Carey, Lieut. O. W., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Dec. 28, '89, B.  
Carruthers, Lt.-Col. J. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '90, Bo.  
Carson, Surg. W. P., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 22, '90, Bo.  
Cartwright, Lieut. C. M., S.C., B.  
Cautley, Lt.-Col. C. G., Cav., 1 yr. 121 dys., fr. July 6, '89, B.  
Cazet, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '90, B.  
Churchill, Lieut. F., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Dec. 25, '88, M.  
Clarke, Col. H. M. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 27, '89, M.  
Clements, Lieut. C. H., S.C., M.  
Close, Surg. J. K., M.D., 6 mos., fr. Feb. 25, '90, B.  
Coddington, Col. G. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '90, Bo.  
Cole, Lieut. E. H., S.C., till Aug. 21, '90, B.  
Coles, Col. C. H., till July 8, '90, Bo.  
Colomb, Lieut. G. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 6, '90, B.  
Comins, Lieut. H., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '89, Bo.  
Connell, Lieut. C. E. H., S.C., 18 ms., fr. May 10, '89, M.  
Cook, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '90, B.  
Cowan, Lieut.-Col. S. H., S.C., 1 yr. 163 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.  
Cowie, Col. D., S.C., to Nov. 29, '90, M.  
Craster, Capt. J. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 6, '90, B.  
Crawford, Col. H. P. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 3, '89, M.  
Cronin, Lieut. J. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '89, B.  
Cunningham, Maj. D. S., S.C., B.  
Currie, Capt. J. W., S.C., 213 days, fr. Apr. 3, '90, M.

Da Costa, Surg. E. R., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 25, '88, M.  
Dalrymple, Lt.-Col. K. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '89, M.  
Davidson, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '90, B.  
Deane, Surg.-Maj. A., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 28, '89, B.  
De Vilmos de Ponthieu, Lieut. P., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.  
De Wilton, Lieut. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 5, '90, B.  
Dick, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 4, '89, B.  
Douglas, Lieut. J. A., S.C., B.  
Doveton, Col. J. C., S.C., 1 yr. 13 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '89, M.  
Doyle, Surg. F. J., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '89, M.  
Draw, Lieut. A. B. H., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Nov. 4, '89, B.

Drummond, Major F. H. R., S.C., 270 days, fr. Feb. 8, '90, B.  
Duncan, Lieut. F., S.C., fr. Dec. 23, '83, B.

Eales, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 24, '89, M.  
Eardley-Wilmot, Capt. H. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 9, '89, M.  
Eardley-Wilmot, Col. R., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 9, '89, B.  
Ebdon, Lt.-Col. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '90, B.  
Edwards, Surg. A. R., B.  
Edwards, Lieut. R. M., S.C., B.  
Egerton, Lieut. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 22, '90, B.  
Elderton, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '90, B.  
Ellis, Lt.-Col. W. V., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.  
Elphinstone, Lieut. A. P. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 19, '90, Bo.  
Elton, Col. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 4, '90, M.  
Enriquez, Capt. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '90, B.  
Ewart, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 8, '88, B.

Fagan, Capt. H. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 8, '90, B.  
Fasken, Capt. C. G. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.  
Faulkner, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '90, Bo.  
Ferguson, Surg. A. F., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '89, Bo.  
French, Lieut. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 14, '89, M.  
Filgate, Col. A. J., R.E., till Oct. 27, '90, M.  
Fisher, Lieut.-Col. V. C., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '89, B.  
Fitzpatrick, Surg.-Maj. J. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '90, M.  
Fordyce, Maj. J. F. D., S.C., 1 yr. 208 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '89, M.  
Francis, Capt. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '90, Bo.  
Fraser, Col. H., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 15, '89, M.  
Fraser, Maj. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., M.  
Fry, Capt. C. I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '90, Bo.  
Furlong, Col. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 30, '89, M.

Galbraith, Brig.-Gen. W., C.B., h.p., 6 ms., fr. Apr. 12, '90, B.  
Gambier, Capt. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '88, Bo.  
Garetin, Capt. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 20, '89, B.  
Gibbs, Capt. M. I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 14, '90, B.  
Giles, Capt. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '90, B.  
Goldie, Lieut. Col. B. J., R.E., 18 ms., fr. April 30, '89, B.  
Goldney, Maj. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 14, '90, B.  
Goldsmith, Surg.-Maj. S. J., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 4, '89, Bo.  
Gordon, Capt. J. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Dec. 19, '88, Bo.  
Gordon, Maj. J. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '89, B.  
Gough, Lieut. S. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 12, '89, B.  
Grace, Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '90, M.  
Grant, Col. G. C., S.C., Bo.  
Grey, Lieut. E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 1, '90, B.  
Grimston, Lieut. R. E., S.C., 19 ms., fr. Mar. 3, '89, B.  
Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 12 mos., fr. Feb. 9, '90, M.

Hamilton, Lieut. H., S.C., B.  
Hammond, Col. F., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.  
Hammond, Col. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '90, M.  
Handcock, Col. A. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 1, '90, B.  
Harenc, Lieut.-Col. C. E., S.C., 805 dys., fr. Mar. 14, '90, B.  
Harris, Capt. W. O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '89, B.  
Harrison, Lt.-Col. W. P., Inf., B.  
Harrison, Capt. D. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '89, Bo.  
Hastings, Capt. E. S., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Dec. 21, '88, M.  
Hatchell, Col. D. T., S.C., M.  
Haughton, Capt. J., S.C., fr. Mar. 12, '88, B.  
Haughton, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 25, '89, M.  
Hawes, Col. A. J. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '90, B.  
Hawkes, Maj. G., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Feb. 5, '90, M.  
Hay, Col. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 17, '89, B.  
H-y, Maj. H., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Dec. 16, '89, Bo.  
Hayes, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '89, B.  
Herbert, Lieut. C., S.C., 17 mos., fr. July 8, '89, B.  
Herbert, Lieut. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '90, B.  
Higginson, Col. T. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '90, M.  
Hildebrand, Maj. G., R.E., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 12, '90, B.  
Hill, Lieut. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '90, Bo.  
Hill, Lt.-Col. R. H. T., Inf., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '89, M.  
Hingston, Maj. C. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 21, '90, B.  
Hobday, Maj. T. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.  
Hodgson, Col. F. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 2, '89, B.  
Hodgson, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 8, '89, B.  
Hogg, Maj.-Gen. A. J. F., S.C., Bo.  
Hogge, Maj. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 26, '90, B.  
Holland, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 13, '90, B.  
Holloway, Lieut. E. L., S.C., 17 mos., fr. June 13, '89, M.  
Honner, Capt. W. J., R.A., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 29, '88, B.  
Hopkinson, Col. W., Inf., 240 dys., fr. Mar. 11, '90, B.  
Horsford, Col. N. M. T., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '89, B.  
Houston-Crauford, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.  
Howell, Lieut.-Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '89, B.  
Howell, Surg.-Maj. J. A., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 29, '90, Bo.  
Hudleston, Col. J., S.C., till Sept. 7, '90.  
Huggins, Capt. P. G., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 8, '90, M.  
Hughes, Lieut. F. T. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '90, B.  
Hume, Surg.-Maj. T., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 24, '89, M.  
Hunt, Lieut. Col. H. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 12, '90, Bo.  
Hunter, Lieut. Col. F. M., C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, Bo.  
Hutchins, Capt. H. L., S.C., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.  
Hutchinson, Capt. J. W. C., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89.  
Hutchinson, Maj. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '89, B.

Ievers, Lieut. O. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, M.  
Iles, Lieut. H. W., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '89, B.  
Jackson, Col. G. C., Cav., till Dec. 1, '90, B.  
Jackson, Lieut. C., S.C., 142 dys., fr. Mar. 25, '90, B.  
James, Maj. M., S.C., 275 dys., fr. Feb. 12, '90, Bo.  
Jamieson, Col. L. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 21, '90, B.  
Jarrett, Col. H. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '89, B.  
Johnson, Lieut. A. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 27, '89, B.  
Johnston, Lieut. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '90, Bo.  
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '89, B.  
Johnstone, Capt. R. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 8, '90, Bo.  
Jones, Lieut. H. J., S.C., B.

Keary, Capt. H. D. U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 17, '89, M.  
Keegan, Surg.-Maj. D. F., B.  
Keelan, Surg.-Maj. B. C., 2 yrs. 9 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '88, Bo.  
Kendall, Lieut. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 17, '89, M.  
Kinsman, Col. H. J., R.A., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 22, '90, B.  
King Harman, Lieut.-Col. M. J., S.C., B.  
Kirkwood, Maj. J. N. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '90, Bo.

Lane, Col. C. T., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 9, '89, B.  
Leader, Maj. T. A. F., S.C., till Jan. 11, '91, M.  
Lee, Surg.-Maj. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 19, '89, M.  
Leggett, Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '89, M.  
Lewis, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 22, '88, M.  
Lewis, Maj. E. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.  
Little, Lt.-Col. J. A., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '90, B.  
Lovett, Col. B., C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '90, B.  
Lowry, Lieut. H. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '89, M.  
Lyon, Bde. Surg. I. B., C.I.E., 1 ms., fr. Apr. 5, '89, Bo.  
Lyons-Montgomery, Capt. H. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.

Macauland, Capt. R. C. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 22, '90, B.  
Macdonald, Col. D., S.C., 1 yr. 15 dys., fr. Dec. 12, '89, B.  
Macdonald, Surg. T. R., B.  
Macgregor, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 29, '90, Bo.  
Mackenzie, Lieut.-Col. J. S. F., S.C., 1 yr. 284 dys., fr. Dec. 27, '89, M.

MacMahon, Maj. G. F. W., S.C., 16 ms., fr. May 10, '89, Bo.  
Maconchy, Lieut. E. S. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 16, '89, M.  
Macpherson, Maj. D. A. A., S.C., 18 ms., fr. June, '89, B.  
Maitland, Surg. C. B., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '90, Bo.  
Malcolm, Lieut. P., S.C., B.  
Mallins, Surg. C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '90, M.  
Mansel, Maj. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '89, B.  
Marsh, Col. F. H. B., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 3, '89, B.  
Marshall, Capt. W. S., S.C., 1 yr. 182 ds., fr. Mar. 2, '90, B.  
Marson, Lieut. H. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '90, B.  
Martin, Maj. M. K., S.C., 1 yr. 266 dys., fr. Feb. 7, '90, B.  
Massey, Capt. H. S., S.C., B.  
Mathewes, Lieut. J. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '89, M.  
Mathew, Surg.-Maj. R. G., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 3, '89, B.  
Maxwell, Capt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '90, M.  
Maynard, Surg. F. P., B.  
Medley, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. '9, '90, B.  
McRae, Maj. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '90, B.  
McRae, Col. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '90, Bo.  
Mein, Capt. J. E., S.C., 256 days, fr. Feb. 19, '90, B.  
Merewether, Lieut. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.  
Middlecoat, Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '90, M.  
Miles, Col. S. B., S.C., 1 yr., Bo.  
Mockler, Lieut.-Col. E., Inf., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '89, Bo.  
Money, Lieut.-Col. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '90, B.  
Money, Col. R. E. K., S.C., till Feb. 17, '91, B.  
Moitressor, Capt. W. F., S.C., B.  
Moore, Maj. R. F., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '90, B.  
Moriarty, Surg.-Maj., M.D., B.  
Morris, 2nd Lieut. G. M., S.C., 5 mos., fr. Mar. 20, '90, M.  
Morris, Lieut.-Col. G. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '89, B.  
Morton, Lieut. E. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '89, B.  
Morton, Capt. W. R., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 13, '89, B.  
Moseley, Lieut.-Col. J. E. P., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 13, '89, B.  
Mulvany, Surg.-Maj. E., 18 mos., fr. April 5, '89, B.  
Murphy, Surg.-Maj. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '90, Bo.  
Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., 2 yrs. 2 mos., fr. Nov. 5, '87, B.

Napier, Lieut. Hon. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '89, B.  
Neill, Lieut.-Col. G. F. E. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 22, '89, M.  
Newport, Col. C. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '90, Bo.  
Noble, Col. C. S., S.C., 19 mos., fr. May 10, '89, B.  
Norman, Lieut. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 22, '90, B.  
Oldham, Lt.-Col. F. G., R.E., B.  
Orr, Maj. W. J., S.C., Bo.  
Osborn, Lt.-Col. W., R.E., M.

Palmer, Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '89, B.  
Palmer, Lieut. H. I. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89, B.  
Parker, Col. W. J., S.C., 1 yr. 243 ds., fr. Mar. 2, '90, B.  
Paterson, Lt.-Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 4, '89, B.  
Paterson, Surg.-Maj. D. A., 18 mos., fr. May 17, '89, Bo.  
Payne, Col. C. D. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 20, '90, Bo.  
Peach, Lieut. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '89, M.  
Peat, Col. W. S., Cav., 1 yr., Bo.  
Peirse, Capt. C. E., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '89, Bo.  
Phayre, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 4, '90, Bo.  
Phillips, Lieut. I., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 7, '90, B.  
Phillips, Capt. R. V., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 7, '89, B.  
Piers, Capt. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '90, Bo.  
Poingdestre, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '90, B.  
Porter, Capt. H. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '89, M.  
Portman, Colonel A. B., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '89, Bo.  
Prall, Surg. G. S., 13 mos., fr. Aug. 6, '89, Bo.  
Pratt, Col. H. M., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 28, '90, B.  
Priehard, Capt. G. P. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 30, '89, M.  
Priestley, Lieut. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '90, B.  
Prinsep, Col. A. H., Cav., 7 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '90, B.

Quentin, Capt. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 16, '90, Bo.

Raikes, Maj. F. D., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '90, Bo.  
Ranking, Surg.-Maj. G. S. A., M.D., 18 mos., fr. May 29, '89, B.  
Ransom, Lieut. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '90, Bo.  
Rawlinson, Maj. S. R., D.S.O., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 4, '89, M.  
Read, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '90, B.  
Repton, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 304 dys., fr. June 25, '89, B.  
Rich, Capt. W. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 8, '90, M.  
Roberts, Lt. M. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '90, B.  
Robertson, Capt. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 2, '90, B.  
Robertson, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '89, B.  
Robertson, Surg. R., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 29, '89, M.  
Robinson, Lieut. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '90, B.  
Robinson, Surg.-Maj. M., 17 mos., fr. June 18, '89, M.  
Bodwell, Capt. E. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '88, B.  
Bogers, Lieut.-Col. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 3, '89, B.  
Roome, Lt. H. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '90, Bo.  
Row, Lieut. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '90, B.  
Rowcroft, Lieut. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '90, B.

Sanders, Surg.-Maj. E., 290 dys., fr. Mar. 20, '90, B.  
Sanders, Lt. G. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '90, B.  
Sanger, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '89, Bo.  
Sartorius, Col. G. C., C.B., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 12, '89, Bo.  
Schlesinger, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '89, B.  
Schneider, Lt. C. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '90, Bo.  
Sconce, Col. J. C., S.C., 1 yr. 163 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '89, B.  
Scott, Lieut. C. D., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '89, B.  
Scott, Col. Wm., S.C., 18 mos., from May 25, '89, Bo.  
Seaton, Col. W. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '89, M.  
Sherard, Capt. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '89, Bo.

Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., fr. July 1, '87, B.  
 Simpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., till Aug. 31, '90, M.  
 Simpson, Maj. R. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 16, '89, B.  
 Smith, Col. J. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 26, '89, B.  
 Smith, Col. C. J., R.M.E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '90, M.  
 Smurthwaite, Lt. P. A., S.C., 23 mos., fr. Jan. 1, '83, B.  
 Snell, Maj. F. W., S.C., 278 dys., fr. Jan. 8, '90, B.  
 Somers, Lieut. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 18, '91, B.  
 Sparks, Lieut. Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 30, '89, B.  
 Spencer, Bde. Surg. L. D., 18 mos., fr. May 3, '89, B.  
 Stevens, Capt. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '89, M.  
 Stevens, Capt. G. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 20, '89, M.  
 Stevens, Lieut. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '89, B.  
 Stevenson, Maj. F., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '90, B.  
 Stewart, Brig.-Gen. R. E., S.C., B.  
 Steward, Col. C. S., Cav., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '89, M.  
 Stewart, Surg.-Maj. A. K., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '90, B.  
 Stewart, Lieut. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 25, '90, B.  
 Stewart, Lieut. W., S.C., 275 dys., fr. Jan. 17, '90, B.  
 Stokoe, Lt. Col. R., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '89, M.  
 Strahan, Surg.-Maj. A. B., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 10, '89, R.  
 Stretford, Lt. Col. A. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 23, '89, B.  
 Stuart, Col. C. J., S.C., till July 20, '90, M.  
 Swanston, Lieut. C. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '89, B.  
 Swaine, Lieut. E. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '90, B.  
 Swift, Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '90, M.  
 Swinhoe, Col. C. S., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 5, '89, R.  
 Swinton-Skinner, Col. E., S.C., fr. 1 yr., Sept. 18, '89, M.  
 Taylor, Capt. D. J. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '89, B.  
 Taylor, Lt. Col. R. F., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '89, M.  
 Taylor, Capt. E. E., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. '89, B.  
 Taylor, Capt. R. E. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 22, '89, B.  
 Taylor, Capt. W. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 28, '89, B.  
 Terran, Maj. H. B. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 18, '90, B.  
 Thomas, Col. E. M. B., S.C., 1 yr. 115 dys., fr. Apr. 20, '90, B.  
 Thomson, Maj. T. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 7, '89, B.  
 Thompson, Lieut. D. M., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Feb. 18, '90, B.  
 Thornhill, Lieut. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '89, M.  
 Thring, Lieut. R. H. D., S.C., 17 mos., fr. June 25, '89, M.  
 Thwaiter, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 14, '89, B.  
 Tighe, Lt. M. A., S.C., M.  
 Tottenham, Lieut. R. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 3, '89, B.  
 Townshend, Lieut. C. V. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 9, '89, M.  
 Trotter, Lt. Col. H., C.B., R.E., 1 yr., Nov. 1, '89, B.  
 Tufnell, Capt. R. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '90, M.  
 Tweddell, Col. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '89, B.  
 Vans Agnew, Lieut. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '89, M.  
 Vansittart, Capt. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '90, M.  
 Vaughan, Lieut. F. B., S.C., B.  
 Vilbart, Col. H. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '89, M.  
 Walker, Col. J. G. D., Cav., 1 yr. 816 dys., fr. May 23, '89, M.  
 Walters, Lieut. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '89, R.  
 Warden, Capt. E. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 15, '89, M.  
 Warden, Capt. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 29, '89, B.  
 Waters, Surg.-Maj. G., 1 yr. 217 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '89, B.  
 Watson, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '89, B.  
 Webster, Lieut. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 23, '89, B.  
 Welch, Maj. F. G. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 22, '89, B.  
 Welman, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr. 14 dys., fr. July 16, '89, B.  
 Westmorland, Maj. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '89, B.  
 Wheatley, Capt. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., Oct. 21, '89, B.  
 Wheeler, Capt. C. S., S.C., 1 yr. 9 mos., fr. Feb. 14, '89, B.  
 Whitfin, Lieut. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '90, B.  
 Williams, Lieut. A. C., S.C., B.  
 Williams, Lieut. C. S., S.C., B.  
 Williams, Lieut. E. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '90, B.  
 Williams, Lieut. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 4, '89, B.  
 Willoughby, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 17 mos. 6 dys., fr. Apr. 30, '89, B.  
 Wilton, Col. W. H. St. A., Inf., 1 yr. 261 days, M.  
 Wimbie, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 11, '89, M.  
 Wood, Capt. E. J. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 23, '89, B.  
 Wood, Lieut. L. J., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 20, '90, M.  
 Wood, Lieut. P. A. N. St. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '89, B.  
 Woodhouse, Col. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '89, M.  
 Wright, Lieut. E. G. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 21, '90, B.  
 Wylie, Lieut. Col. H., Inf., 344 dys., fr. Mar. 17, '90, B.  
 Wylie, Maj. W. H. C., C.I.E., S.O., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '89, B.  
 Young, Lieut. Col. G. F., S.C., to Oct. 15, '90.  
 Younghusband, Capt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '89, B.

Two New Waltzes. Each 2s. nett.

## ADORATION WALTZ.

By FABIAN ROSE.

## CORDOVA

(SPANISH WALTZ).

By JUAN GOMEZ.

These Waltzes are being played by all the Military and Orchestral Bands throughout the world, and are having a very large sale in England. Orchestra, 1s. 4d. each; Military, 3s. each.

LONDON: PHILLIPS & PAGE, 8, OXFORD MARKET, W.

Royal 8vo. 6 vols. Price £3 3s.

## A DICTIONARY OF THE ECONOMIC PRODUCTS OF INDIA.

BY GEORGE WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S.

Professor, Bengal Educational Department. Assisted by Numerous Contributors. Published under the Authority of the Government of India.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE

# FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE



**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE** (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED A REMEDY to denote which he coined the word **CHLORODYNE**. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and, as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false. This Caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was UNDOUBTEDLY the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See *The Times*, July 13th, 1884.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** IS THE TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY.** GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient. Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "2 DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA." From SYMES & CO., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Simla, Jan. 5, 1880.

TO J. T. DAVENPORT, London. DEAR SIR,—We congratulate you upon the widespread reputation this justly-esteemed medicine has earned for itself all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of **DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of

of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescribe and patient alike.—We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES & CO., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, the *Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists*.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.

SOLE MANUFACTURER, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, St. Russell St., W.C.

NOW READY.

Demy 8vo., with Oblong 8vo. Atlas. Price, the Two Vols., cloth, 30s.

## CULTIVATED ORANGES AND LEMONS OF INDIA AND CEYLON.

With Researches into their Origin, and the Derivation of their Names, and other Useful Information.

WITH AN

Atlas of 259 Plates and Descriptive Letterpress.

BY

E. BONAVIA, M.D.,

Brigade Surgeon, Indian Medical Service.

### CONTENTS:

#### CHAPTER.

- I. The Seville Group.
- II. The Khattā Group.
- III. The Portugal and Malta Group.
- IV. The Amilbed and Pummelo Group.
- V. The Suntara Group.
- VI. The Mandariu and Keonly Group.
- VII. The Thambiri Group.
- VIII. The Citron Proper.
- IX. The Lemon Group.

#### CHAPTER.

- X. The Lima and Lime Proper.
- XI. The Cultivation of the Orange Lemon, &c.
- XII. The Uses and Commercial Products of the Citrus.
- XIII. The Orange and Lemon Trade of India.
- XIV. The Morphology of the Citrus.
- XV. Discussion of the Origin of the Citrus in India and the Derivation of its Vernacular Names.

### APPENDIX.

Containing a translation of the Chapters on the Citrus in the "*Flora of Amboyna*," by Rumphius, besides information which may be useful to Planters and Commercial People in India, and to Future Investigators of the Natural History of the Citrus.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.  
 PALL MALL, S.W.; and  
 CALCUTTA, 7, WELLESLEY PLACE.

NOW READY.

Eighth Year, 1890.

Price Two Shillings.

## Academy Sketches

INCLUDING VARIOUS EXHIBITIONS.

EDITED BY HENRY BLACKBURN.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo Place, S.W.

Just Published, demy 8vo. 1's.

## THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACTS,

I. AND XVIII. OF 1872,

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION ON THE PRINCIPLES OF JUDICIAL EVIDENCE, AND COMMENTARIES; ALSO

## THE INDIAN OATHS ACT,

X. OF 1872,

And other ACTS AND APPENDICES.

BY

WILLIAM GRIFFITH, B.A., &c.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE, And CALCUTTA





# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show him!! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human pair?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**

*You can change the Trickling Stream, but not the  
Raging Torrent.*

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," to check disease at the onset!! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tlay efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?

'I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life.'—

J. G. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E. (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)**

## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, their action is as simple as a tomato, whole meal bread or porridge (with scalded milk); you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced Life they are everything you could wish. Read Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other disastrous diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each Bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

**EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,**

PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.

155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

**OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.**—

Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET  
BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

A separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

**GEO. DAVIES & SON,**

NAVAL & MILITARY SHIRT TAILORS,  
HOSIERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,  
29, NORTH AUDLEY ST., OXFORD S",  
LONDON, W.

Suits to all Parts of the World on the most Reasonable  
Terms with Despatch.

**R. ANDERSON & CO.,**

INDIAN, COLONIAL,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENTS,

14, CORNHILL, E.C., AND 14, COCKSPUR  
STREET, S.W., LONDON.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in INDIAN,  
COLONIAL, LONDON, PROVINCIAL, and FOREIGN  
NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and PERIODICALS.

ESTIMATES FREE.

Letters in reply to Advertisements received and  
forwarded free of charge except for postage.



**W. ENGLISH,  
ARMY & NAVY  
OUTFITTER,**

Nos. 3, 4, 10, & 11,

ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, FALL MALL, S.W.

Established 1860.

SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for any  
Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.

Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement

on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

67, HAYMARKET.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

**EPPS'S**

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**COCOA**

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER,  
70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES  
EDWARD JOHNSTON, 13, Waterloo Place, Pall  
Mall, S.W.—June 18, 1890

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.  
No. 1,963.]

LONDON, JUNE 25, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	579
NOTES OF THE WEEK ... ..	580
LATEST INTELLIGENCE ... ..	581
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
Consumption of Salt ... ..	582
Municipal Institutions in Bombay ... ..	582
Pig-Sticking Extraordinary ... ..	582
State Non-Intervention in the Question of Hindu	
Child-Marriages ... ..	583
The Madras Army ... ..	583
The Arms Act in Burma ... ..	584
The Forest Department ... ..	584
Difficulty of Disposing of a Dead Elephant	
India's Real Needs ... ..	584
Burma P.W.D. Estimates—1890-91 ... ..	585
How to Make a Political ... ..	585
Bengal, &c. ... ..	586
NOTICES OF BOOKS ... ..	587
LEADING ARTICLES—	
Indian Army Reform.—II. ... ..	588
Indian Investments ... ..	589
OFFICIAL GAZETTE—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	590
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	590
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	591
INDIA OFFICE ... ..	592
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	592
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ... ..	593
OBITUARY ... ..	594
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ... ..	595
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	597
ADVERTISEMENTS ... ..	598

**SANDHURST, WOOLWICH,**  
MILITIA, LITERARY, UNIVERSITIES, LAW,  
&c.—UNIVERSITY MAN, of many years' successful  
experience, COACHES expeditiously for above. Pre-  
liminary and Further. Individual attention.—J. J.  
GREVATT, B.A., 10, ALFRED PLACE WEST, SOUTH  
KENSINGTON, S.W.

**EDUCATION.—CHOICE of**  
SCHOOLS and TUTORS, England and Abroad,  
recommended Free of Charge—BOYS and GIRLS.  
Also TUTOR for Militia, Woolwich, Sandhurst, Indian  
and Home Services. No connection with any other  
Firm trading under our name. Established 40 years.—  
ORELLANA & Co., 53, CONDUIT STREET, REGENT  
STREET, LONDON.

**TO PARENTS TRAVELLING or**  
RESIDING ABROAD.—The WIFE of a  
PHYSICIAN, living in a desirable locality within five  
miles of London, is willing to undertake the entire  
charge of TWO or THREE YOUNG CHILDREN.  
For full particulars address, "W. B.," care of Messrs.  
R. Anderson and Co., 14, Cockspur Street, W.

**REV. EDWARD FORD, Rector of**  
EXHALL, Warwickshire, formerly Head Master  
for nineteen years of Hillside School, West Malvern, is  
prepared to receive an INDIAN FAMILY into his  
RECTORY, which is large and airy, and beautifully  
situated in a most healthy locality. Nurse, who has  
been in the family for twenty-eight years, would attend  
to young children, under Mrs. Ford's guidance. Eldest  
Daughter, experienced in Tuition, would teach them.  
Highest Testimonials.  
Address, EXHALL RECTORY, ALCESTER.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI,  
EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY,  
every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS,  
and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND,  
and TASMANIA, and ALEXANDRIA,  
every alternate week.

#### CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices,  
122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 26, Cockspur  
Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the  
Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at  
Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool  
as follows:—

LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.  
City of Khios ... .. T.C. McPherson. Tuesday, June 24  
City of Vienna ... .. D. Anderson ... Thursday, July 8

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.  
City of Dublin ... .. J. Swan ... Monday, June 30  
Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms,  
baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class  
passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European.  
Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH and SONS, 101, St.  
Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE and WORK-  
MAN, 86, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN  
BROTHERS and Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVI- GATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee,  
Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras,  
and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the  
Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.	Kurrachee and Bombay.
*Chyebassa ... .. July 4	Henzada ... .. June 26
*Golconda ... .. July 18	Huzara ... .. July 19
*India ... .. Aug. 1	Kerbela ... .. Aug. 16
*Manora ... .. Aug. 15	Kangra ... .. Sept. 13

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

*Ethiopia ... .. July 7	*Madura ... .. Sept. 1
*Africa ... .. Aug. 4	

\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and  
cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all impor-  
tant ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf.

Neither owners nor the undersigned will be respon-  
sible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any descrip-  
tion arising from strikes or lock-outs.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES and CO. 13, Austin Friars,  
E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY,  
SEWELL and Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and  
51, Pall Mall S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVI-  
GATIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO  
and RUBATTINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for  
BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day  
later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average  
passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine  
and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for  
berths is requested.

s.s. P.O. 3,200 tons, July 1.  
s.s. RAFFAELLE RUBATTINO, 5,500 tons, July 20.  
s.s. DOMENICO BALDUINO, 5,500 tons, Aug. 10.

Passengers should embark the previous day.  
Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG  
KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE  
GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA  
every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every  
Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company,  
McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street,  
London.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**BOMBAY via TRIESTE and**  
BRINDISI.—NOTICE to PASSENGERS.—  
onthly Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail  
Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days  
after:—

July 8 ... .. Poseidon ... .. 4,000 tons.
Aug. 3 ... .. Imperator ... .. 4,070 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further informa-  
tion apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,

127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA,  
via Suez Canal.

Clan Macpherson ... ..	June 28
Clan Sinclair ... ..	July 12

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE,  
via Suez Canal.

Clan Murray ... ..	July 19
Clan Macdonald ... ..	Aug. 2

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged  
for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms.  
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any  
period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing for-  
nightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUIR and  
Co.; or to CAYZER, IRVINE and Co., Leadenhall Build-  
ings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings,  
40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street,  
Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., 23,  
Regent Street, S.W.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn),  
of London and Liverpool.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, AND  
GENERAL SHIPPING INSURANCE AND COM-  
MISSION AGENCY AND GLOBE FOREIGN  
EXPRESS.

### PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND

MERCHANDISE FORWARDED. PASSAGES  
ENGAGED. Baggage Collected and Shipped, and In-  
surances effected to all parts of the world.

Full information may be obtained on application at  
10, Queen Street, Cheshire; and 23, Regent Street,  
London; and 10, North John Street, Liverpool.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK COR- PORATION (Limited).

Capital Authorised, £2,000,000. Subscribed and Paid  
up, £580,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.  
WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.  
EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong  
Kong, Kobe (Higo), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne,  
Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tama-tave,  
Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes  
Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Cir-  
cular Notes available throughout the world, forwards  
Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of  
Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest  
and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Busi-  
ness generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per  
cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates  
for shorter periods.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 1853

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every  
description conducted with India and the East.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be  
ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary  
with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches

INDIA ... ..	Bombay, Calcutta, Ma-dras, Rangoon.
IN CEYLON ... ..	Colombo, Kandy, Galle.

IN STRAITS SET- TLEMENTS ... ..	Singapore, Penang, Malacca.
IN JAVA ... ..	Batavia.

IN CHINA ... ..	Hong-Kong, Shanghai.
-----------------	----------------------

Bankers ... Bank of England.

London Joint-Stock Bank.

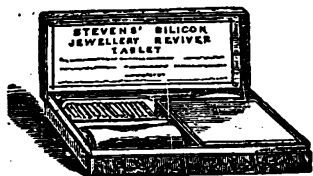
The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells  
Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular  
Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agents  
business connected with the East, on terms to be had on  
application.

**GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY**

Kept Brilliant and Equal to New for Years  
with one Shilling Box of

**STEVENS'S SILICON.**

(DIRECT FROM NATURE'S LABORATORY).



The best substance known for Cleaning and Polishing Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones without the least injury. In a handsome Box, with Brush, Leather, and full directions.

Sold by all Chemists, Jewellers, and Fancy Dealers, and Post Free for 14 Stamps of

**G. STEVENS, 376, STRAND.**

To His Highness the Sultan of Jahore.

**A. ABRAHAMS,**  
**COURT BOOTMAKER,**  
113, HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON,  
LONDON, W.

BOOTS and SHOES made to Order on ANATOMICAL PRINCIPLES.

Specially Prepared Leather for Tender Feet.  
Specialties for Hot Climates.

Sizes Registered and Lasts kept for every Customer, thus ensuring a Perfect Fit.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

**BIRKBECK BANK, SOUTHAMPTON**  
BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.  
THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.  
TWO per Cent. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons, and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities.  
Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free, on application.  
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Five Millions.**

**HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH,** with immediate possession, and no Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

**HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH,** with immediate possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, as above.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, on application.  
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**SMITH, KAY & CO.,**

Late JEREMIAH SMITH & CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS)

**MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT  
STATIONERS,  
PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND  
LITHOGRAPHERS.**

**ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR.  
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.**

**42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.**

**FOR DOGS**

**IN HOT CLIMATES.**

**SPRATT'S  
PATENT,  
LIMITED,  
DOG MEDICINES**

**WORM POWDERS.**  
1/- per box.

**DISTEMPER CURE.**  
2/6 per box.

**MANGE LOTION.**  
1/- per bottle, 2/6 per quart jar, 4/- per half-gallon, or 7/6 per gallon jar.  
Destroys Ticks, Lice, and Fleas in Dogs, Cats, and other Animals.

**DOG SOAP.**

6d. per tablet.

The Bazaar, Exchange, and Mart says:—"There is no Dog Soap equal to Spratt's. It is agreeable to use, kills fleas, and is entirely free from poison."

Pamphlet on CANINE DISEASES Post Free.  
Of all Merchants and Importers.

**SPRATT'S PATENT, LIMITED,  
LONDON, S.E.**

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE  
CORPORATION.**

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.)

**For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.**

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.  
Branch: 29, Pall Mall.

Accumulated Funds nearly £4,000,000.  
The Total Claims paid by this Corporation have exceeded THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

**FIRE.**

Policies issued free of expense.  
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be paid whether the property be set on fire or not.  
An abatement equal to one year's charge is allowed on Policies issued for seven years.

**LIFE.**

MODERN AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF ASSURANCE.

Unimpeachable Security. Large Bonuses. Literal Conditions of Assurance.  
Guaranteed minimum Surrender Values.  
Policies protected against accidental forfeiture.  
Immediate Settlement of Claims.  
No fines or fees charged.

A Prospectus, Annual Report, and Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary

Samples and Price Lists, post free.

**IRISH CAMBRIC  
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.**

PER DOZEN.		Hamstitched: PER DOZEN	
Children's.....	1s.	Ladies'.....	2s. 9d.
Ladies'.....	1s. 9d.	Gents'.....	4s. 11d.
Gents'.....	2s. 6d.		

Also every description of Linen Goods.

**THE IRISH LINEN and LACE CO.,  
BRIDGE STREET, BELFAST.**

Telegraphic Address—"BLEACHWORKS," BELFAST.

**A LADY DESIROUS of GIVING**  
her DAUGHTER a CHANGE to INDIA or AUSTRALIA for a YEAR or TWO will be glad to meet with a married couple, mixing in good society, who will undertake the care of her. Terms must be moderate. References given and required.—Address, "J. A. F., Friend's Library, Western Road, Brighton.

**COCKLE'S FREE FROM MERCURY.****ANTIBILIOUS**

FOR  
BILE, LIVER,  
INDIGESTION, **PILLS.**  
&c.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.  
THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.  
IN USE EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**4, GREAT ORMOND STREET,  
LONDON.**

15 per cent. Discount from Catalogue Prices to members of the Army and Navy Club Service Supply and Co-operative Societies.

ESTAB. 1839. **N. THIERRY,** ESTAB. 1839.

**MILITARY BOOT MAKER.**

THE LARGEST STOCK IN ENGLAND OF  
**MILITARY,**

**PARADE, MESS (Dress), RIDING, and  
CAMPAIGN BOOTS.**

Every Description of BOOTS or SHOES Made to Order  
IN A FEW DAYS.

Special Lasts kept for every Customer.

All goods are hand-sewn, N. Thierry's own make. The prices (which are marked in plain figures) will be found lower than charged by Co-operative Societies or other firms.

**LONDON:** { 70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W.  
48, GRESHAM ST., E.C., and  
131, FENCHURCH ST., E.C.

MANCHESTER: 2, ST. ANNE'S SQUARE.  
LIVERPOOL: 5, BOHN STREET.

Outfits for Cadets for R.M. Academy, Woolwich, and R.M. College, Sandhurst.

**CERTAIN AND RAPID CURE.**

**RHEUMATISM,  
LUMBAGO,  
GOUT,  
&c., &c.**

**REYNOLDS'S  
SPECIFIC.**

Sold  
in Bottles,  
2/9 each.

By all the Principal  
Chemists throughout the  
World

**IMMEDIATE RELIEF.**

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL—  
PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.**

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full particulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases excepted.

**A CURE FOR ALL!!**

**HOLLOWAYS OINTMENT**

This invaluable REMEDY if well rubbed into the system, will reach any internal complaint. It cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. For BAD LEGS, OLD WOUNDS, Sores, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin Diseases, it is unequalled.



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 6th June; from Allahabad and Madras to the 4th June; and from Calcutta to the 4th June.

MR. T. D. LITTLE and Mr. A. T. Beaufor have resigned their seats as additional members of the Bombay Legislative Council.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY has given a fancy dress ball at Mahabeshwar, and Lady Harris has had an "At Home," at which a number of ladies played in a cricket match.

LORD REAY's administration, and especially his conduct in regard to education, has been strongly condemned by several speakers at a meeting at Poona.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE held a birthday durbar in Rangoon, at which the opportunity was taken of bestowing rewards upon a large number of Burmese officials and Native officers of the Military Police for good service rendered in Upper Burma.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JAMES MCQUEEN, commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, has been granted six days' privilege leave.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS BAKER will spend the three months' leave just granted to him in a visit to England, Colonel Griffin, R.A., as senior officer, taking over the command of the Rawal Pindi District in the usual course.

SURGEON PATRICK LEHIR, M.D., Principal Medical officer attached to the Nizam's regular troops, who has been acting for the last three years as Health Officer at Chudderghat Municipality, has just been appointed in the same capacity to the city municipality. Dr. Rustomji has been appointed Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Surgeon Greenway. Mr. Brockett has been named as successor to Dr. Rustomji.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Council of the United Service Institution, held at Simla under the presidency of the Commander-in-Chief, the gold medal for 1890 was awarded to Captain Maguire, 2nd Hyderabad Cavalry, for his essay on the organisation and employment in war of Native Cavalry. The Macgregor Memorial medal was given to Captain F. E. Younghusband, King's Dragoon Guards, for his exploration in Karjut last year. Captain Mason, R.E., is resigning the secretaryship of the institution: his successor has still to be settled by the committee.

It is officially notified that officers of heavy, garrison, and mountain batteries of Royal Artillery and of Infantry are not eligible for appointment to a Native Cavalry regiment after they attain the age of twenty-three years. Officers of Horse Artillery, British Cavalry, and Field Artillery will, however, be eligible up to the age of twenty-five years.

It has been decided that Fort Tregear, the new military post in the Shendu country, shall be included in the Presidency District command. Haka in the Chin Hills has been constituted a temporary second class command, and will be one of the stations of the Myingyan Brigade.

THE station of Sambalpur is to be removed from the Presidency to the Nagpur District, but will continue to be garrisoned by Madras troops.

SIMLA is growing visibly, for the assembly at the State Ball at Viceregal Lodge was noticed on all hands as being

far larger than on any previous occasion. In spite of the ample scale on which the public rooms have been built, the ball-room, drawing room, and corridor were densely crowded, and it was only when the company had thinned a little that the brilliancy of the scene could be fully taken in. For the rest the ball is unanimously pronounced to have been the best as well as the biggest ever held in Simla.

THE route which the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company will adopt in connecting their line with Cuttack and Puri has not yet been decided upon. The facts are that some five years ago Government made a survey from Panchpara via Sambalpur to Cuttack by way of the Brahmani Valley, but Mr. Wynne, the agent of the Company, from observations taken more recently, did not consider this would be a good alignment. He therefore asked that a reconnaissance might be run from Sambalpur across the Mahanadi through Binka, Sonpur, and Bod to Khurda and thence to Cuttack and Puri. This proposal was agreed to, and two of his engineers are now engaged on the work. Mr. Moore, who is in charge of the reconnoitring party, has not yet sent in his report, so the suitability of the alignment to the south of the Mahanadi cannot yet be estimated.

THE Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company are apparently determined to have direct communication of their own with the Eastern Coast at an early date. One of their engineers has just completed a survey of the country between Sambalpur and Cuttack, and his report is favourable to the construction of a line between these two places. It would be some 180 miles in length, and a short connecting branch would have to be made northwards to Panchpara from Sambalpur, which is not actually on the main line. The route to be followed would be along the valley of the Brahmini River for a considerable distance, skirting the road which connects Cuttack and Puri with the inland towns. A considerable pilgrim traffic would be secured by this line, while the grain tracts of the Central Provinces would be brought in touch with Orissa and Ganjam.

THE Government of India, in deference to local official and public opinion, have postponed the consideration of the Bill for extending the Madras Small Cause Court jurisdiction, which was to have become law on July 1st.

AN exhaustive report on the pensions of the Uncovenanted Service has been drawn up at Simla in three parts.

THE first part contains a brief summary of the main facts connected with the history of the pension rules of the Uncovenanted Service.

THE second contains compendiums of the history of 1,000 pound pension of the Covenanted Service with that of 500 of the Uncovenanted.

THE third contains the examination of grounds on which the Government asserts that the pensions of the Uncovenanted Service when paid in England are wholly rupee pensions.

GENERAL dissatisfaction prevails at Simla among the members of the Uncovenanted Service at the delay which is occurring with their cause at home.

THE Ameer was expected to leave Mazar on the 10th inst. for Cabul.

OWING to a serious disturbance with the Sheikh Ali Hazaras the Ameer has collected a large force at Shenkai, between Kolat-i-Gilzai and Ghazni.

THE home authorities have been communicated with regarding the murderer of Mr. Dalgleish, with a view to the Extradition Treaty being put in force.

THE Pathan is in safe custody meanwhile in the Russian hands at Samarcand.

THE British India Company is likely to obtain the new coolie contracts for Trinidad. The company has already had a wide experience in coolie transport between India and Natal and Mauritius.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire took place in the town of Nilakwada, within the jurisdiction of H.H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. About 200 houses and a large quantity of grain and other property were burnt. The damage is estimated at about two and a-half lakhs of rupees.

THE Cawnpore regimental magazine, where blank ammunition is manufactured, blew up a few days back, killing one man and severely injuring another.

IT is practically settled that the East Coast Railway will be constructed on the broad gauge.

MANY cases of cholera in the surrounding districts are reported at Daipalpur, about twenty-five miles from Mhow. Eighteen Court officials out of twenty-five fell victims in one day.

THE proceedings of the Sir Salar Jung Debt Commission are about to be resumed, and creditors who had hitherto no *locus standi* will now be allowed to appear in person or by counsel to watch their interests.

A DASTARDLY attempt was made on the 29th ult. on the life of a European soldier of the Transport Department stationed at Trimulgherry.

MISS ARBUTHNOT and Mr. Maxwell, who lately met with a riding accident, are now said to be doing well.

## NOTES.

THE news from India to-day is dull and uneventful. In the plains, when the mail left, the hot and weary forced dwellers or sojourners thereon were rejoicing at the approach of the monsoon, which reached Calcutta on the 4th inst., bringing with it the glad and longed-for downpours of rain.

IN the hills the monsoon is of little account. The happy dwellers and sojourners there can do without south-west or other winds so long as amusement comes from any quarter. One of "our own correspondents" at Simla, who boasts that he has a "reflective mind," complains in the journal which gives him three columns of space for his reflections that there is not another society in the wide world with which a little amusement goes such a long way as in the "isolated, pleasure-surfeited, dissipation-worn" community of Simla.

THE writer does not mean these epithets to be taken literally. He puts them down as epithets used by people who cannot get to Simla, and who must therefore be filled with envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness towards people who can and do get to the mountain. He merely means to be sarcastic.

BUT he says, evidently in earnest, that—"To the observant looker-on there are many signs that Simla is outgrowing the state of things that it has inherited from the days when its society was composed of a little circle of officials, all knowing each other more or less intimately, and has already entered on a transition period which will bring about a modification of many of its standards in social matters." It might be thought that this refers to some pending important revolution in the morals and manners of the mountain. Not a bit of it. It is merely a prelude to a suggestion that the present system of amateur theatricals cannot last. The professional must come in the end.

ANOTHER Simla correspondent who, his editor says, "looks somewhat ahead," informs the Bombay public that

"on the retirement of Sir Frederick Roberts at the end of his year's extension of service, Sir George Greaves will succeed to the Indian command in chief. Sir Thomas Baker would then have the choice of the Bombay and Madras commands, probably electing for the latter, which gives the advantage of prolonged residence in the Neigherries." Wise man, Sir Thomas; but the "look out" is somewhat "ahead."

UNDER date of Madras June 5th we read—and it is sad reading—"The Local Congress Committee have issued a circular appealing for funds. It states that of Rs. 6,400 promised towards the expenses of the Indian Political Agency not a pice has been paid. Telegrams have been received from Mr. Digby stating that the work must stop if the money be not sent at once." Poor Mr. Digby! Now he realises how much sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have an ungrateful child.

THE *Bombay Gazette* says:—"Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., despite his recent 'crushing,' is coming out to India again next cold weather, arriving in Bombay probably at the end of October. He intends going to Burma, and probably to the North-West Frontier. His friends say that Mr. Caine, with the possible exception of Sir Charles Bernard, is the only person in England who has read the big despatch and its enclosures. Members of Parliament, we are told, refuse to look at it, and the general feeling is that there must have been a good deal in Mr. Caine's attack if it required four hundred pages to answer it."

THE statement made by the *Madras Times* that the office of Military Secretary to the Government of Madras would most likely be abolished after the incumbency of the present occupant is premature. Brigadier-General Kenney Herbert writes to the *Madras Mail*, and states that, as long as the Presidential system is maintained, so long will there exist a Military Secretary to Government. The *Madras Mail* adds that General Herbert will probably be continued in his office after the term of his tenure of office expires until the proposed changes in connection with the abolition of the control of Presidential armies by local Governments are effected.

THE *Pioneer* comments on the apathy displayed by the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China" in proceeding against its defaulting Native cashier in Calcutta. "More than a month had elapsed since the chairman, at the general meeting of shareholders held in London in April, announced large defalcations by one of the Native cashiers, and people in Calcutta have been at a loss to understand why legal proceedings were not immediately instituted here against the defaulter, who has doubtless availed himself of the interval to arrange his affairs in a manner which may, perhaps, render the bank's recovery of any portion of the amount stolen more difficult." Another journal hints that there has been an object in the delay—viz., the hope of getting the cashier's rich family to "settle up," not an uncommon arrangement in India in like circumstances.

THE Lahore paper says:—"That any able-bodied man should be induced to commit suicide in India because of difficulty in making both ends meet, argues ignorance on his part as to the pleasures we afford to criminal life. It is said that 'a sturdy Afghan of the retinue of Sirdar Ayub Khan, committed suicide lately on the ground of small pay. This foolish act was evidently committed from a want of understanding as to our system. India affords a vast field for such 'sturdy' men; and it is almost a pity to find that they are going the wrong way about life. When there are houses to be burgled, and, at the worst, pleasure-houses, commonly called jails, to receive the burglars, where everything is provided on a liberal scale, it is inexcusable that there should be suicides by sturdy Afghans. The only explanation of it is that these people judge of British India by their native country; and this is a great wrong."

Rather late in the day, but better late than never, the Government of India is causing search to be made amongst the dusty archives of the Foreign Office, Calcutta, with the view of saving some historical records from the ravages of time and the white ants. The compilation of State papers and secret consultations of Council during the governorship of Warren Hastings are being published. This is well, and is following the excellent example of the India Office here, where Mr. Julian Danvers is doing good service to the scholar and the historian by his search amongst the Records. A report on the miscellaneous old records of the India Office, with a supplementary note by Sir George Birdwood, has just been issued, which, from the slight glance we have as yet only had time to take at it, promises a rich treat for further reading and notice.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)  
(Times Correspondents.)  
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

Some weeks ago the Bengal Chamber of Commerce addressed the Government on the subject of the defective system of ascertaining public opinion regarding projected commercial legislation, and urged that the mercantile community should be consulted before Bills affecting its interest were introduced. The protest was supported by all the Chambers of Commerce in India. Yesterday the Government reply was received. It asserts that ample time is given for the discussion of commercial measures between the introduction and passing of Bills. It is understood that the Chamber considers the answer unsatisfactory, and probably will not allow the matter to rest here. Several instances have occurred lately, notably in the case of the Inland Navigation Act, where amendments materially altering pending measures were added by a Select Committee, and passed after a few days' notice without opportunity for objection being given to persons affected.

Colonel Conway Gordon's report on the Indian railways states that 869½ miles were opened during the last financial year, making the present total 16,095 miles. The chief sections opened were 209 miles on the Bengal-Nagpore line, 165 on the Indian Midland, and 199 on the Southern Mah-ratta. Two new military lines were sanctioned—namely, from Mianwali to Mari and the Chaman extension on the Scinde-Pishin railway, also one famine and five commercial lines. The financial results of the State worked railways show a considerable improvement. Two important events—the practical completion of the Khojak tunnel and the opening of the Damodar bridge on the Bengal-Nagpore line—have happened since the close of the year reviewed. The survey recently ordered for the purpose of ascertaining the possibility of making a railway from Peshawur along the Cabul river is now completed. It is understood that the surveyors found the gradients light and the tunnelling comparatively easy, and that this route would be shorter than one direct through the Khyber. They were for some time in danger owing to the unfriendly attitude of the Mohmund tribe, who fired several shots at the party, but orders from the Ameer's Commander-in-Chief and the Khan of Lalpoora dispersed the hostile gathering, and permitted the completion of the work without actual collision.

The Nawab Ashanoolah Khan Bahadoor, a wealthy Mahomedan zemindar in the Dacca district, has sent a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the fund for the survivors of the Balacava charge. He writes that he has always had great admiration for the little band of heroes who covered themselves and England with glory, and cannot forget that they fought in the cause of Islam, and that it was mainly due to the support of the English and French armies that the Sultan obtained a signal victory over the Russians.

The news that Sir F. Roberts's term of office as Commander-in-Chief has been extended for two years has been received with general satisfaction throughout India, especially by the army. It is hoped that he will now be able personally to supervise the completion of the system of frontier defences, as well as other reforms for improving the condition of the army, with which he has been so long associated.

The Government have published a book which will be of the greatest interest and value to students of the history of British India—namely, a compilation of the State papers and secret consultations of Council during the governorship of Warren Hastings, which are preserved in the archives of the Foreign Office at Calcutta. The work throws a flood of light on a most interesting period, and gives ample material for vindicating Hastings's reputation. It is edited by Professor

Forrest, the Director of the Records of Bombay, a gentleman whose name is already well-known as the editor of several volumes of the State papers of the Western Presidency.

## BURMA.

RANGOON, JUNE 21.

The detailed report of the survey for the proposed railway from Mandalay to the Salwen River shows that the engineering difficulties are more serious than had been anticipated. It is suggested that the Gokteck Gorge, one of the most serious obstacles, may be crossed by a bridge with a span of 300 to 500 feet, thus avoiding some costly cuttings and embankments. There is no immediate prospect of this line being commenced. The Government of India have limited the outlay on railways in Burma to 50 lakhs yearly. The entire amount available is required for the construction of the Mu Valley line to Mogoung, and thence eventually to Bhamo. A line to the Salwen would give a new lease of life to Mandalay by making it a depôt of Chinese trade.

Sir C. Crosthwaite's health causes his friends uneasiness. His eyesight is considerably affected.

Numerous surrenders of small dacoit gangs are announced. In the Myingyan district two dacoit chiefs have been taken, for whose capture rewards of 5,000 and 1,000 rupees were offered.

On the Chin frontier the telegraph wires continue to be frequently cut by the Chins.

High prices rule in the rice market, and prices are likely to rise owing to the large demand for Japan. Some 50,000 tons have been already shipped or are to be sent to Japan from Burma.

As various disputed questions connected with the Siamese frontier have arisen and are likely to arise over the report of the frontier Delimitation Commission, it may be interesting to mention that some twenty years ago the question of what was the frontier between Siam and Burma was judicially decided in the Court of the Recorder of Moulmein, and was confirmed by the High Court of Calcutta. The question arose during the progress of a case relating to the right to certain forests.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These shares yesterday were dull, and a reduction of about 1-16 took place in most of the leading descriptions. Mysore Shares were last quoted 4½ to 4¾, Nundydroog 1½ to 2, Indian Consolidated 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d., Balaghat-Mysore (New) 8s. to 8s. 6d., Ooregum Ordinary 1 15-16 to 2 1-16, ditto Preference 1½ to 1¾, Devala-Moyar 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d., Nine Reefs New (11s. paid) 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 7s. to 8s., Mysore-Wynaad (18s. paid) 1s. to 1s. 6d., South-East Mysore, 1s. 6d. to 2s., Indian Glenrock 3d. to 9d., Gold Fields of Mysore 8s. to 9s., New South-East Wynaad 6d. to 1s., and Mysore West (16s. 6d. paid) 1s. 6d. to 2s.

A good deal of crime in the Central Provinces has been traced to wandering gangs of strangers. No fewer than 205 such gangs, numbering 2,045 souls, passed through the Seoni district during the past year, chiefly Bungaras and Beluchis. Steps have been taken to keep a close watch on their movements.

LOCAL Self-Government in the Punjab does not seem, says the *Pioneer*, to have made any particular progress last year, though there were fewer of those glaring cases of failure among municipalities which have from time to time attracted the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor. The number of Committees originally instituted was certainly excessive, petty villages with ridiculously small sources of income being placed on the list in a rather haphazard way. Three of these minor municipalities, all in the Kangra district, were abolished in 1888-89, and local officers have recommended that five more should be dealt with in a similar manner. The elective system is only in force in one of these villages, Vairawal in the Amritsar district, and here it is said the Committee only exists in name, as the members take little or no interest in their duties. This will leave 153 municipalities in the Province, of which nearly one-third have individual incomes of less than Rs. 5,000 a-year. If most of these were swept away it would be no loss to the people, for it is only too plain that with such limited means at their disposal the Committees can only play at local self-government. Many of them hold only three or four meetings in the twelvemonth, and the members certainly do not seem anxious to discharge the honorary duties which they have accepted. The official way of putting this is that, "reviewing the Province as a whole, it seems clear that in many of the smaller municipalities a want of energy and public spirit on the part of members is still noticeable, as might be expected. In some cases local factions have disturbed the harmony of proceedings." Sir James Lyall is evidently inclined to be very patient with these apathetic bodies, though a little heroic treatment in their case would probably do no great harm.

## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

## CONSUMPTION OF SALT.

(Pioneer.)

The total figures for the Salt Revenue during the year ended on April 1st correspond very exactly with the estimate given of them in the Financial Statement, in which the returns of March had to be taken conjecturally. Excluding Burma, the consumption for the year was put by Sir David Barbour (in thousands of maunds) at 31,010. Burma adds 1,190,000 maunds of imported salt; and the total consumption for all India stands finally at 33,094. It is satisfactory to see, comparing this figure with that of the previous year, that the marked check to consumption which followed upon the raising of the duty in 1888 has disappeared; but the total is still something, though very little, below those of the two years preceding the enhancement. Of course, it may be said that keeping stationary in a case like this counts for very little; that the absence of a rise in consumption is in itself, considering the yearly increase of population, an abnormal phenomenon which amply reveals the pressure of the tax. There would be a great deal in this view unquestionably were the question an entirely straightforward one and all eccentric influences absent; but, on looking into the figures a little more closely, it will be apparent that in most of the Provinces the consumption has increased, and very considerably, and that it is, in fact, only Burma and Bengal that throw the total back. The peculiar circumstances of each of these Provinces in the matter of the consumption of salt were alluded to in the Budget. Bengal, as everyone knows, depends chiefly on Cheshire salt, and it is quite as much the rise in prices that has brought about the English salt corner as the enhancement of the duty in India that has retarded consumption there. As to Burma the falling-off in the year that followed the increase of the duty was too great really to prove anything. The imports of salt (again in thousands of maunds) fell at one drop from 1,931 to 314. Now, it is absurd to say that the higher duty can have forced people to give up a necessity like salt to the extent that these figures would imply. The explanation has been partly found in the state of the local market, but the more important cause was probably the general resort to the locally manufactured article. The question, therefore, of properly adjusting the tax between the local and imported supply has become one of much importance, and the Government some time ago sent Mr. Ashton, of the Salt Revenue Department, to investigate it on the spot. His report is now before the Chief Commissioner, and it may be supposed that the action taken upon it will depend upon the facts that he brings out in regard to the feasibility of keeping a check over the production of the local establishments. If it is found that such a check is an impossibility it is not easy to see what the Government can do but suppress the local manufacture altogether, as they suppressed it aforetime in Orissa.

## MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS IN BOMBAY.

(Bombay Gazette.)

The *Bombay Government Gazette* this week contains a batch of notifications which show at all events that the Government are not indifferent to the progress of local self-government in the Mofussil. Nearly all of them relate to the Belgaum district, and may be arranged in two categories, the one constituting a number of towns as permanent municipal districts, and the other withdrawing from certain municipalities the right to elect half of their numbers which is conferred by Section 11 of the Act of 1884. The friends of local self-government may think that they see in a *Gazette* of this kind a stroke from Arthur's mystic sword Excalibur, with its inscription "Take me up" on one side, and "Cast me down" on the other. There has, indeed, been a good deal done both in the raising and the lowering of municipal institutions in the Presidency of late. Lord Reay not long since announced that since the close of the last official year final notifications for the establishment of seventeen new municipalities had been issued in the Northern and Central Divisions, while preliminary notifications had been published for seventy-four towns in various parts of the Presidency. There is danger that the blessings of local self-government, whatever they may be, should be scattered with too prompt and a free hand. The eighteen notifications which deprive as many municipalities in the Belgaum district of the privilege of elective representation find their justification in each case in an alleged lack of interest on the part of the inhabitants in municipal administration. There are parts of the Presidency, indeed, in which the attitude of the inhabitants towards municipal administration is much more unfavourable than of mere indifference. In some of the smaller towns the inhabitants regard the municipality as anything but a blessing, bringing with it, as they think it does, a burden of trouble and expenditure quite outweighing

any dignity that it may confer upon the citizens. Sir Charles Dilke tells a story of one old Native gentleman, who, having had the working of municipal institutions in his town, carefully explained to him, observed that he thought he began to understand. "It means, does it not," he asked, "that while you used to get rupees out of us you will now get rupees and work." This must have been a type of the citizen who, in the words of the Government notification, shows a lack of interest in the affairs of his municipality; and where men of this kind abound it is no hardship for the Government to declare that Sections 11 and 12, which endow municipalities with carefully conditioned self-governing powers, had better be withdrawn. We do not know if the gentlemen who have allied their political fortunes with Mr. Bradlaugh's Legislative Council Bill will be able to draw any teaching from such an experience as this. But if the inhabitants of eighteen towns in a single district show a systematic indifference to the affairs of their own towns, where does Mr. Bradlaugh expect to find that living and intelligent interest in the affairs of the larger world around them, which alone can make the electorate which he proposes to constitute a reality? If the Congress people, instead of working downwards from fine philosophical principles of popular representation, and in working downwards coming only half-way towards the facts, would work upwards from such concrete facts as *Gazette* notifications occasionally furnish us with, there might be a little less eloquence upon Congress platforms in England, but we should have fewer workings out of the outlines of a fool's paradise.

## PIG-STICKING EXTRAORDINARY.

(Indian Planter's Gazette.)

Even the Kanti pig-sticking episode has been cast into the shade. On a bright day in this pleasant month of May that well-known old sportsman, "Jupiter Ammon," sent greeting to all his "pals," and bid them come to hunt the wily boar in the jungles near Ramdasspore. Beautifully worded was his letter, telling in what countless numbers the pig had mustered, and how they were devastating the melon and cheena crops of the poor agriculturists. Harrowing was the tale he told of the unfortunate virgin widow who had been ripped up by one huge tusker. In response to the invite all the neighbouring griffs turned up on the evening before the date fixed. "Daddy," "Bismarck," and the Boy from the chaste groves of Shapur Mircha, while Mia Chupra sent forth the Seedy one and pretty "Louise." Also in their company came the titled scion of a long line of aristocratic ancestors, the noble Admiral. But this ancient spearman being known as choleraic in temperament, and not standing having his leg pulled, was put up to the cruel joke that was to be played on the new chums. In the grey light of the early morning, while the brave youths were still snoring away the effects of the liberal potations of the night before, Jupiter, mounted on the Jemadar's tat, might have been seen warily stalking across the factory zerats, preceding four stalwart Dusadhs, on whose shoulders rested a thick bamboo, attached to which by its legs was a plump but dirty specimen of the common or village *sus*. On arrival at a small piece of *Nurkhut* piggy was let loose, and Jupiter returned to the bungalow to waken his sleepy guests. Terrible was the amount of *chota-haziri* wolfed, and loud the yells for spurs and spears, but truth compels us to add that ere getting into the saddle each hero was seen to mysteriously call the bearer on one side and then emerge from the dining-room breathing on the ambient air; strong evidence that they had imbibed the liquor that cheers, encourages, and inebriates. "Bismarck" was distinctly seen to pocket one of Herr Schrottky's renowned German sausages with the remark, "Vell, if I cannot kill de gott tam pig I vill revenge myself by ating him." At last they all got to horse and accompanied by over 100 howling coolies armed with battle-axes, lathis, and the musical "tom-tom," proceeded to the jungle. They went straight to the place where piggy was planted, but in spite of the fiendish row kicked up nothing broke. Then the factory Jemadar, cautiously approaching Jupiter, informed him that poor piggy's legs were so swollen from the way he had been tied to the bamboo, that he was dead lame and couldn't move. At last out rushed a seemingly terror-stricken coolie, shouting out that the biggest boar he had ever seen, with tusches surpassing those of an elephant, was inside, but refused to budge. "In you go, noble sportsmen," said Jupiter, "Admiral and I will wait outside in case he should escape you." "Now's your chance, Bismarck," says Admiral, "to show what doughty deeds a German can perform." "Mein gott, no," says Bismarck. "For why he vill bite mine horse." "But imagine him to be a French lache." "Den gott in himmel. I will go," says Bismarck, and followed by the rest he gallantly galloped his 13-hand tat into the grass up to the pig and bravely delivered first spear; and then Daddy, the Boy, and Louise dashed in, and dauntlessly finished the enemy off. They moved on in further quest of game, each warrior telling the other how



sure he felt that the defunct "janwar" was far beyond the ordinary height. Alas! save a mangy jack or two they saw no more game, so they returned to breakfast, hungry yet happy; but when pipes and pyjamas had been called for the sirdar bearer on a silver salver presented with a low salam to our Teutonic friend the following little voucher:—

Bismarck, Esquire,				
Due to Nurkoo Dusatdh.				
To 1	Slaughtered sow	...	...	2 4 0
"	Hopes of family vanished	...	...	1 6 0
"	Carrying living sow to jungle	...	...	0 6 0
Total				Rs. 4 0 0

History does not say whether Bismarck paid up and looked pleasant, but at any rate he and the other griffs took their revenge in a copious punishment of Jupiter's cellar.

#### STATE NON-INTERVENTION IN THE QUESTION OF HINDU CHILD-MARRIAGES.

(*Madras Times.*)

The discussion whether State-interference to put down or discourage child-marriages among the Hindus is justifiable is now engaging attention in certain quarters. It is recognised both by those who advocate State-interference, and by those who are averse to any such measure, that child-marriage is a social evil, and that all ordinary methods which the average reformer has recourse to are unavailing to check this serious evil. The reason why the willing reformer is powerless in the matter is that, although he recognises the immense evil to society engendered by the system of child-marriage, and would fain persuade others to share his views, yet he dares not stem the current of public opinion, and act in the light of his own convictions, for fear of being obliged to undergo greater social evils meted out to him and his. The consideration of a greater evil drives out the consideration of a less. It is claimed for the institution of Hindu child-marriages that it has come down from time immemorial. At least it has been practised in India for long centuries; and, as the effect of such continued practice, the institution has come to be regarded in the popular mind as practically beneficial. It was only during the present generation that the benefit of the institution began to be seriously and widely questioned; and we can trace in this the healthy effects of the collision of mind with mind and knowledge with knowledge. Oriental thought brought in contact with Western thought has developed in ways and directions unknown before; and though the Oriental mind has not ceased to be Oriental, yet it has got much of the tinge of the Western mind; and hence the unrest which now characterises Hindu society—an unrest which will not cease until, if inimical causes do not intervene, equilibrium be restored between the methods of thought of the East and the West.

This awakening of the East by the influence of the West has been only partial, and has not reached the dense substratum of the masses. Though the upper surface of the Hindu community had been ruffled and put into a state of unrest in a comparatively short time, yet the forces which are to produce commotion among the deeper waters should be more varied, more intense, and longer-sustained. This the reformers who would do away with child-marriages are ready to acknowledge, and none more so than those among them who plead for State-interference. Among the reasons adduced for the justifiableness of State-intervention is that the Government which abolished *suttee* cannot consistently refuse to abolish child-marriage. Both institutions are worked up into the religious code of the Hindus, though the connection between them and religion might have been once remote. The throwing of children into the Ganges was an act dictated by Hindu religion or superstition, and yet the Government, which seems loth to interfere in matters pertaining to religion, has effectually interfered to put a stop to that horrible custom. Why should Government now strain at a gnat when it had swallowed a camel, not once or twice, but repeatedly? The party opposed to State-interference of any kind states in reply that since these instances of interference, the State has been pledged by the proclamation of the Queen to the policy of non-interference, and that its hands are now tied up. But to view the facts, its hands have not been tied up; they are as wonderfully brisk as ever—as witness the prohibition of the Churruck pooja, long after the date of the Proclamation. The fact is that the State, true to its tradition, is wonderfully alive to the evils wrought to life or property, whether those evils be brought about by religion or any other cause, and is firmly resolved to eradicate them. The Churruck pooja, with its long pole firmly fixed in the ground, and revolving cross-bars, from which hang, suspended in various postures, a long roll of mutilated humanity, in the hope of pleasing an avenging god and goddess, is a sight neither edifying nor pleasant. The civilisation of the nineteenth century, even amongst the Hindus themselves, recoils against any such spectacle; and the State, if it lays claim to be civilised and enlightened, cannot well

be a calm spectator of such fanatic tomfoolery, especially when it is accompanied by horrid mutilations and tortures, which, though they do not palpably benefit the persons on whom they are inflicted, yet have a demoralising and terrorising effect on the other subjects of the State. The State now permits the harmless escapades of the Audi festival, and allows its law-abiding subjects to deck themselves fantastically in leaves, and with no other clothing go round and round the shrine of some goddess, in imitation of their ancestors, who went about with no other clothing but aprons made of leaves; but the time will come, we fancy, when even this harmless diversion will be looked upon by the State with disfavour, on the score of its being opposed to public health and convenience.

No one for a moment supposes that the State will allow a man to lead his fellow-men to the shambles because his religion dictates to him the butchery of human beings as an ordinance commanded by the author of his being. And what else but a leading of little innocents to the shambles, it may be asked, is the practice of Hindu child-marriage? Even the advocate for introducing here the "Royal Marriage Act," whereby no person under the age of twenty-five years is allowed to marry, will not be in a position to show that a good number of the parties contracting marriage even after that age will not go to the shambles. The mortality among children is no doubt greater than among adults, and advantage is taken of this fact to advance a one-sided argument concerning the evils of child-marriages. It is argued that by reason of such marriages many girls are made widows, and are doomed to a life-long widowhood. They are undoubtedly doomed to a life-long widowhood, but the question is, how long? Does not the same cause which has operated to make them widows operate to put them out of a life of widowhood? As boy-husbands die so will death be busy among girl-wives also; and of those girl-widows who have the misfortune to survive the ailments of childhood, and live to a long age, it cannot be said that they are much worse off than those who have become widows in more advanced life. And among a people to whom the exercise of choice in marriage is unknown it does not matter whether the married couples be young or otherwise. The real difficulty lies in the fact that public opinion is decidedly opposed to widow-marriage. If this sets itself right the other question will be easily adjusted. The State itself has gone as far as it can on the subject of widow-remarriage; and to go further, and also to take to itself the consideration of the question at what age its subjects shall marry, would be to assume a function it has long since abrogated even in its original country. The State no longer disposes of its subjects in marriage, and to decide at what age the daughters of the land shall marry when public opinion on the subject is uneducated, and is much the same as before, were virtually to assume the functions of the parents themselves. But the policy of all enlightened Governments now is to leave their subjects more and more to the exercise of their rights, as parents, guardians, and citizens, and to confine themselves more and more to the protection of person and property of their subjects. The utmost that a State will do in modern times is to educate its subjects out of some pernicious custom, and not by pains and penalties force them to refrain from a certain usage which, however, mischievous it may be in its effects, does not, speaking generally, militate against the safety of person and property, which the State has in its sacred keeping.

#### THE MADRAS ARMY.

(*Rangoon Times.*)

Much has been talked and written of late of the inefficiency of the Madras Army. It has, no doubt, been falling off since the introduction of the Staff Corps system, some twenty-five years ago. With constant rumours of disbandments before it—with young officers brought from British regiments to serve with men with whom they are unacquainted, the wonder is that Madras regiments have done so well as they have done, and have not oftener broken down under the strain placed upon them. It is said that the military spirit has died out in the Madras Presidency, and yet there are some corps in it, notably the Madras Sappers, who, man for man, would probably give a good account of themselves in an encounter with any Native regiments in Bengal. The large number of men from Coringa, recently recruited in the Madras Presidency, is, no doubt, one reason for the falling-off of regiments. We see a good deal of Coringa coolies in Burma seaports. They are industrious, frugal, and hardworking. But they are not the stamp of men to make sepoy out of, although in quarters they, doubtless, give less trouble than the pariahs in the Sappers or Mahomedans, who form the bulk of the cavalry, and whose fighting qualities are undoubted. It is hopeless to expect any improvement in Madras regiments with the bugbear of disbandment ever hanging over their heads, but we cannot see an army which has fought our battles in India for over a century, and which remained loyal to us in the great

temptations of 1857, doomed to extinction without regret. If some Madras sepoys have failed in their duty as soldiers the last few years in Burma, we believe the fault lay with the system of officering them more than with the men themselves. It is to be regretted that steps were not taken by Sir H. Prendergast, after Minhla, to punish the sepoys misbehaving. The matter was then, in a measure, hushed up by the authorities, and the whole Madras Army is now suffering for the fault of a few. It would, we think, be impossible to revive or uphold discipline in any army with the threats of wholesale disbandment of regiments hanging over it, as is the case with the Madras Army at present. If the old loyal Coast Army has failed us in our need, we owe the fact, we believe, to the new-fangled Staff Corps system, and depriving the sepoys of officers whom they knew, and in whom they had confidence. A Clive or a Neill might, perhaps, even now restore the Madras regiments to their previous high standard of discipline and efficiency. But it seems a hopeless task to expect from the Staff Corps men, constantly transferred from one regiment to another, and more interested in pension and leave rules than in the sepoys they are supposed to command.

#### THE ARMS ACT IN BURMA.

The *Rangoon Times* recently published a letter on the hardship of the working of the Arms Act in this province, and in commenting on this says:—We have been assured that there is no absolute uniformity in carrying out the provisions of the Act, and that a man may be allowed to carry arms in one part of Burma whilst he is liable to fine and imprisonment in another part of the province for even possessing a gun. It will, perhaps, be quite impossible to have any Arms Act which shall not create some individual hardship in its working. On the other hand, we think, it has been sufficiently proved that amidst such careless and excitable people as our Burmese fellow-subjects it is necessary to have an Arms Act with stringent provisions for the safety of the majority. We think that education should have something to say as to whether a man is allowed to have a gun or not. It has been often said that in our recent troubles in Burma we never had an English-speaking dacoit or rebel in the field against us. However much they may sin and break the law in other respects, the Burman or other lad in this province, turned out with a smattering of English education from our schools, is not an absolute fool, and he sees well enough that, in a struggle such as has recently taken place in Burma, the civilised man is sure to be the victor in the end. But in Burma the Burmese, although the majority of them may be passively loyal to us, and wise enough not to use arms against us, they might if they held guns allow them to be borrowed by bad characters or evil-disposed persons, engaged either in dacoity or plots to subvert the existing order of things. It is, therefore, wise not to allow such men to be armed as a rule, although there are, of course, exceptions, and we would in the case of educated men of any nationality in Burma show our trust in them by allowing them to possess a gun if they desired it, and bound themselves not to lend it to any unlicensed individual.

#### THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

(*Englishman.*)

Some time ago we drew attention to what appears to us the irresistible claim of the forest officers recruited from England and professionally trained under the orders of the Secretary of State for India to the pension rules now applicable to the Public Works and Telegraph Department. One of the many weighty arguments used by the officers of the department in support of their claim is that since candidates for the service are trained at Cooper's Hill, together with those of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments, it is obvious that so long as the forest officers are subjected to less favourable rules of service or pension the department can only recruit such candidates as fail to enter the Public Works and Telegraph Departments. This inferiority in the class of candidates has been emphasised during the past two years by the fact that the requisite number of *qualified* candidates could not be obtained from those presenting themselves for examination. The remedy for this unsatisfactory state of things clearly lies in placing the Forest Department on an equality in every way with the Public Works and Telegraph Departments, and we are glad to learn that something has now been done in this direction. The Secretary of State, in consideration of the course of training having been extended from two to three years, has recently sanctioned an initial pay of Rs. 350, instead of Rs. 250 a month for Assistant Conservators on joining in India. This desirable concession, when considered side by side with the extra year's training, which costs the candidate £183, is not, however, calculated to effect much improvement in either the quality or number of recruits, particularly as hitherto an Assistant Conservator could count on his promotion to Rs. 350 on passing in the language by the Lower

Standard, and being certified competent to hold charge of a sub-division—qualifications which he could make sure of in a year. The more substantial improvement of the prospects of officers, which would be the outcome of the grant of the more favourable pension rules, is what is urgently called for. So far sanction to this has, we understand, been withheld, and we may safely predict that until the Secretary of State can see fit to concede this important point, and so remove a grievance long felt by officers now in the department, the recruitment at home must continue to be difficult and unsatisfactory. Candidates cannot fail to be influenced by the knowledge that favourable rules affecting two departments are withheld from a third, even though these rules may relate to far-off pensions which only a small percentage of the officers will live to draw.

#### DIFFICULTY OF DISPOSING OF A DEAD ELEPHANT.

(*Times of India.*)

There is an old adage commonly used among the Natives of India, which may be translated to the effect that the remains of a dead elephant must be buried in the same place where it dies. This proverb was amply exemplified only the other day at Nowsaree, and within the jurisdiction of H.H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. A correspondent from that place says that a tame elephant, which had been kept there for many years past, died very recently. The news was at once wired to Baroda, and sanction for expenses incidental to the burial of the animal was obtained from the higher officials. The local authorities then held a "council" among them as to how the remains of the pachyderm should be removed to a distant part of the town, where it could be buried without endangering the health of the inhabitants. One gentleman seems to have made a very practical suggestion, that the dead body should be cut up into pieces, which might then be removed and disposed of in the way in which the dead bodies of cattle and other animals were dealt with; but this idea was pooh-poohed by the rest of the "council." The authorities again put their heads together, and resolved to adopt means to drag the remains out of the town, and with that object thought of pulling down one of the walls within which the animal had been "cribb'd, cabin'd, and confined." Hundreds of coolies and several carts were pressed into service, and so were a number of carpenters, iron-smiths, and other artisans engaged to construct a huge car on wheels to convey the dead animal. But all to no purpose. Notwithstanding that cranes and other available machinery were brought into requisition, the dead animal, which weighed several tons, could not be lifted and much less removed from the place where it was. All sorts of attempts were made for three days together, but they failed one after the other. In the meantime, owing to the intense heat of the weather, the body soon began to decompose, and emitted such a sickening smell that it made it impossible for people to stand near it. When the authorities saw that they were baffled in all their endeavours to remove the body, they resolved to adopt the suggestion made at the outset by a practical man, and eventually caused the dead animal to be cut into pieces, which were then buried at a short distance from the place. When the body was submitted to the operation, it gave out such sickening smells that Ranee Jumabai, the adopted mother of H.H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, who lived in the neighbourhood, had to shift into another bungalow near the railway station.

#### INDIA'S REAL NEEDS.

(*Indian Engineering.*)

SIR,—In those "good old times" of which old-minded Britons incline to speak with veneration, times when the prosperity of the nation was held to depend altogether on its agriculture, when there was no Lancashire mills, and Birmingham was unheard of, and mining, even in collieries, was conducted on a very primitive scale—Great Britain's claims to greatness rested on very insecure and illusory foundations, so modern thinkers are agreed. To development of industries, expansions of trade and the wealth and varied culture these bring in their train they attribute the proud place and power now held by England in the comity of European nations. Economically considered, India is much in the position England was in 300 years ago, when all interests had to be subordinated to agriculture, women and their distaffs and needles assumed to fill the place now occupied by mills and manufactories, trade with foreign countries was of the most meagre and desultory description, national industries were yet in embryo. If India is to be regenerated as the England of traditional good old times has been, is to be made prosperous as England is, it must be by means of industrial production, development of natural resources, trade expansions. This is the urgent need, the manifest work, of to-day. Manhood Suffrage, the Ballot, and an Indian Parliament can afford to wait till to-morrow.

Let ardent supporters of that political flummery called the National Congress take heed to the lessons of history; take care lest in pursuing a shadow they lose substantialities; remember it is true that history repeats itself.

Bombay, thanks in great measure to Parsee enterprise and commercial ability, has made more than a beginning of the application of Indian talents to other than political platforms. Its mills are so successful that Lancashire is jealous of them, afraid of their competition. Its commerce, largely controlled by Indian capitalists, is steadily expanding and increasing in value. It is a power in the Empire, because it has had foresight to seize, and sense to improve upon, industrial and commercial opportunities. Two of its Native citizens have won baronetcies as well as handsome fortunes, and honour amongst their fellow-men.

Cawnpore a generation ago was remarkable only as the scene of the darkest tragedy of the Indian Mutiny. Now it is a factor in Indian civilisation, politically influential, also, because of its trade in country produce of sorts, and its indigenous and applied manufactures.

The Honourable Doorgachurn Law, C.I.E., a member of the local Government's Council, is perhaps the most conspicuous example in Bengal of the political uses a business career may be made to serve, and of the value of commercial pursuits as stepping stones to honour as well as usefulness in public life.

Such different, far apart trade centres as Bombay, Cawnpore, and Calcutta furnish typical illustrations of trade pursuits leading to participation of one sort and another in the best political life of our times, and to the honours and rewards specially dear to Indian ambition. I should like Indian aspirants after fame of the sort that could be worn in provincial parliaments and debating clubs to consider whether the object they have in view will not be more likely to gain furtherance from advancement of their country's material progress than it ever could from any possible amount of borrowed and necessarily alien platitudes spouted on Mofussil platforms or penned in the office of a newspaper.

I should like to see them directing their energies and attention to revenue-returning industries rather than infructuous politics, to mining, and development of the country's resources rather than high-falutin, to Railway construction, roads and communications, for lack of which their country's advancement is hindered infinitely more than any political disabilities under which it may labour.

I should like them to consider science a more important study than grammar, to deem technical education more to be desired for the masses than a franchise they would not know what to do with if they got it. In brief, I desire practicality in lieu of vague unsettling generalities that are of their very nature more or less *en l'air*; and although appearances at first sight appear to militate against the triumph of utilitarian views, I am by no means inclined to despair of it.

Misdirected as well as imperfectly assimilated Western world teachings must be held accountable for much of the wrong bias this writing deplores, and would fain divert to legitimate and beneficial channels. And signs and tokens are not wanting, if one will look below the surface of things that the shrewdness underlying all Indian character has been to a certain extent awakened to better understanding of veritable and real national requirement, possible utilitarian developments, a judicious employment of its talents. Friends of India who are anxious to help forward such makings for good in the Indian character, the national life, must not be afraid to speak plain truths in season, even when such truths are unpalatable to *dilettante* reformers.

ECONOMIST.

#### BURMA P.W.D. ESTIMATES—1890-91.

(*Indian Engineering.*)

In the P.W.D. Budget Estimates for 1890-91, framed for the new territory in Burma, Imperial Military Works naturally and necessarily take a prominent place. Rs. 15,00,000 is the sum allotted for those that will be carried out entirely by the Military Works Department, fortifications, and so forth, and Rs. 11,43,000 are to be spent by other than military agencies on such works as Native Infantry Barracks, which are all reported urgent works, the temporary barracks, now occupied by the troops being in a ruinous condition. Officers' Quarters, too, are much needed; Hospitals more so; and in Cantonments and their neighbourhoods drainage and conservancy works, the reclamation of swamps, and the construction of roads, are all urgencies, the need for hurrying on which is obvious.

For Irrigation and Navigation Rs. 3,00,000 are allowed—not an extravagant sum. It includes the cost of completion of the Mu Canal Irrigation Scheme, 1st section (Shwebo to Indaw River), 30 miles; a survey of Kyaukse district, and a long list of improvements, repairs, tank maintenances and minor works. Navigation and Agricultural Works absorb Rs. 1,15,980.

The changing conditions of Upper Burma make Budget-making for it more than ordinarily difficult. After alterations the final Budget has been prepared for a total grant of Rs. 29,00,000. Colonel Cumming, R.E., the P.W.D. Secretary, says, apologetically, that the grant set apart for Civil Buildings is unavoidably large. He says, also, and we note it with satisfaction, that in order to the provision of additional funds for communications, expenditure on buildings will be kept as low as is consistent with efficiency and stable economy. Meanwhile, Court Houses, Jails, Treasuries, Hospitals, Post Offices, Telegraph Offices, School Buildings, Rest-houses are indispensable.

We are glad to see the matter of road extension, raising, and metalling receiving a fair share of attention, and showing progress. The bridging of existent roads is being pushed forward.

Local Funds in Upper Burma are to get Rs. 95,000 for Civil Works; some districts are favoured with reserves "for unforeseen repairs." We note that out of the Rs. 95,000 Mandalay and Kyaukse get Rs. 25,000 a-piece.

Lower Burma's Military Works Budget Estimate for the year amounts to Rs. 4,00,000 for those in charge of the Military Department; to those not transferred to it is apportioned a sum of Rs. 1,50,750. Some of these works will, of course, yield something in the way of interest derived from rent, sale of old materials, refunds, fines, &c.; but the sum total is trifling from an Imperial point of regard. Military Offices are, we note, approximately estimated to cost Rs. 80,000; which, relatively to more urgent demands on the public purse, seems to us a large sum to expend just now, under that heading.

Lower Burma's estimated expenditure on Civil Works—buildings, communications, improvements, establishment, tools and plant is Rs. 1,82,200. From this amount we find Rs. 55,300 deducted for "expenditure in England," and Rs. 24,900 for "loss by exchange." Why these sums should be deducted we fail to see. Expenditure on Indian P.W.D. account, whether incurred in England, in Asia, or in America, is still Indian P.W.D. expenditure; and loss by exchange is a loss it actually suffers, and can no more claim credit for not having suffered than any other Indian Department.

#### HOW TO MAKE A POLITICAL.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

["Political duties may be learnt in a week, or a fortnight at most."  
—*Vernacular Paper.*]

We know that in India the ordinary rules

That apply to the gathering of knowledge,  
As, for instance, a long preparation in schools,

With a finishing sojourn at college,

Are often inverted by those who contend

That pure ignorance generally pays in the end.

The best mental soil, these enthusiasts bellow,

Is the soil that has long lain entirely fallow.

For instance, you want an unprejudiced view,

Full of light and of leading, in one sense,

On Indian affairs, go ask of the crew

Of Globe-trotters, licentiates of nonsense.

But avant, ye officials! proud sinners who pass

Your whole lives in acquiring the fame of the ass,

Being both obstinate, ignorant, and heaven knows what!

But good sound authorities, certainly not.

'Pon honour, I sometimes can scarcely refrain

From lampooning each babbling apostle

Of the creed that the best way true knowledge to gain

Is to cultivate ignorance colossal.

But I might have contented myself with mere curses,

Except for the wrath which we know maketh verses,

The same being excited at this application

Of a damnable doctrine to a new situation.

'Tis the very pernicious spread of the views

Of the Radical critics who goad us,

That excites me, else had I said to my muse,

"*Hic non est talis vindice nodus.*"

But I cannot help feeling a shock of surprise

At encountering these terrible heresies

Trotted out to adorn the Native Press,

A power which I greatly respect, I confess.

There is nothing more shocking, sadly profane

Than attacks on the mysteries eternal

Of that glorious Department where splendidly reign

The pacific old Major and Colonel.

I cannot believe, I dare not suppose,

That they, with their fingers applied to their nose,

Have for ages sustained in the pages of history

A fallacious belief in political mystery.

It pains me to learn on the highest authority  
That the recognised tests are exploded,  
And a man may succeed by mere seniority  
If his mind is quite uncorroded  
By experience, study, or initiation  
In the singular arts of diplomatic persuasion.  
In short, that although it takes years to learn Greek  
You can become a proficient P. A. in a week.

As for tests and apprenticeship to any style  
Of ruling, we justly deride 'em ;  
In fact, we're so thoroughly versatile  
That we jest at "ne ultra crepidam."  
The Post Office turns out the cream of Collectors,  
And Revenue Judges haven't any detractors,  
Which bears out the view that for each high position  
Experience is the most damning condition.

This may be quite true, and it has its own charm ;  
I feel that it's rash to deny it !  
But there's something about it may well cause alarm  
When we generally come to apply it.  
A man may be permitted to doubt (with respect)  
Whether theories of this kind needs must be correct,  
Since we find that some knowledge, in most occupations,  
Is treated among the chief qualifications.

It is true that political duties are such  
That one dreads to define them, repenté ;  
And some folk, they say, know as little or much  
Of these secrets in one year as twenty.  
Because they (as I guess) failed to see what the Art meant  
For which you can't rightly blame the department.  
Such exceptions, I need scarcely add, prove the rule,  
That a Political Officer is never a fool.

Yet those Staff Corps exotics, through long weary days,  
Labour at the mysterious arcana  
Of etiquette, rajahs, codes, gaudy displays,  
The places of Chief and retainer,  
The width of a carpet, the pitch of a tent,  
The drainage of fields, and systems of rent,  
With all other details a Government critical,  
Expects to be found in a perfect political.

Then Aitchison's treaties, and full and undress,  
Have all to be dealt with and mastered,  
With annual reports, the art of redress,  
And resumé of all scandals last heard.  
With a habit of smiling a vacuous smile,  
Or wearing a thoughtful expression the while,  
Some potentate asks, with a watery eye,  
Whether "ap ka nizaj" is then "accha hai ?"

It is graces like these which turn out complete  
The diplomat, perfect, profundus,  
Skilled in the labyrinths of all Court deceit,  
*Homo teres atque rotundus*—  
Not less at his ease in his sudden alarms  
(Theoretically) than in designing new farms,  
A man, in effect, though to peace rather partial,  
With the style and the uniform of a Field Marshal.

Such a man you may make at enormous expense,  
You may make, you may break or deface him ;  
But you'll never persuade me that there's any sense  
In thinking that you can replace him,  
In less than a week, by a stroke of the pen !  
You cannot put Humpty together again—  
As all other crafts, you must go far to seek  
A Perfect Political made in a week.

NEMO.

## BENGAL.

(June 4.)

A CALCUTTA paper congratulates the tea-planters of the Western Dooras on the Secretary of State having sanctioned the proposed railway from Julpaiguri to Pundu Chelsa and Dam Dim. It is expected that a start will shortly be made with the earthwork, and that construction will be pushed forward as the season admits, with the object of completing the line early next year.

THE Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, writes an up-country paper, are apparently determined to have direct communication of their own with the eastern coast at an early date. One of their engineers has just completed a survey of the country between Sambalpur and Cuttack, and his report is favourable to the construction of a line between these two places. It would be some 180 miles in length, and a short connecting branch would have to be made northwards, to Panchpara from Sambalpur, which is not actually on the main line. The route to be followed would be along the valley of the Brahmani

River for a considerable distance, skirting the road which connect Cuttack and Puri with the inland towns. A considerable pilgrim traffic would be secured by this line, while the grain tracts of the Central Provinces would be brought in touch with Orissa and Ganjam. The project is one which might well be carried out simultaneously with the building of the East Coast Railway.

RINDERPEST, in the hill stations of the Punjab, writes the *Englishman*, appears to be much more virulent among cattle than on the plains. There is said to be no diminution in the intensity of the malady, even when it is always domiciled in a district, and it is not an unusual thing for all the cattle in a village to be attacked and only about 2 per cent. to recover. The stables in which the people keep their cattle are so overcrowded and badly ventilated that it is impossible, when one animal is affected, for the others to escape. In the majority of cases the zemindar shuts up the affected animal in the stable during the day, and drives the rest of his cattle in during the night. Moreover, the malady makes its appearance in a very insidious manner, and people do not realise that anything is wrong until many cattle become ill. In this way the whole cattle of a village are exposed to contagion, and the rough measures of segregation which have been tried by the people have been found of no effect, and have fallen into disrepute. If the subject is broached to them they laugh at it, and say they have had much experience of it, and know it to be useless. Finding segregation useless, they have recourse to other measures, such as the propitiation of demons, the intercession of chelas, and the like. On the plains the heat is very prejudicial to the rinderpest virus, and in June and July it either dies out or is greatly weakened.

## MADRAS.

(June 4.)

THE *Madras Mail* writes:—We are glad to learn that the Government of India has, in deference to official and public opinion in Madras, postponed the consideration of the Madras Small Cause Court Bill, which was to have been passed on July 1. This decision is only what might have been reasonably expected under the circumstances.

WITH effect from the first of July next, the first, second and intermediate class fares of the North-Western Railway will be reduced respectively to one anna, six pies, and three pies per mile. From the same date the return tickets in through-booking with foreign lines will be issued at two single fares, instead of a fare and a half as at present.

A GENERAL meeting of all the R.E. officers stationed at Madras was held at the Madras Club on Friday evening, when it was resolved to invite subscriptions from all Royal Engineer officers serving in the Madras command, towards the erection of some permanent memorial of the late Major L. Langley, who died at Kullar, in the Nizam's Dominions, on the 18th ultimo, from the effects of wounds received whilst tiger-shooting. Colonel Burton presided, and informed those present of all the particulars relating to the death of the above-mentioned gallant officer, a notice of which appeared in our issue of the 24th ultimo. Major Langley was buried in the cemetery at Bezwodra.

## BOMBAY.

(June 6.)

MR. J. P. ORR, C.S., is appointed to do duty as Assistant Collector, Thana.

MR. E. M. H. FULTON has proceeded on special duty to hear certain cases connected with the Palitana State.

MR. A. F. MACONCHIE, C.S., acts as Administrator, Rajppla State, during the absence of Mr. A. Shewan, C.S.

SURGEON-MAJOR KHARSEDJI ARDESAR DALAL, M.B., is confirmed as Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, vice Surgeon-Major H. W. B. Boyd, F.R.C.S.I.

THE changes in the jurisdictions of the Criminal Courts in Sind, sanctioned in Government Notification No. 6,000, of November 12th, 1889, are to take effect from August 1st next.

THE up Jubbulpore mail train arrived at the Victoria Terminus on Tuesday morning some two hours late, owing to having been detained at Igatpuri, through bad weather on the Ghauts.

LAST week's *Government Gazette* announces that H.E. the Governor has accepted the resignation by the Honourables Mr. T. D. Little, M.I.C.E., and Mr. A. F. Beaufort of their offices of Additional Members of Council.

IT is notified for the information of those concerned that the beacon situated at the Hajamri mouth of the "River Indus" is in a precarious state and liable to be swept away. The erection of a new "beacon" is in contemplation.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Kurrachee have elected Khan Bahadur A. D. Hussanally Effendi a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Kurrachee, vice Khan Saheb Faiz Mahomed Futehally.



MR. BOWER officiates as German Consul at Kurrachee during the absence of Mr. Thole; and Mr. Roberts Pescio as Consul for Italy at Bombay during the absence of Mr. F. Bozzoni.

THE inhabitants of the Native State of Gondal presented, in a public meeting assembled, an address last week to Rao Bahadur Gunness Govind, the State Engineer, on his departure from Gondal, after twenty years' service. The address was presented in a silver case, bearing a suitable inscription. During the twenty years that he had been in the service of the State Rao Bahadur Gunness had designed and constructed many superb and stately buildings in connection with the Public Works Department, of which he was the head.

At the Esplanade Police-court on Saturday, Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody, on whose premises a fire occurred in Apollo-street in November last, was charged before Mr. Cooper by Mr. Symington, the secretary of the Queen Insurance Company, with cheating that company in reference to the value of the goods said to have been in his shop at the time the premises were destroyed by fire. The complainant having been briefly examined by Mr. Craigie, who represented the defendant, in reference to the information he received from a man named Bondman, and his inquiries at the National Bank, the case was adjourned until the 17th inst.

THE enterprising Parsee traveller, Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, has returned from his second tour round the world to Bombay. On this journey Mr. Kothari has traversed 55,278 miles, including sea voyages of a total of 5½ months' duration, 12,170 miles by railway and 400 miles in diligences and on foot. In the course of his travels he visited North Cape in 72° North latitude, and cruised in the Southern Ocean to 60° South. His experiences of distant and picturesque portions of the globe are probably unique among his countrymen. The whole of his long tour was accomplished under the arrangements of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Bombay.

THE death of a leper in Bombay the other day under deplorable circumstances, says the *Englishman*, serves to show the amount of mischief that may result from the want of a little practical common sense. The poor leper was turned into the street by his brother, and being found by the police in a dying state was carted to a hospital where he was refused admission, which, perhaps, was all right and proper according to the rules of hospitals. Then the police, unable to get their burden off their hands, took the leper from place to place, till he died in the bullock-cart in which he was being carried about. The sorrow and horror which the event has excited need not cause surprise. The unnatural brother not being under authority, and there being no one else to hang, public sentiment is busy with devices to prevent the recurrence of such a shocking experience. But among propositions to hurry on the Trombay Leper Asylum and to revive the Leper Bill, we miss any practical suggestion which would once for all make such an outrage impossible. A dying man, who for any reason whatever is refused admission into the hospitals ought to be provided immediately with food and shelter in any city calling itself civilised; and if the Deputy Commissioner of Police, or even a Superintendent, cannot be trusted to act in an emergency and hire a hut or a shed for the purpose, the fault lies in red tape. One is reminded of the state of things that Lord Wolseley found in the military hospital at Cairo after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. The wounded soldiers were tormented all day long by swarms of flies, pending the arrival of a consignment of fans from England, which had gone astray. Meanwhile the Arabs boys in the streets were selling whisks at a nominal price. Lord Wolseley gave one glance at the wounded soldiers, and made an effectual demonstration.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB

(June 4.)

THE defence works commenced at Attock having been completed for the present, the office of Major Shone, Executive Engineer, has received orders for its removal to Rawalpindi to take up the work of constructing the grand wall around Rawalpindi from 1st June next.

THE Rawalpindi cantonment water-works have not yet been commenced, although the necessary surveys, &c., were finished some time ago. The military authorities desired to have the entire work of the water-supply placed in charge of the Executive Engineer Military Works, but as the Municipal Committee will not agree, the matter has been referred to Government; hence the delay.

THE Lahore paper hears that owing to his weak state of health—the result of a severe attack of influenza—Mr. Mackworth Young has been strongly advised by the doctors to give himself entire rest from work, and change out of India. He proceeds on leave to England in July. The question of his successor as second Financial Commissioner of the Punjab is under consideration.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the controversies as to the nomination of a successor to Sir Syed Ahmed in the secretaryship of the M. A. O. College, which have been dis-

turbing the customary harmony that exists among the Aligarh authorities, are finally composed, and the nomination of Mr. Justice Mahmud of Allahabad as the Seyd's successor-designate is cordially and generally accepted.

THE Punjab Government has agreed to lend six lakhs at 5 per cent. to the Delhi Municipality, for the execution of the water-works scheme now in progress. The balance of 4½ lakhs will be met by the Municipality from money saved in past years for the purpose. The loan of six lakhs will be repaid in 20 years with interest, by yearly payments of Rs. 48,000. It is confidently expected that the water-works will be completed by March, 1892.

WITH reference to the working of municipalities in the Punjab during the last year the Lieutenant-Governor remarks:—"Reviewing the province as a whole, it seems clear that in many of the smaller municipalities a want of energy and public spirit on the part of members is still noticeable, as might be expected. In some cases local factions have disturbed the harmony of the proceedings. The Lahore Municipal Committee was not free from blame in this respect, though the differences of opinion which existed were not all unreasonable."

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

##### "THE BONDMAN."

"Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord"—not, it may be, in a way to consist with man's poor feeble limited ideas of justice and right, but in such manner as is best fitted to the circumstances of the case. At times judgment is summary and severe—"an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth"; at others, leniency takes the place of harshness, and coals of fire are heaped upon the head of him who, anticipating no compassion, finds the stream of mercy unquenched and perennial.

Such is the foundation upon which Mr. Hall Caine builds the fabric of one of the most powerful romances of the present decade. From every point of view the work has sustained—nay, more, advanced—the high reputation which its talented author has already won by his earlier efforts in the realms of fiction. As regards interest, it is not too much to say that from the first chapter to the last there is not a single page which is not replete with scenes bristling with excitement—scarce, indeed, is there a line but what arrests the reader's attention; and yet, withal, there is an utter absence of that morbid, unhealthy, and sickly improbability which characterises the modern novel. From end to end there is not a single "situation" which, in the faintest degree, violates the ordinary routine of daily life. It is true that contrary winds blow opportunely at critical times of vital import; it is undeniable that storms come haply, when without their assistance the plot of the tale could not be developed in fitting propriety. It must be admitted that revolutions, volcanic eruptions and such like abnormal circumstances are all enlisted in the service of the gifted and imaginative author. But all this does not in the least degree detract from the merit of the tale; indeed, such license is not only allowable, but necessary. Without it any and every work of fiction must be "flat, stale, and unprofitable." Even Rasselas could not form a pattern for all successors to Dr. Johnson in the art of "fancy free."

Then, again, the knowledge of human nature—at all times deep and penetrating—displayed at every turn is never allowed to vex the reader. Of long, dry, theoretical harangues there are none; of short, pithy sentences, embodying in a few lines the experience of a lifetime, there are innumerable instances, tending at once to enchant the thoughtful, and explain the current of events which otherwise might, perchance, seem inexplicable, and contrary to ordinary expectations.

Finally, the characters are not only portrayed with a master-hand, but they are full of life. They attract, they repel; but they never weary. Sometimes we fall down and worship; at others we grind our teeth in rage and vexation of soul; and lastly, but in importance supremely firstly, the grand and little-headed truth stands forth, written, as we think, in letters that will resist the ravages of time—that in every creature of God's hand, no matter how debased, how shipwrecked may be the poor struggling humanity which clogs the soul, there is a potentiality of good, a power for better things which none can limit, none can quench, but which all can encourage and all can develop. This is the keynote of "The Bondman," a work which read once for pleasure—and pleasure it is—may be perused again and again for comforting instruction. This is Mr. Caine's mission in the world of letters—a mission of a noble mind to a thoughtless, giddy, yet, haply, well-meaning and high-minded nation amongst the peoples of Christendom.

\* "The Bondman," by Hall Caine. (London: William Heinemann.)

**DR. SOULE'S**  
**HOP BITTERS.**  
**THE GREAT APPETIZER**  
 AND  
**BEST TONIC ON EARTH**  
 FOR THE CURE OF  
**INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, & GENERAL DEBILITY**  
**NOTHING EQUALS IT.**

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE  
 VENDORS

**HARMAN & CO.,**  
 Civil and Military Tailors,  
 INDIAN AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,  
**12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.**  
 BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

HARMAN & CO. make a speciality of Outfits for Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, as well as of the various Departments under the Government of India; also of Clothing and Underwear for Civilians; and from their long experience, of over Half-a-Century, of the requirements of Tropical Climates, they are prepared to supply suitable articles of the best quality at the lowest possible prices. ESTIMATES FOR OUTFITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON APPLICATION.

HARMAN & CO., 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.  
 ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1830.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (*which are payable in advance*), should be sent to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year... ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ... ..	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ... ..	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1890.

### INDIAN ARMY REFORM.—II.

In our leader of June 9th we noticed the Despatch, dated June 1st, 1888, from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, renewing the proposals which had been made by the Commission of 1879, of which the late Sir Ashley Eden was chairman, for the abolition of the "Presidential System" of the Indian Armies, and the substitution for it of four armies under one Commander-in-Chief. To this Despatch the Secretary of State replied by

telegram on August 8th 1888, to the effect that to enable him to come to a definite conclusion it was essential that he should first have, in complete and fully detailed form, a draft of the orders which the Government of India proposed issuing in giving effect to the measures it recommended. Also drafts of all the orders to be thereon issued by the Commander-in-Chief for all arrangements in minute detail; postings, divisions of staff, distribution of regiments and officers, &c., for all four corps, but with special reference to the division of the Bengal Army into distinct corps. It was enjoined that the proceedings should be kept strictly confidential, as being only preliminary to the consideration of the measure at home; and it was further requested that the information asked for should be given as soon as possible, "with a view to the early consideration of the proposal."

On the receipt of this telegram the Government of India lost little time in complying with the Secretary of State's urgent demand for early information. On October 15th, 1888, it submitted a Draft of the General Order, with appendices and subsidiary orders of the Commander-in-Chief, such as appeared to it to provide completely for all the different matters necessary to be dealt with in carrying out the great change it had under contemplation. In this Despatch, which was signed by Lord Dufferin, Sir F. Roberts, General Chesney, Sir C. U. Aitchison, Sir C. Elliott, and Messrs. Scoble and Westland, reference was made to various former despatches on the subject, stating the aim which the Government of India had in view was, while securing the perfect unity of control by placing the supreme command of the whole Indian Army under one authority, to provide at the same time for a decentralisation of business by investing all the parties concerned with a due proportionate share of authority and responsibility. It was urged that a sound and vigorous system of army administration could be arrived at only by securing that each Department, from the highest to the lowest, should have its adequate share of work and no more, and that at no one point in the administrative chain should there be an undue stress of work or a congestion of business by reason of an excessive convergence of responsibility on that point. And the despatch went on to say:—

"The present system undoubtedly fails in this respect. The congestion takes place in the Military Department of the Government of India, as well as at army headquarters, as a chronic state of things in peace time, but still more in time of war. The experience of the last ten years, especially of the Afghan War, and even during the smaller expeditions which have taken place, shows that, in the event of any large operations having to be undertaken, these Departments would be overweighted with business to an embarrassing extent. This is partly due to the complexity of procedure involved in the Presidential system, and is partly a consequence of the procedure handed down from past times, under which the Government of India has remained the only authority competent to sanction expenditure, however petty, or any departure from rule, however trifling. The result is, that with the increase in every part of the business of the Army which has taken place of recent years more and more work has been thrown on the Military Department of the Government of India. The remedy for this one cause of this evil will be applied by the abolition of the Presidential system; that for the other will be effected by the change of system indicated in the General Order—of delegating a greater degree of responsibility and power to the different Army authorities and Departments. We believe that the changes now contemplated will produce the desired effect without diminishing to any appreciable extent the effective supreme financial and administrative control of the Government of India."

This is plain and comprehensive enough. But to make the object which the Viceroy and his colleagues had in view still plainer it was noted that "over centralisation" would be an evil in this system, and one, therefore, to be guarded against. This they proposed to do by delegating responsibility on certain clearly defined lines, by giving certain specific powers to Lieutenant-Generals commanding armies, and to the several executive heads of departments:—"By giving greater latitude we diminish petty references, while by interesting all parties in the economical administration of the Army, the task of the Government of India will, we hope, be sensibly lightened. Whereas, at present, all the authorities, except the Supreme Government itself, are only concerned in suggesting fresh expenditure, they will, under the proposed arrangements, be responsible for combining efficiency with economy, while the greater latitude allowed will facilitate the despatch of public business, and afford leisure to the higher administrative authorities for exerting a more searching control over the important branches of expenditure."

So far, the arguments of the Government of India, as put forward by Lord Dufferin and his counsellors, appear to be unanswerable; but they are further strengthened by a separate despatch from Lord Dufferin himself as Viceroy, which we shall refer to in our next notice of these important papers.

#### INDIAN INVESTMENTS.

As an undesigned contribution in aid of our efforts to direct the attention of investors to British, rather than foreign fields wherein to sow their savings and capital, we may cite a portion of the "Other People's Money" article in the last number of *Vanity Fair*. On page 544 the Financial Editor—yielding, apparently unwillingly, to pressing queries from his clients—sets out the results of his investigations into the position and prospects of thirteen Indian Tea Companies. This useful task has evidently been done with some care; and, so far as it goes, is of service in the direction that we have urged investors to search on their own behalf. Many of our readers will, however, be already acquainted with, say, a score more of the Indian Tea Companies, the returns from which are as good, or better than those cited by our noted contemporary. Nevertheless, we welcome this new light that has dawned on one of the best of the financial advisers of the day; though he also is, in our opinion, unduly inclined towards investment under alien flags, from Egypt to California, from American rails to African Land and Trust Companies. The returns cited in case of the Indian Companies he has subjected to scrutiny are not such as to inspire "dreams of avarice," ranging, as they do, from 6 to 10 per cent. But, then, this is much better than many of the light and variable sheaves precariously reaped in foreign fields; while the concerns in question are under British law, and managed by British hands or heads.

#### THE BURMA DINNER.

On Wednesday last the Annual Burma Dinner came off at the Marlborough Rooms, Regent-street, and was a great success. Upwards of one hundred gentlemen, officials, and non-officials connected with Burma present or past were present, Sir Rivers Thompson occupying the chair, and Mr. R. Stewart, of Messrs. Wyllie and Co., the vice-chair. After the usual loyal toasts were given Sir Rivers Thompson in a telling speech gave the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to Burma," which was, of course, drunk enthusiastically by all. Speeches were also made by Sir C. Bernard, Sir H. Prendergrast, Sir H. Cunningham, Mr. A. P. Macdonnell, Mr. Jardine, and others; and all who had rendered or were rendering eminent service in Burma were not forgotten, except, by the way, the late Dr. E. Forchhammer, whose name or good work and works found no mention in any of the addresses of the speakers of the evening. One of the best—if not the best speech—was that

of Mr. R. Stewart, who, in proposing the health of the Chairman, said:—

Gentlemen,—The duties of your Vice-President are few and simple; but, by your courtesy and tradition, he possesses certain privileges, and it is one of these which, on the present occasion, I am not only unwilling to forego, but which, indeed, I have now risen expressly to claim the privilege I mean of proposing to you the health of the President of the evening. Let me say, too, that I consider your permission to do this not only as a privilege, but also as an honour, and that my sense of the honour is not lessened—it is strengthened and increased—when I think of the men who have preceded Sir Rivers Thompson in the chair which he most worthily occupies to-night. Naturally and at once my mind reverts, and I think the minds of many of us must revert, to Sir Arthur Phayre, the great first Chief Commissioner of Burma—the man who more than any other laid the foundations and helped to rear and consolidate the fabric and superstructure of British administration in that splendid province—a man, moreover, who to many remarkable and statesmanlike gifts and qualities added a strange, a singular, grace and charm, which drew all men to him, and which were never seen to better advantage, which were never more clearly or delightfully illustrated than upon the many occasions on which he presided over our annual assemblies. Then I think of Sir Ashley Eden, more than once our president, a bold, self-reliant, and capable administrator, of whom, alas! inexorable fate too soon deprived us. I think also of Sir Charles Bernard, who on the last two occasions gave us the benefit of his excellent and most genial services in the chair, and whom we are delighted to see again amongst us to-night. And, gentlemen, I am sure that I shall faithfully interpret your feelings as to what is right and fitting when, before parting from the past, I say, in a word, that we all remember to-night, with deepest sorrow, that since we last met here our old friend, companion, and vice-president, Sir Edward Sladen, has passed into the silent land, and when I express our regard for his memory, and our true sympathy with those whom he left behind. I now turn to my more immediate subject, the health of our President, Sir Rivers Thompson. Gentlemen, I have enjoyed the acquaintance, perhaps he will allow me to say, in some slight degree the friendship, of Sir Rivers for more years than either of us, I daresay, now cares to recall; and though, speaking in his presence I may not, I suppose I must not, say many things about him, which otherwise I would be glad to say; still, keeping always within the bounds of strict accuracy and moderation, I may at least say this—that throughout his whole career Sir Rivers has borne a high and a spotless reputation, and that not only as an able and distinguished official, who has filled with credit and success many of the highest and most important situations in the Indian Government, but also as a straightforward, modest, independent, courageous, and loyal man, Sir Rivers has been loyal to his service. He has been loyal and devoted to the people over whom he has been called upon to rule, and he has been loyal also to his own countrymen—the last named a fact of which he gave conspicuous and convincing proof a few years ago, when, at a time of great public excitement and, in my judgment, of some public danger, he, at much risk to himself, rose from his sick bed, and, from his place in the Supreme Council of India, strenuously defended the just rights and liberties of his fellow-countrymen in India, which were then in peril. We need not doubt that so long as the destinies of the great provinces of India are entrusted—and I believe they always will be entrusted—to the hands of such men as Sir Rivers Thompson, as others whom I have named to-night, and as yet others whom I have not named but whom I see amongst us, the progress of these Provinces in the direction of comfort, development and prosperity will be well assured; for in the fact that such men are at the helm, there lies the best, the most reliable and undeniable security that the administration will be conducted upon the principles of strict and equal justice, of untiring devotion to the State, and of ceaseless care for the welfare of all classes of the community. When we asked Sir Rivers to preside over us this evening we desired not only to record our sense of the value of his services to Burma, but also to show him such honour as we could; and he, on his part, conferred honour upon us when he accepted the invitation. And now, gentlemen, it only remains that, speaking in your name and by your authority, I should offer to Sir Rivers our hearty thanks for his services in the chair, together with our congratulations on the improvement in his health, which has permitted him to be with us to-night. We earnestly trust that, as time passes, his health may become even stronger and more assured; and we trust, also, that opportunities may not, in the future, be denied him of continuing to promote the interests of that great Indian Empire, in the security and advancement of which we are all so deeply concerned, and which, already, he has served so long, so faithfully, and so well. I give you the health of the Chairman.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, May 31.)

- WOOLCOMBE, Captain C. L., King's Own Scottish Borderers, is appointed to be a deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, vice Major J. A. Barlow, whose tenure of appointment has expired.
- MERCER, Captain H. F., R.A. is appointed to be brigade-major to the Inspector-General of Artillery in India.
- WARTABET, Surgeon H. G. L., M.D., medical officer 3rd Infantry, is appointed to officiate as medical officer Hyderabad Contingent, 1st Cavalry, vice Surgeon C. Mallins, M.B., on furlough.
- MANSSELL, Brigade-Major T., Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of deputy surgeon-general, vice Surgeon-General T. Rudd, M.D., proceeding on leave.
- POLLEN, Lieut. S. H., to be an extra aide-de-camp on H.E.'s Personal Staff.
- APTHORP, Captain K. P., Royal Irish Regiment, to be aide-de-camp on the Personal Staff of the Hon. the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.
- CAMPBELL, Colonel A. D., Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service, from May 15, subject to Her Majesty's approval.
- CAMPBELL, Lieut. F. J. B., Bengal Staff Corps, cantonment magistrate of Shansi, is appointed to be lieutenant Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Sabonadiere, transferred to the supernumerary list.
- WILSON, Major G. F., R.E., is appointed to be major 3rd Punjab (N.W. Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Pitt, resigned.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, May 20.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

- BARTON, Captain M. C., R.E., to be 2nd in command Bengal Sappers and Miners.
- ABBOTT, Major H. A., 2nd in command 15th Sikhs, to be commandant, vice Hennessy, vacated.
- HADOW, Major R. C., wing commander 15th Sikhs, to be 2nd in command, vice Abbott.
- BUCKLAND, Captain P. A., wing officer 15th Sikhs, to be wing commander, vice Hadow, and to remain seconded for employment on the Staff.
- STODDART, Lieut.-Colonel C. H., 2nd in command 16th Lucknow Regiment, to be commandant, vice Holmes, retired.
- MONTANARO, Captain A., wing commander 16th Lucknow Regiment, to be 2nd in command, vice Stoddart.
- ENRIQUEZ, Captain A. D., wing officer 16th Lucknow Regiment, to be wing commander, vice Montanaro, and to remain seconded for employment as a cantonment magistrate, N.W. Provinces.
- SHAW, Captain R. B., wing officer 16th Lucknow Regiment, to be wing commander, vice Enriquez, seconded.
- JONES, Captain A. E., wing officer 23rd Pioneers, to be wing commander, vice Eyre, appointed 2nd in command.
- WALLACE-DUNLOP, Lieut. A., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 23rd Pioneers, vice Jones.
- LUMSDEN, Captain H. R. W., Staff Corps, to be officiating 2nd in command 45th Sikhs, vice McRae, on leave.
- KENNION, Lieut. R. L., officiating wing officer 4th Punjab Infantry, is transferred to 2nd Sikh Infantry in the same capacity.
- DOBBIE, Lieut. C. F., officiating wing officer 2nd Sikh Infantry, is transferred to 2nd Punjab Infantry in the same capacity.
- SETON, Captain W., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), to be adjutant, vice Lieut. J. W. B. Merewether, resigned.

(May 23.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

- FLEMING, Brigade-Surgeon J. MacN., M.D., from the permanent medical charge of the 26th Punjab Infantry to the officiating charge of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgeon-Major Calthorp, transferred temporarily to civil employment. (This transfer is made solely in the interests of the public service. Brigade-Surgeon Fleming will retain his appointment in the 26th Punjab Infantry.)
- VOUSDEN, Lieut.-Colonel W. J., V.C., squadron commander 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be second in command, vice Carr, deceased.
- GAMBER, Captain C. F., squadron commander 5th Punjab Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Vousden.
- WILLIAMSON, Captain A. P., squadron commander 5th Punjab Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Gamber, and to remain seconded for employment in the Army Remount Department.

- TEMPLER, Captain H., squadron commander 5th Punjab Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Williamson, seconded.
- EDWARDS, Lieut. C. G. F., squadron officer and adjutant 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be squadron commander, vice Templer.
- DEEDS, Lieut. L. N., supernumerary on the establishment of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be squadron officer, vice Edwards.
- HARMAN, Lieut. R., supernumerary on the establishment of the 4th Sikh Regiment, to be wing officer, vice Burton, seconded for employment in the Burma Military Police.
- SEARLE, Lieut. C. T. A., wing officer 36th Sikhs, to be quartermaster, vice Gordon, vacated on promotion to captain.
- The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s personal staff:—
- MACKENZIE, Captain C. J., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, to be aide-de-camp, vice Lieut. H. S. Rawlinson, King's Royal Rifle Corps, resigned.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 28.)

- ALLEN, Mr. C. G. H., covenanted deputy collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a collector in the district of Chittagong.
- STEVENS-MOORE, Mr. C. J., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Jhenidah, Jessore, is appointed to have charge of the Magura sub-division of that district.
- DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Mr. E. G., assistant magistrate and collector, Midnapore, is transferred to Jessore, and is appointed to have charge of the Jhenidah sub-division of that district.
- WILKINS, Mr. C. A., officiating additional district and sessions judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hughly, is allowed furlough for six months.
- GOULDSBURY, Mr. C. E., district superintendent of police, Julpauri, is allowed leave for three months.
- MONDAY, Mr. E. F., professor, Dacca College, is appointed to act in class III. of the Bengal Educational Service, from the 3rd June, vice Mr. J. S. Slater, on furlough.
- WILLSON, Mr. J., director of public instruction, Assam, is appointed to act in class II. of the Bengal Educational Service, from the 4th March, vice Dr. C. A. Martin, on furlough.
- PROTHERO, Mr. M. G. Du S., temporary professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act in class III. of the Bengal Educational Service, from the 4th March, vice Mr. J. Willson.
- WEBB, Mr. W. T., professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act in class II. of the Bengal Educational Service, from the 12th April, vice Mr. A. Pedler, on furlough.
- PERCIVAL, Mr. H. M., professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act in class III. of the Bengal Educational Service, from the 12th April, vice Mr. W. T. Webb.
- RIGBY, Dr. P. A., civil medical officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months.
- FAULKNER, Mr. G. W., executive engineer, second grade, Mahanuddy Division, is granted furlough for fifteen months.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, May 29.)

- McMAHON, Lieut. A. H., assistant commissioner, Kohat, is transferred to the Peshawar District, and appointed to the charge of the Yusafzai Sub-Division, vice Wazirzada Muhammad Umar Khan.
- TAYLOR, Rev. J., B.D., assistant chaplain, Church of Scotland, is re-appointed chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Peshawar.
- DANE, Mr. L. W., settlement officer, Gurdaspur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, from May 17.
- LUPLAM, Mr. W. N., officiating district superintendent, Police, Dera Ghazi Khan, is, on relief by Mr. J. P. Rawlins, transferred in his substantive capacity to the Multan District.
- ROE, Mr. C. E. G., officiating assistant district superintendent, Police, Amritsar, has obtained two months' privilege leave.
- FITZGERALD, Mr. H. G., officiating assistant district superintendent, Police, is transferred from the Gurdaspur to the Amritsar District.
- DUCANE SMITH, Mr. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Joint Secretary's Office to the 2nd Division Bari Doab Canal.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 31.)

- HOSE, Mr. J. W., assistant magistrate, Gornkhpur, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Gornkhpur, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. D. T. Roberts.
- ROBERTS, Mr. H. C., assistant commissioner, on special duty in the Kumaun district, is appointed to be on special duty connected with the relief of scarcity in the Kumaun division.
- KNIVETT, Mr. C. F., district superintendent of police, Bulandshahr, is appointed to officiate as assistant inspector, Government Railway Police, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Local Captain T. J. Ryves.
- SMYTHE, Mr. W. T., inspector, 1st grade, of the Bari Banki district police, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Bulandshahr, and to exercise the general powers of a district superintendent of police within the district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. F. Knivett.
- BRANDER, Surgeon-Major E. S., M.B., officiating civil surgeon, Etawah, is appointed to be in visiting medical charge of Manpuri.
- TWEEDY, Mr. G. A., joint magistrate, Cawnpore, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Aligarh, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. L. Petre.



PRATT, Surgeon J. J., civil surgeon, Sitapur, is appointed to be in visiting medical charge of the Kheri district.  
 BRANDER, Surgeon-Major E. S., M.B., officiating civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Mainpuri to Etawah.  
 HEINIG, Mr. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, from March 29, during the absence of Mr. W. D. Brockman, on privilege leave.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(Burma Gazette, May 24.)

HOBBARD, Lieut. O. J., is posted to the headquarters of the Tharrawaddy district.  
 TYDD, Mr. W. B., extra assistant commissioner, is placed in charge of the North Yaw subdivision of the Pakokku district, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Maung San Po.  
 NISBET, Mr. J., deputy conservator of forests, is transferred from the Toungoo division to the charge of the Rangoon division.  
 HOGGTON, Mr. H. A., deputy conservator of forests, is transferred from the Rangoon division to the charge of the Toungoo division.  
 CUMBERLAND, Mr. B. L., assistant superintendent of police, is granted privilege leave for six weeks.  
 ANNESLEY, Mr. F. C. C., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Kindat to the Yetu district.  
 SHERMAN, Mr. F. de la F., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Magwe to Rangoon, and is posted to duty with the Military Provincial Reserve.  
 FOY, Mr. W. R., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Kyaukse division, is granted privilege leave for three months, from June 1.

#### MADRAS.

—o—

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

##### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 21.)

REEVES, Surgeon F. C., acting secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, is granted privilege leave for three months.  
 THOMSON, Mr. J., is appointed to act as collector, magistrate, and Government agent, Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. E. Gibson on leave.  
 HAMMICK, Mr. M., is appointed to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Chingleput, during the employment of Mr. J. Thomson on other duty.  
 CARDEW, Mr. A. G., is appointed to act as secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue during the employment of Mr. M. Hammick on other duty.  
 POPE, Surgeon-Major T. H., M.D., assistant physician, General Hospital is appointed to act as secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, as a temporary measure, without prejudice to his own duties, vice Surgeon F. C. Reeves, proceeded on three months' privilege leave.  
 FULLERTON, Mr. J. Y., superintendent of police, Chingleput District, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days, from or after May 24.  
 STEVENSON, Rev. R. H., M.A., officiating chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Madras, is granted special leave for three weeks, from or after May 17.

##### MILITARY.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Major-General C. J. East, C.B., commanding Secunderabad District:—  
 EAST, Lieut. C. C., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, officiating aide-de-camp; to be aide-de-camp.

ARNOLD, Lieut. A. S., 18th Hussars, squadron officer 1st Madras Lancers, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from Oct. 19, 1888, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the dates specified:—

GUNNING, Lieut. C. J., York and Lancaster Regiment, wing officer 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers), Nov. 8, 1888.

BRUCE, 2nd Lieut. Hon. C. G., Oxfordshire Light Infantry, wing officer 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas, Oct. 29, 1888. 2nd Lieut. Bruce will rank as lieut. in the Madras Staff Corps, Oct. 29, 1888, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FRASER, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel H., to be colonel, dated May 27.

BATEMAN, Surgeon-Major D. F., to be brigade-surgeon, dated April 2.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Surgeon-Major E. F., to be brigade surgeon, dated April 21.

##### FURLONGHS.

SMALLEY, Colonel F., General List, Infantry, district staff officer, 1st class, Madras District, is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, 31st year, commenced June 21, 1889.

BRABAZON, Lieut. A. H., Royal Marine Light Infantry, wing officer, on probation, 2nd Madras Infantry; pension service, 4th year, commenced Feb. 31.

WILKINS, Honorary Surgeon R., Retired List, Subordinate Medical Department, is permitted to reside out of India for six months, from date of embarkation.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, May 30.)

NIXON, Major E. B., Bengal Staff Corps, has been nominated to the command of the 33rd (Burma) Regiment of Madras Infantry, vice Major Gaitskill.

MACKENZIE-KENNEDY—FORMBY—The name of Lieut. E. C. W. Mackenzie-Kennedy, 1st Regiment Madras Infantry (Pioneers), is added to the list of officers detailed to attend a course of garrison instruction, and that of Lieut. R. F. R. Formby, the "P.W.O." Light Cavalry, removed therefrom.

WATERS—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Captain W. H. H. Waters, No. 9 Battery, Southern Division, R.A., has been transferred to No. 20 Battery, Southern Division, R.A. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

THORNTON, Lieut. H., 31st Regiment Light Infantry, to be station staff officer, Moulmein, vice Lieut. R. P. Jackson, relieved.

JOHNSON, Lieut. T. S., 31st Regiment Light Infantry, to be station staff officer, Port Blair, vice Lieut. Drever, relieved.

HURLEY, Lieut. M. R., Staff Corps, to be station staff officer, Pokoko, vice Captain Boswell, relieved.

CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Colonel C. C., D.S.O., Staff Corps, second in command 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, to be commandant 31st Regiment Light Infantry, vice Colonel Stevenson, retired.

ROSS, Surgeon R., Indian Medical Service, to be garrison surgeon, Bangalore, vice Surgeon D. S. E. Bain.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

JOHNSTON, Surgeon-Major W. T., M.D., on return from the Chin-Lushai Expedition, to the medical charge of the Station Hospital, Mandalay.

FELTHAM, Surgeon W. P., on return from the Chin-Lushai Expedition, to do duty Myingyan and Mandalay districts.

KELLY, Surgeon M., M.D., on return from the Chin-Lushai Expedition, to do duty Burma district.

SEXTON, Surgeon M. J., M.D., on return from the Chin-Lushai Expedition, to do duty Myingyan and Mandalay districts.

CHILDERS, Lieut. E. M., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

#### BOMBAY.

—o—

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

##### BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 5.)

The following appointment is made from May 14:—

JOPE, Colonel J., Staff Corps, deputy quartermaster-general, to the District Staff of the army, with the local rank of brigadier-general, in succession to Brigadier-General A. G. F. Hogg, C.B., whose tenure of command expired on May 13.

ATKINSON, Lieut. G. D., Staff Corps, (squadron officer 1st Bombay Lancers), Myingyan Military Police Battalion, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one hundred and eighty-two days; pension service, tenth year, commenced Nov. 17, 1889.

MORRIS, Lieut. G. S., Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate for one year; pension service, sixth year, commenced May 23.

OLDFIELD, Lieut. T. A. F. R., 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, officiating squadron officer 1st Regiment Bombay Lancers, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Oct. 18, 1888.

YATE, Captain A. C., Staff Corps, wing commander 29th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for nine months; pension service, fourteenth year, commenced May 19.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, May 30.)

MC CUDDEN, Major L. A. T., 8th Bombay Infantry, is removed from his appointment as 2nd in command, and attached to the 30th (3rd Belooch Regiment) Bombay Inf.

FORBES, Capt. A. D., wing officer 3rd Bombay L.I., to be wing commander, vice Capt. Piers, but will be attached to the 10th Bombay L.I.

BLACK, Major W. C., wing commander 10th Bombay L.I., to be 2nd in command 8th Bombay Inf., vice Major McCudden, removed.

PIERS, Capt. W. B., wing commander 3rd Bombay L.I., to be wing commander 10th Bombay L.I., vice Major Black.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

DUNLOP, Capt. J. W., N. Bat. Royal Horse Artillery, from March 30 to Sept. 29, in extension, on the recommendation of a medical board.

COOPER, Major H., 1st Batt. Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to England for three months' on private affairs.

## INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 19.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Colonel J. P. Steel, R.E.; Lieut. R. F. H. Anderson, S.C.; Colonel G. Atkins, S.C.; Surgeon-Major W. A. C. Roe, Colonel J. F. F. Cologan, S.C.; Lieut. G. E. Rogers, Prob. S.C.; Lieut. E. St. A. Wake, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Salkeld, S.C.; Colonel A. P. Palmer, C.B., S.C.; Surgeon J. F. Evans, Surgeon-Major G. H. Peavor, Lieut. B. Strachey, S.C.; Major F. R. Begbie, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Colonel J. H. M. Barnett, S.C.; Lieut. T. B. Hawks, S.C.; Surgeon-Major J. J. Moran, Colonel G. H. Oakes, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major C. A. de N. Lucas, S.C.; Lieut. G. D. Atkinson, S.C.; Surgeon-Major G. E. E. Burroughs, Lieut. J. O. Mennie, S.C.; Lieut. A. H. G. Kemball, S.C.; Colonel T. Walker, R.A.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—G. A. Grierson (Cov.), R. A. L. Fanshawe, T. C. Mitchell (Cov.), D. L. M. Mackay (Cov.), C. E. Mountford, Colonel F. M. Newbery, Surgeon J. R. Macdonald, Major R. Annesley, J. C. Fanshawe, A. Hogg, J. Dixon, D. E. Pierce, A. U. Fanshawe (Cov.), H. Farrer (Cov.), A. J. Scratchley, A. Brereton, F. J. G. Campbell (Cov.), D. Wilson (Cov.), C. Cuthbertson (Cov.), J. M. Harman.

*Madras Estab.*—H. Sewell (Cov.), Dr. J. Bradshaw, LL.D.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major-General C. A. Goodfellow, V.C., R.E., J. Davidson, H. W. Warden, H. E. Watson, N. R. Oliver, J. Young, T. Ker, Surgeon J. W. T. Anderson.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—C. W. Whish (Cov.), three months' m.c.  
*Madras Estab.*—H. T. Knox (Cov.), six months' m.c.; J. Thorburn, three months' m.c.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Captain W. Cook, S.C.; Captain A. E. Sandbach, R.E.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. E. W. S. Maconchy, S.C.; Captain J. H. Ensor, 12th Lancers.

*Indian Marine.*—Mr. R. D. C. Brownlow.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—R. J. B. Thomson, J. Hooper (Cov.), Colonel F. M. Newbery, R. Pantling.

*Bombay Estab.*—D. Davies.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## HOME.

## BIRTHS.

BRUCE—June 15, at 5, Warrender-park-crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. McCrae Bruce, 4th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

DAVIES—May 24, at Cholame, San Luis Obispo, California, the wife of Albert H. Maingay Davies, of a daughter.

DEANE—June 15, at 15, Bouverie-road west, Folkestone, the wife of Captain C. A. Clare Deane (12th), The Suffolk Regiment, of a daughter.

GRAVES—June 1, at Woodbine Hill, Honiton, the wife of Major S. H. P. Graves, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

ROGERS—June 4, at 8, Cloudesley-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, the wife of Captain H. H. Rogers, Royal Artillery, of a son.

SEYMOUR—June 6, at Cawley House, Chichester, the wife of Captain Wilton W. M. Seymour, late Royal Artillery, of a son.

SLATER—June 19, at 11, Kensington-park-road, the wife of Edward W. Slater, of the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, of a son.

TAYLOR—June 21, at High-street, Montrose, the wife of Captain W. H. Taylor, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

BEVILLE—PATON—June 5, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Chas. Francis Beville, Gloucestershire Regiment, son of General Beville, C.B., of Wymondham, Norfolk, to Alice Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late G. Paton, Esq., M.D., Director-General of Hospitals, Bengal Medical Service, of Onslow-square, S.W.

BRODIE—WAYNE—June 4, at Holy Trinity, Much Wenlock, George James Brodie, W.S., Edinburgh second son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Brodie, Bengal Staff, to Theresa Sophia Charlotte, elder daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Herman Wayne, of Tickwood Hall, Shropshire.

GOODWIN—LIGHTFOOT—June 14, at Holy Trinity Church, Wandsworth, Wycliffe, son of the late Henry Wycliffe Goodwin, Esq., of King's Lynn, to Esther Granville, only daughter of the late Colonel J. G. Lightfoot, C.B., of the Royal Horse Artillery.

## DEATHS.

BOULDERSON—June 12, Lieut.-Colonel William Patrick Oliphant Boulderson, retired Madras Staff Corps, second son of the late Col. John Carne Boulderson.

CUPPAGE—June 9, at his residence, Gowrie, Kingstown, county Dublin, Major-General Adam Cuppage, Retired List, H.M.'s Indian Army.

GODFREY—June 13, at 4, Bina-gardens, South Kensington, Colonel George Godfrey, Madras Army, aged 49.

HARISON—June 12, at Pelham-place, Seaford, Sussex, Maria, widow of Colonel N. E. Harison, R.A., and daughter of General Sir John Michell, K.C.B., R.A.

PHILLIPS—June 23, at his residence, Lyncombe, Bath, Major Alfred Phillips, late H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, aged 58.

SHAND—June 24, at 13, Leinster-gardens, Hyde-park, Hugh Morto Shand, aged 75.

SMYTH—June 23, at Eastbourne, Hugh Watson Smyth, second son C. E. Smyth, Esq., of Calcutta, aged 7.

SPENCE—June 14, at 30, Colville-terrace, Bayswater, General James Knox Spence (retired list Bengal Army), aged 81.

STONE—June 13, at Silingen, Württemberg, while on sick leave, from disease contracted in the Chin-Lushai Expedition, George Ormonde Stoney, Major K.O.S. Borderers, only son of Major-General George Butler Stoney, aged 43.

WARD—June 23, at The Butts, Brentford, Admiral John Ross Ward, son of the late Vice-Admiral William Ward, aged 77.

WESTBROOK—June 4, at Bath, Ellen, the wife of R. G. C. Westbrook, of Karwar, India.

WINTER—May 21, at Sandrock Park, Liscard, Cheshire, Emily Anne, the wife of the Rev. R. F. Winter, late of Bombay.

## INDIAN.

## BIRTHS.

BARROW—May 24, at Allahabad, the wife of Oscar Barrow, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

BAREFOOT—May 21, at Nowshera, the wife of Surgeon G. H. Barefoot, M.S., of a daughter.

DEANE—May 22, at Mian Meer, the wife of Major G. W. Deane, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers, of a son.

DODGSON—June 13, at Murree, the wife of H. E. Dodgson, Esq., R.H.A., of a son.

FLOCKHART—May 27, at Sonajuli Tea Estate, Mrs. William B. Flockhart, of a daughter.

FRANKUM—May 31, at Rosemary-lane, Howrah, the wife of G. C. Frankum, of a son.

GREY—May 27, at Neilgherries, the wife of L. W. Grey, of a daughter.

HYRAPET—May 20, at Calcutta, the wife of Mackey Hyrapet, of a daughter.

JONES-BATEMAN—June 2, at Oral, N.W. Provinces, the wife of H. B. Jones-Bateman, I.C.S., of a daughter.

MASSEY—May 21, at Cannanore, the wife of Captain Godfrey Massey, Norfolk Regiment, of a daughter.

MCBRIDE—At Daisy Cottage, Bangalore, the wife of C. H. McBride, Inspector, Madras Salt Revenue, of a son.

MEHRBAN—June 2, at Mazagon, the wife of Aspundiar Kaikhoshroo Mehrban, of a son.

SCUTT—May 27, at Nagpore, C.P., the wife of William Henry Scutt, of a son.

ST. LEGER—May 30, at Madras, the wife of W. D. St. Leger, Organist, St. George's Cathedral, Madras, of a son.

WATSON—May 27, at Ahmednugger, the wife of Mr. T. Watson, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

DANIELL—JAFFREY—May 24, at Calcutta, at the English M.E. Church, Thomas Henry, eldest son of T. J. Daniell, Esq., Government Pensioner, late of the Customs Service, to Miss Helen Emma, fifth daughter of the late Andrew Thomas Jaffrey, Superintendent, Royal Botanical Gardens, Darjeeling.

SANTHONY—FERNANDES—June 2, at the R.C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie, Frank Ernest Santhony, to Lucy, second daughter of Mr. M. Fernandes, of Badham, Pile and Co., Bombay.

SMITH—TATE—May 21, at Dhubri, Assam, Charles Samuel Smith, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, to Katherine, widow of the late Albert Tate, Government Telegraphs, and younger daughter of the late M. Downing, R.H.A.

## DEATHS.

BEVERIDGE—May 30, at Madras, Henrietta Harriet Huntly, the wife of W. E. Beveridge, aged 38.

BECK—June 3, at Bhavnagar, Kattywar, Captain James Morris Beck, of Ormesby, Norfolk. (By telegram.)

CRANENBURGH—May 28, at 57, Bow Bazaar-street, Calcutta, Ada Milne, the child of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Cranenburgh, aged 10.

DAVIDSON—At Lahore, Emma Barbara Davidson, of the C.E.Z. Missionary Society, daughter of Major-General A. Davidson, late R.E., aged 27.

LEFEUVRE—May 20, at Delhi, Lydia Elizabeth LeFeuvre, aged 59.

O'DOHERTY—May 20, at Bangalore City, Mrs. Caroline Clifford O'Doherty, aged 50.

PALMAN—May 31, at Madras, Mary Bertha, the wife of C. T. Palman, aged 29.

PHARAOH—May 29, at Kodaganur, John Browning Pharaoh, aged 56.

ROBERTSON—May 24, at Alderton, Murree, Harriet Elizabeth Robertson, stepdaughter of E. W. Trotter, late Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab (retired).

WATSON—May 21, at Amritsar, Henry William George, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Watson, aged 17.

It is stated at Poona that Captain A. L. Carroll acting as Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore, acts for Colonel Caldecott as Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

THE reward for passing an examination in the Biluchi language by the Higher Standard has been reduced to Rs. 500 from Rs. 800.

THE defence works commenced at Attock having been completed for the present, the office of Major Shone, Executive Engineer, has received orders for its removal to Rawal Pindi, to take up the work of constructing the grand wall around Rawal Pindi from 1st June next.

THE services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. H. Curteis, commanding the 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, Madras Establishment, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay. He will succeed Colonel Dundas as Assistant Adjutant-General at Poona.

THE General Officer commanding the Burma District has issued an order that field service with the Chin-Lushai columns shall be considered ended on the 30th April, but that troops moving in the country after that date will receive free rations.

It is officially notified that officers of heavy, garrison and mounted batteries of Royal Artillery and of Infantry are not eligible for appointment to a Native Cavalry regiment after they attain the age of 23 years. Officers of Horse Artillery, British Cavalry and Field Artillery will, however, be eligible up to the age of 25 years.

CAPTAIN COLLINGWOOD TOWNSEND, R.A., of the Gun-Carriage Factory of Bombay, has just passed the examination for a certificate as a mechanical engineer under the Boiler Act. The fact is worthy of mention, as Captain Townsend is the only officer in the Ordnance Department, and it is believed in the Army as well, who has passed this thoroughly practical test.

In issuing the standard of musketry percentages for the Native Army the Adjutant-General remarks in General Orders:—"Commanding officers should bear in mind that although the figure of merit is thus specially singled out, the results which it records by no means cover the whole field of musketry of efficiency. They should therefore be careful to impress upon the subordinates that fire discipline and control, together with several of the more practical exercises which are excluded from the figure of merit and estimated independently, do not on this account carry any the less weight in determining the shooting value of a corps and its general musketry efficiency."

THE Commander-in-Chief has directed that all detachment and riding horses of Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Artillery shall for six months be left unshod on the hind feet, except in special cases of horses with low healed flat soft feet, of which there may be some 4 or 5 per cent. In these cases the shoes can be applied at the discretion of officers commanding, under the advice of the Veterinary Surgeon in charge. In addition to the set of store shoes a second pair of hind shoes, properly fitted, ready for immediate use, will be kept up for each horse left unshod. A full report of the trial will be furnished to the Inspector-General of Artillery in India by December 1st, 1890.

THE result of the official inquiry into the charges of alleged neglect of Punjabi coolies under Lieutenant Smyth, Royal Irish Regiment, while at Calcutta *en route* from the Punjab to Burma, last winter, is to exonerate Lieutenant Smyth. While admitting that his reports on the subject were highly coloured, and not borne out by the facts and medical testimony furnished to the Court of Inquiry, the Government of India concur with the Commander-in-Chief that there was no neglect of coolies at Calcutta; that the sickness, which existed before embarkation, and was developed after embarkation, was attributable to causes unconnected with their stay at Calcutta; and that Lieutenant Smyth himself appears to have taken proper steps for the medical care of the coolies at Calcutta, where medical care was provided.

THE Government of India having decided that recoveries of rent for occupation of public quarters shall in future be effected in cash from military officers and others, regimental and staff officers have been requisitioned to effect the recoveries, and hand over the cash to Executive Engineers. This is a rather roundabout way of carrying out the orders of Government "for the recovery to be effected by the Executive Engineer on the spot." The Executive Engineer might collect the amount of rent, and only seek the aid of the military authorities in cases where he has failed to obtain it. Officers commanding Native Regiments, Batteries of British and Native Artillery, and Paymasters of Regiments have quite enough to do without becoming agents for the recovery of rents, which appears to be the legitimate work of the subordinates of the Executive Engineers.

A CONTEMPORARY says:—"The Secretary of State recently

drew attention to the high prices paid for remounts for the first four regiments of Bombay Native Cavalry, and compared these high prices with the low prices paid by the three regiments of Sind Horse for their remounts. It appears that in the Bombay Presidency, outside of Sind, country-bred horses of the stamp required are not procurable in any numbers, and imported Arabs and Persians have to be purchased, any reduction in the price of which is scarcely feasible. We hear, however, that the Government of Bombay has suggested the possibility of the first four regiments of the Bombay Native Cavalry obtaining suitable country-bred remounts from Sind at a cost of Rs. 200 each, plus the cost of rail and sea journey. It is believed that some suitable remounts might also be obtained from his Highness the Rao of Cutch's horse-breeding establishment at Bhuj."

THE Lahore paper observes:—"The Government of India is taking a new step in the matter of contracts for the supply of country-brewed malt liquor to British troops in this country. Messrs. Meakin and Company have lately submitted tenders in the Bombay Presidency, but the terms have been rejected by the Government of India, who have announced that the supply must be made under the following conditions:—The contract to be for five years; the Company to have no claim to compensation in cases where the troops prefer English malt liquor; Bombay and Deolali to be excluded from the contract; and an all-round rate of Rs. 48 per hogshead. It appears that Bombay and Deolali have a decided preference for imported beer; and though the Government of India rightly wishes to encourage local enterprise, it cannot do this at the expense of offending the local prejudices of Tommy Atkins. At Bombay and Deolali this warrior is inclined to 'hang the expense,' and insist upon imported brands."

THE result of the annual inspection in signalling of British troops in India for the year 1889-90 have been published. The return shows that eight regiments of cavalry, twenty-seven batteries of artillery, and forty-six battalions of infantry have been inspected, nearly all of which were classified. The figure of merit obtained by the 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry places the regiment at the top of the list, and the Commander-in-Chief congratulates the regiment on its state of efficiency in signalling. His Excellency is pleased to see that the 7th Dragoon Guards have maintained their place at the head of the cavalry list, a position they obtained last year. The best battery is No. 13 Battery, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, to whom much praise is due, as it had to work under adverse circumstances at Thayetmyo. The General Order on the subject concludes:—"His Excellency appreciates the interest taken generally in the signalling training of the troops, as evidenced by the results now published compared with those obtained last year. Sir Frederick Roberts, however, sees much room for improvement in the artillery, and trusts higher figures of merit will be obtained by them at the next inspection."

A GOOD BEGINNING.—The first spinning and weaving mill in Ceylon has now fairly started work. The *Times of Ceylon* says:—"We have just been shown the first fruits of the Wellawatte Cotton Mill in the shape of grey sheets, 8, 9, and 12½ lbs. unsized, as well as drills and towelling, which, so far as we can judge, are excellent in quality, and apparently equal to similar goods made elsewhere, though we have, of course, no expert knowledge on the subject. We believe the mill is now turning out cloth very steadily, mostly on orders for Chetties and others locally."

A SIND BABU'S COMPOSITION.—The Sind Babu can beat his prototype in Bengal in English composition:—"Honoured Sir—Last evening while peregrinating, throughout City, I am hearing from friend who was likewise enjoying evening Zephyrs, that vacancy took place to-day in your Highnesses office by death of Babu—Poor man, I am greatly sorrowful for his demise, he has left gigantic family who will feed their mouths the Devil knows. Your Honour will see from my ludicrous and weak hearted tone of voice that I am well meaning, hard working, extra energetic. Devil-me-care-sort requiring abundant fields for display of copious brain power hitherto limited by blaggard school master. For my qualifications please note, I am damnably well up in precise writing, draughting, Docking, and office rotine work, and in private life I am much addicted to swearing English oaths, drinking dam lots of pegs and other ramifications too numerous to detail. I am no orthodox believing all rotten superstitions of ancient forefathers, but I am Iconoclast destroying idols and such like to great detriment of hypocrites and dam scoundrels. It is with fervance that I solicit your majesty's hand and heart in moving this my petition to your own favourable condition and my wives heartfelt gratitude, who will all fall upon my bended knees and pray long and continuously for your mighty honour and honours gracious lady, and all your posthumous children to follow up."

## MADRAS RAILWAY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held on June 16 at the Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. G. Noble Taylor in the chair. The report of the directors for the half-year ending December 31 stated that the gross revenue was £422,083, against £391,297 in the corresponding half of 1888, showing an increase of £30,786 or 7·87 per cent. The expenditure was £259,760, as compared with £231,062, being an increase of £28,698, or 12·42 per cent. The net revenue was £162,323, against £160,235 in 1888, an increase of £2,088. The chairman expressed satisfaction at the steady growth of the company's business. The quantities carried of the most important commodities were larger than in the corresponding half-year, and the goods traffic of the latest additions to their system continued to improve. The improvement in their third-class traffic was satisfactory, both as regarded numbers and receipts; the number was half a million larger, and the receipts £5,300 more, than for the corresponding period. The directors had agreed to raise the fares for the mail train between Madras and Bombay from two to three pence per mile, and they expected to reduce the time by five hours. The considerable increase in the working expenses of the locomotive department was chiefly owing to the higher cost of fuel, which, however, was summarily checked by arrangements made to secure good coal from Bengal in sufficient quantity and on favourable terms; if the arrangement was successful it would supersede the necessity of sending fuel from England, whereby a great saving would be effected. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

## THREE INDIAN RAILWAY MEETINGS.

Three Indian railway company meetings were held at Cannon-street Hotel on Friday afternoon. The first gathering was that of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. Mr. Watt presided, and in commenting upon the eighty-first report, said as compared with the corresponding six months in 1888 there had been a decrease in receipts to the amount of £158,358, or 10·38 per cent. This was chiefly due to the diminished exports of wheat and linseed from Bombay, owing to short crops in India, and to low prices. The traffic receipts to Wednesday last showed that they might expect an increase of £30,000 on this half-year's working as compared with the corresponding half-year in 1889. Provided that the working expenses did not exceed 44½ per cent., they would probably be able to propose at next meeting a dividend of 22s. per cent. in addition to the guaranteed dividend. In answer to a question, he said he thought that English coal could never be wholly supplanted by native fuel. The register now shows the number of proprietors to be 14,626.

Proprietors of the Indian Midland Railway had submitted to them the report of the directors. Mr. T. R. Watt, also chairman of this company, remarked that the line was one of the most cheaply made in India. It was only natural that during the first six months of the complete railway's existence the traffic should be poor; but they might expect from present appearances a bright future, and that at no far distant date. They were now on the best terms with the Baroda Company. Their capital account now showed a balance of £420,388.

Then followed the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway company meeting. Major-General Trevor said that on their own line and on the Rajputana-Malwa railway they had earned a little more and spent a little less than in the first six months of 1888. The increase was due to coaching traffic. The failure of crops last year had been very serious, but then there had been a considerable improvement in the cotton trade. This year on the Rajputana-Malwa they had lost nearly one-sixth of their gross earnings owing to the failure of grain and oil-seed traffic. So next January the dividend would have to be only £4 instead of £4 2s. 6d. paid in January last. They were doing their best to encourage the establishment of other lines to be worked as part of their system, and they hoped for indirect profits from these branches. A dividend making £6 17s. 6d. for the year was duly declared.

## ACCIDENT ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

An accident that might have been attended with very serious results occurred on the South-West Line of the Madras Railway recently. The train was running at full speed about two miles from Verinjeepuram when it dashed into a large tree that had been blown across the line. From all accounts it appears that the driver of the engine saw a dark object in the line some distance ahead, and, not being able to make out exactly what it was, he applied the brakes and whistled to the guards to do the same. Owing to the speed at which the train was going, however, the brakes failed, we believe, to act—at least, the effect they produced was small—for,

as we say, the train dashed into the tree, with the result that the large engine lamp was broken, and the safety valve was also broken, allowing the steam to escape, and more or less serious damage was caused to the engine and the carriages, while some of the splinters from the breaking branches of the tree struck several passengers in the train, but not, we are glad to say, causing any serious damage. After having tied down the safety valve and removed about half a ton of broken boughs that had collected on the cow-catcher and other parts, the train moved on, and arrived in Madras without further mishap. We learn, however, that this was not the only accident that occurred to this train during its journey from Bangalore, for it seems that, some time before midnight, another tree had been encountered on the line, but, owing to its being only a small one, it was struck off the rails by the cow-catcher.

In connection with these accidents, which happily were attended with no fatal results, there are two things to be remarked, viz., that trees should not be allowed to grow so close to the line that, in case of their being blown over, they obstruct the line to the imminent danger of passing trains and their human freight; and, secondly, that had some form of continuous brake been in use, such as the Westinghouse or Vacuum, no such accident as that reported above would have occurred, for owing to their power the progress of the train would have been arrested almost immediately. We learn that the train ran a great distance after the brakes had been applied.—*Mail*.

## OBITUARY.

-0- 9

## MR. EDWARD COLBORNE BABER.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—"Much regret is felt at Bhamo on account of the death there on the 16th inst. of Mr. Edward Colborne Baber." "By his death," says the *Times*, "Her Majesty's service in the East loses one of its most brilliant and gifted members. Mr. Baber's constitution never was very strong, and he succumbed, no doubt, to the effects of prolonged residence in unhealthy climates, and the hardships of the remarkable journeys by which he is best known to the outside world. Many who saw Mr. Baber during his last visit to this country two years ago, and who perceived the persistence with which ill-health clung to him, felt that the chances of his return from Bhamo were not very great."

Mr. Baber was educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, and went out to China in 1866 as a student interpreter in the British Consular service. He acquired Chinese with more than the usual rapidity and thoroughness, and for some years went through the usual grades of official promotion. In 1875 his chance of distinction came. In the February of that year Mr. Margary, an officer of the Consular service in China, who was proceeding under Imperial passports to meet Colonel Browne's mission from Burma into China, was murdered at Manwyne, on the borders of the two countries. The circumstances surrounding this tragedy were so doubtful and suspicious that Sir Thomas Wade, then British Minister in Peking, despatched, for the purpose of inquiring into the matter, a mission under the late Mr. Grosvenor, and of this Mr. Baber was a member. The mission left Hankow, on the Yangtze, in November, 1875, reaching Tali-Fu in April, 1876, and Bhamo some time later. The route of the mission between Tali and Momien was described by Mr. Baber, and was subsequently published as a Blue-book. To use the words of Lord Aberdare, then President of the Royal Geographical Society, when presenting Mr. Baber with the Society's gold medal in 1883:—"This narrative, in spite of the disadvantage of making its appearance as a Blue-book, and therefore obtaining but a limited circulation, yet 'a fit audience found, though few,' and made European geographers acquainted with the fact that a geographical observer and narrator of remarkable power had appeared in the Far East." Subsequently the Chefoo Convention was signed with the Chinese Government, and under it a British official was permitted to reside in the town of Chungking, on the Upper Yangtze, for the purpose of studying the trade and trade routes of the region. It was in accordance with the fitness of things that Mr. Baber should have been the first officer appointed to this important and peculiar post, and it was while there that he carried out the series of explorations in Eastern Szechuen and the borders of Tibet which have made his name known to geographers all over the world, and which procured for him the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. The peculiar value of these explorations to geography was that they connected the travels of the Baron von Richthofen and those of the brilliant but unfortunate Frenchman Francis Garnier. The record of these was subsequently published by the Royal Geographical Society in the first of its series of "Supplementary Papers." Speaking of these journeys on the occasion



already referred to, Lord Aberdare, as the official representative of British geographers, said:—"Of these great services to geography I have given only the dry outlines. It is the merest justice to you to add that your journeys have been exceptionally productive, because of the exceptional store of various and accurate knowledge with which you started on your travels. Your mastery of the Chinese language, and of Chinese customs and habits of thought, enabled you to collect a great amount of miscellaneous information, which has been conveyed in narratives full of novelty, vivacity, and sustained interest. Altogether, both in these journeys and the report of their results, you have displayed the qualities of an accomplished traveller in a degree of which we have had few examples, and which fully justify our choice of you for sharing with Sir Joseph Hooker our highest distinction, even although you have, we firmly believe, only given the first fruits of that rich harvest which we expect from your matured powers and enlarged experience." Of the record itself the late Sir Henry Yule speaks of "that admirable and delightful narrative published in the spring of 1882 by the Royal Geographical Society, which the periodical Press has allowed to pass almost absolutely unnoticed, taking it, I suppose, for a Blue-book, because it is blue." The best accounts of the aboriginal tribes inhabiting the west and south-west of China is contained in this narrative, and the first Lo-lo manuscripts which reached Europe are believed to have come through Mr. Baber. It is to him also that we owe the account of the manufacture and trade in that curious produce, brick tea. In 1879 Mr. Baber was appointed to one of the most important posts in Her Majesty's service in China—namely, Chinese Secretary of the Legation at Peking, in succession to another very remarkable scholar, the late Mr. Mayers. In 1885 he was appointed Consul-General in Corea, and when the delimitation of the frontiers between Burma and China was expected to take place, in pursuance of the Burma convention of 1885, Mr. Baber was appointed political officer at Bhamo, on the upper Irrawaddy. The last official paper from his hands that has been published was a somewhat caustic criticism of the arrangements made for opening to trade what is called the "Ambassador's route" from Bhamo through the Shan States into China. His loss to the British service would be great at any time; it is specially so now, when the settlement of frontier questions in the region which he understood so well cannot be long deferred. Mr. Baber was about forty-five years of age at the time of his death.

THE appointment of Mr. A. C. Howard to the vacant Assistant-Commissionership has given, says the *Daily News*, universal satisfaction in the force. This gentleman not only appears to be popular in the police, but he has a thorough knowledge of the duties of the position to which he has been promoted, and his long and able service renders it especially fitting that he should be appointed to the post. Mr. Howard is the son of the late Mr. Andrew Howard of Kingmore, South Devon. He was educated privately, and nominated for a cadetship in the East India Company's service in which, in consequence of delicate health at the time, he was unable to engage. In 1858, however, he was able to proceed to India, and was appointed lieutenant to an irregular regiment under the Government of Bengal. In that year, whilst in command of a post on the G. T. Road, he attacked and dispersed a rebel force under Meghin Singh, who had seized a Government convoy, the greater part of which was rescued. Mr. Howard received the thanks of Government for his gallantry on this occasion. Subsequently he served in the disturbed districts of Lower Bengal, and was then selected with other officers to reorganise the civil police of Lower Bengal. After being in charge of one of the districts there, he was sent to Patna, and was then engaged under Mr. Monro, amongst others, in the arrest and trial of the Wahabee sect, the chief being eventually sentenced to death, and the rising broken up. On returning to England in 1868, Mr. Howard was offered one of the four District Superintendent posts, which were then created on the recommendation of a Parliamentary Committee, and in recognition of his special knowledge of the work, received a higher salary than otherwise would have pertained to the post. In 1886 after the West-end disturbances, Mr. Howard was specially placed in charge of the outdoor work of police and the oversight of meetings until Sir Charles Warren took charge. In 1889 he was sent to Gibraltar as Special Commissioner to reorganise the police of that colony, and for other purposes; and performed the duties entrusted to him with signal success. Mr. Howard has been prominently before the public during a rather stormy and trying period in the history of the police; and, both as regards the populace and the Metropolitan Police, has acquitted himself in a way that should render his appointment as the successor of Colonel Pearson in every way eminently satisfactory.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 18, Henzada (s.), Bombay; City of Calcutta (s.), Calcutta; Clan Sinclair (s.), Calcutta; 19, Wetherby Hall (s.), Bombay.  
BOMBAY.—June 11, Eden Hall (s.), Liverpool; Wistow Hall (s.), Cardiff; 20, Persia (s.), Liverpool.  
CALCUTTA.—June 13, Manora (s.), London.  
MADRAS.—June 20, Clan Matheson (s.), Liverpool.

### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 18, Methley Hall (s.), Bombay; 19, Clan Macarthur (s.), Calcutta; 20, Clan Macgregor (s.), Bombay.  
MADRAS.—June 20, Clan Stuart (s.).

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, June 27.

For Gibraltar: Surg. R. Cotell, Lieut. C. W. Wilson, Capt. Tower, R.E., Sergt. Youngman, Mr. C. Rowett, Mr. Phillips.  
For Calcutta: Rev. J. M. Macdonald.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, June 27; from Brindisi, July 6.

For Bombay: Mr. Gatherer, Mr. Keach, Lieut. W. E. Brett, Mr. Norman Matheson, Lieut. H. C. Woolridge, Mr. R. C. Blow, Mrs. Dallison and child, Mr. P. Shorrocks, Major Murray-Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Liebschwager, Mr. Fenner, Mr. C. W. Hodson, Mr. Alexander.  
From Brindisi: Mr. Edgell, Mr. A. C. Stewart, Mr. Castle Stuart, Mr. M. Davies.  
For Colombo: Mr. E. Smith.  
For Brindisi: Mrs. T. D. Taylor.  
For Gibraltar: Col. H. D. Browne, Mr. H. Coleman.  
For Alexandria: Mr. F. M. Hall, Quartermaster and Mrs. Andrews and infant.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, July 4; from Brindisi, July 13.

For Madras (via Bombay): From Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. Washburn, Mr. J. H. Tongood, Mr. F. D. Bird.  
For Bombay: Mr. R. W. Pennington, Mr. R. McGavin Spence, Mr. W. C. Gibson, Mr. J. H. Stewart, Mr. Keddie, Mr. F. Henson, Mr. R. Pemberton, Mrs. B. Phillips and infant, Miss Olive Phillips, Mr. Siddons.  
From Brindisi: Mr. H. J. MacIntosh, Mr. W. E. Hartt, Mr. L. S. Carey, Lieut. F. G. Batten, Surg.-Major Lawrie, Mr. S. and Miss Jones, Dr. Raye, Mr. J. H. Furueux, Mr. House, Mr. A. McVicar Smith.  
For Kurrachee: Mr. J. E. Master.  
For Gibraltar: Q.M.S. and Mrs. Stephen.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, July 11; from Brindisi, July 20.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. James Smith and infant, Miss Nugent, Miss Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, three Misses Hooper, Mr. J. Brewer, Mr. M. S. Fowler.  
From Brindisi: Mr. G. H. Hynes, Col. Clark Kennedy, Mr. J. G. Selwick, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinson, Mr. J. P. Wilson, Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac, Major H. A. Vincent, Mr. H. MacIntosh.  
For Ismailia: Mr. M. Anderson, Col. Goset.  
For Gibraltar: Gunner Evans.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, July 17; from Brindisi, July 27.

For Bombay: Mr. W. H. Daw, Surg.-Major T. Mayne, Surg.-Major Griffiths, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Wray.  
From Brindisi: Mr. G. V. Martin, Mr. C. W. W. Hope, Surg.-Major Jack, Mr. B. Egerton, Mr. H. S. Davies, Mr. W. H. Cole.  
For Malta: Rev. J. and Mrs. Thurlow and child.  
For Ismailia: Major Piercy.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, July 24; from Brindisi, August 3.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Ferraud, Major Glaner, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. George.  
From Brindisi: Mrs. W. Reid.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, July 25.

For Gibraltar: Lieut. Turner, Mr. E. L. Tomkins.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, July 31; from Brindisi, August 10.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Miss North.  
From Brindisi: Rev. W., Mrs. and Miss Covington, Mr. W. K. Covington.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, August 8; from Brindisi, August 17.

For Malta: Mr. H. Gore, Major H. Cummings, Capt. H. L. Lee, Surg.-Major Smith, Col. M. H. Bayley.  
For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Simmons.  
For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Picton.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, August 14; from Brindisi, August 24.

For Bombay: Col. F. and Miss Newberry, Mr. and Mrs. T. Barclay and two children.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, August 28; from Brindisi, September 7.  
For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. West and two infants. From Brindisi: Mr. P. G. Messent, Mr. A. H. Close.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, September 4.  
For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Hand.  
For Madras: Mrs. Walker and child.  
For Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Willoughby.

S.s. *Ballarat*, from London, September 5; from Brindisi, September 14.  
For Bombay: Dr. F. F. Perry. From Brindisi: Brig.-Surg. J. B. Hamilton, Mr. Sykes.  
For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. H. D. Carver.  
For Madras (via Bombay): Mr. W. F. Donaghue.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goleonda*, from London, July 18.  
For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Walter Vivian and infant, Miss Mayo, Mr. J. H. Lowe.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, from London, August 28.  
For Madras: Col. R. G. Jenkins.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, from London, September 13.  
For Kurrachee: Mrs. Mackenzie and child and lady friend.  
For Bombay: Rev. F. B. Shawe.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s., from London, July 8.  
For Bombay: Dr. John Poynder.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rome*, Capt. W. A. Adamson, at Bombay, June 1.  
From London: Mr. E. Pears, Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. Candy and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lane, Major A. A. Garstin, Mr. and Mrs. Asquith and two infants, Mrs. Johnstone, Col. H. F. Pearson, Mrs. Kelly, Lance-Corporal Belliam, Rev. H. Nelson, Mr. Carr, Mrs. Chadderton, child and two infants. For Madras: Mrs. R. V. Lloyd, Mr. J. Soares, Lieut. H. S. G. Thomas.  
From Brindisi: Syud Hussein, Mr. Robertson, Lieut. H. Clowes, Mrs. Moore, Mr. G. P. Ashdown, Mrs. Liebe, Mr. Baumgarten, Mr. G. E. Watson, Mr. Woodman, Mr. Beyts, Mr. Macpherson. For Kurrachee: Capt. W. Jervis.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, from Bombay, June 6.  
For London: Mr. George Stanley, Mr. J. Padbury, Mr. J. Banks, Mr. W. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gott, Mr. H. G. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Boyce, child and infant, Mr. James Robinson, Mr. J. P. Williams, Mrs. Ferris, Mr. R. P. Brunton, Mrs. Kennedy and infant, Mr. T. Miller and son, Mr. R. S. Hart, Mr. S. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. A. Thompson and child, Rev. H. C. Henham, Mr. F. B. Henslowe, Mr. Hugh R. Oliver, Mr. J. T. Rodgers, Mr. M. Leslie, Mr. Percival, Mrs. C. W. White, Khan Bahadur Bezonjee Sorabjee, Mr. Cursetjee P. Boyce, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Gaffney, Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Hunter, Mrs. Steel, Lieut. J. F. W. Boyce, Driver Oxford, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Berkley, Mr. P. Ducharme, Mr. John Creighton.  
For Brindisi: Lieut. L. A. Forbes, Mr. Williams, Mr. T. M. English, Mr. F. W. English, Mr. J. J. Green, Mr. J. Monteath, Dr. Wilkins, Mr. P. T. D. Carr, Mr. T. H. Lowinski, Capt. C. Western, Mr. M. G. Wilkins, Lieut. R. A. F. Kingscote, Mr. Gordon Canning, Mr. E. K. Reinold, Surg.-Major A. Cameron, Mr. G. Reddie, Lieut. E. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Alston, Mr. A. Pennycook, Mr. Jas. Craik, Mr. R. W. L. Tooz, Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Baker, Mr. Wernigg, Mr. Pigott, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Foley, Mr. Robert Wilson, Mr. Laidlow, Mr. C. Wilkins, Lieut. Bell, Mr. W. W. Glenn.  
For Gibraltar: Mr. C. Jose Gomes.  
For Port Said: Mr. T. G. Young.  
For Malta: Nawab of Basoda.  
For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Oomar Lutfi.  
For Aden: Mr. Fitzgerald.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. P. Case, from Bombay, June 13.  
For Marseilles: Mr. Wilton, Mr. Coombes, Mr. J. Bowie, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Mr. and Mrs. Anscombe, Mr. R. E. Pigott.  
For London: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Garden.  
For Brindisi: Mr. Oppenheimer, Mr. Coath, Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. M. de Horne, from Bombay, June 20.  
For London: Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mr. W. W. Biddulph.  
For Brindisi: Lieut. R. H. Dewing, Mr. W. Clerke, Mr. Scott Moncrieff, Mr. C. W. Evatt.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. P. Harris, from London, June 5; from Brindisi, June 15.

For Bombay: Col. F. W. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Mullaly, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Crosthwaite, Mrs. Rendell, Miss Stanford, Mrs. Duckworth, three Misses Duckworth, Mr. John Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Hollis,

and family, Mrs. and Miss James, Mr. J. Hand, Miss Weinburg, Capt. Retallick, Mr. J. Kelly, Mr. Dealy. From Brindisi: Mr. J. J. Hodgkinson, Mr. J. S. Misra, Mr. E. S. Llewellyn, Surg.-Major R. D. Murray, Mr. Blennerhasset, Mr. and Mrs. Thirkell White, Mr. Seaton, Capt. F. H. Hancock, Mr. A. J. Hogg, Mr. Ewbank, Lieut. Foord, Mr. Berkeley, Mr. Wm. Mellis, Mr. E. H. Gregory, Mr. S. Verschoye, Brig.-Surg. A. U. Hojel, Major Campbell. From Ismailia: Mr. Doulet Ram.

For Madras (via Bombay): Mr. Williams and friend. From Brindisi: Capt. H. W. E. Georges.

For Malta: Mr. H. Bannister and friend, Mr. Gemmell, Capt. C. J. Fisher, Mr. Jacob, Mr. J. H. Palmer, Mr. F. MacMahon, Sergt. Clarke, Corpl. Dorling.

For Gibraltar: Private J. Packard, Sergt. A. Codel, Gunner Rouse, Mr. and Mrs. Filton, Capt. A. H. Shortt, Mr. A. E. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mr. J. Gemmell, Mrs. Ramsbotham, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Mr. Leighton.

For Aden: From Brindisi: Mrs. Jopp, Miss Mennie.  
For Brindisi: Mr. James Boyd, Mr. A. Clare.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Arcadia*, Capt. W. B. Andrews, R.N.R., from London, June 13; from Brindisi, June 22.

For Madras (via Bombay): From Venice: Mr. Sim. From Brindisi: Rev. J. M. Walker, Mr. G. T. Mackenzie.

For Bombay: Lieut. R. A. Lyons, Mr. W. Smith, Lieut. L. E. Marshall, Mr. Steel, Capt. and Mrs. Hunden, Mrs. Megan, Mr. and Mrs. Durrand. From Brindisi: Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, Capt. and Mrs. H. Lawson, Mr. Talbot, Mr. H. Barlow, Mr. A. F. Campbell, Capt. G. A. P. Evans Surg.-Gen. and Mrs. W. A. Thomson, Rev. G. T. Dennis, Mr. A. Macmillan, Mr. J. Short, Mr. A. E. Silk, Mr. J. S. MacNeile, Major R. B. Burnaby, Mr. Bell Irving, Rev. W. J. Burdett, Miss Burnett, Mr. C. E. Henry, Mr. J. M. Russell, Mr. A. A. Mackay, Mr. H. F. Campbell, Baboo S. Nath Banerjee, Mr. Greway, Mr. A. T. Arundel, Mr. M. B. Baker, Mr. R. Kerr, Mr. Oliver, Mr. A. Lennox, Dr. Evans, Lieut. Foord.

For Alexandria: Sergt. W. Hodgetts, Mr. Skelton, Mr. G. Bentley. From Brindisi: Sergt. Wake.

For Ismailia: Mr. Dyke, Mr. J. Palmer.

For Kurrachee: From Brindisi: Mr. B. Ffinch.

For Calcutta: From Brindisi: Mr. Elliott.

For Aden: Dr. Drury. From Brindisi: Capt. Mackay.

For Brindisi: Capt. Shallard.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. R. Harvey, from London, June 13.

For Colombo: Mr. R. Gatehouse, Major H. Dove.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. C. Clarke and family, Mr. A. B. Stewart, Mr. Scott Johnson, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. A. Walker, Mr. G. Davis, Mr. J. Russell, Mr. T. Tate.

For Ismailia: Mr. J. Z. Jonson, Mr. W. H. Talbot, three Messrs. Watson.

For Gibraltar: Mr. F. G. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Morland, Bombardier C. Sutton, Gunner Squires, Miss Murrow, Mr. J. J. Taylor, Mr. Milbourne, Mr. D. Andrew, Capt. Western.

For Malta: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Sherrington, Col. Siddons Young, Mr. C. K. Sharp, Mrs. Shrimpton and infant.

For Port Said: Mr. A. Hanley.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oriental*, from London, June 20; from Brindisi, June 29.

For Bombay: Mr. James, Mr. F. R. Tebbis, Mr. Duxbury, Major N. T. and Mrs. Blake, Capt. Lushington, Surg.-Major D. N. Parakh, Mr. J. C. Perkins, Mrs. Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. Farrington, Capt. Cork, Mr. H. E. Harley, Miss Duxbury, Mr. and Mrs. Self, Mr. C. F. Self, two Misses Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. W. Farewell, Mr. A. S. Balfour, Mr. H. R. Andrew. From Brindisi: Mr. Millar, Mrs. J. Lake, Hon. Justice Handley, Lieut. D. Haig, Mr. J. B. Clark, Capt. W. Cook, Mr. H. W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wright, Sir Harry Prendergast, Mr. A. Martindale, Mr. Harold King, Mr. Boutflower, Col. A. R. T. MacRae, Mr. J. Duffers, Mr. E. N. T. White, Mr. and Mrs. Hartnoll, Col. W. S. Cumming, Miss Shields, Mr. A. C. Cock.

For Gibraltar: Sergt. Hyslop, Corpl. Wynch.

For Alexandria: Mr. G. W. Clarke.

For Madras (via Bombay): Rev. A. C. Taylor.

For Malta: Lieut. H. Smyth, Major Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Moore and child, Mr. R. G. Chandler.

For Ismailia: Sergt. Candler.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, from London, June 20.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Baker.

For Madras: Professor Michie Smith, Rev. W. Skinner, Mr. J. Angwin, Mr. A. S. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Mudge, Rev. E. W. Macphail, Mr. P. Strickland.

For Colombo: Mrs. Iveson and two children.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, June 27.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. H. Greave, Sir A. Wilson, Mr. R. Coppin.

For Suez: Mr. J. Clancy.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rosetta*, Capt. G. W. Brady, from Bombay, July 4.

For Brindisi: Mr. G. D. MacLagan, Mr. G. B. Partridge.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—May 24

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 102-14	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	105-8	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	103	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	97½	to	97
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	104½	to	—
Oorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	6 pr. ct.	95
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct.	95
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	93
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr. ct.	19
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollis ...	2,200	nil.	235
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	140
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	95
Colaba ...	1,880	25	330
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	—
East India ...	1,000	180	1,250
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,125
French ...	all	50	635
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	40	415
Mercantile ...	125	7½	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	440
Munmar M. ...	all	25	180
New Berar ...	500	45	555
New Indian ...	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales ...	400	40	870
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,150
Sind ...	750	50	440
Volkart ...	all	60	640

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	50
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	465
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	20	50
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	65
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	—	—
Bhowanagar Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25	620
Central India ...	500	45	870
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	40	420
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	50	850
Empress Co. ...	all	25	590
Franjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	410
Golam Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	110
Hindustan ...	1,000	80	785
Hingurhat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	705
Imperial Cotton ...	500	35	850
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	925
James Greaves ...	500	25	560
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewras Baloo ...	1,000	45	800
Khandesh ...	1,000	50	600
Khattoo Mackunjee ...	1,000	40	510
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	—
Manojee Pettit ...	all	50	1,190
Mazagon ...	250	5	90
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	75	1,550
Nalgam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	150
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	600
Oriental ...	625	10	835
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	50
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas ...	1,000	80	850
Southern India ...	500	15	110
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½	255
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	400
Western India ...	1,000	25	425

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con. ...	solidated Stock ... 1,080-15	5 pr. ct.	2,375
Do. New 20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New 218 Shares ...	190-5-6	—	465

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	100
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	8,800
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karaboo Landing and Shipping ...	800	60
Kemp & Co. ...	175	864
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	205
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,600
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,290
Thacker and Co. ...	25	115

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Fort Canning Co. ...	700	825

## CALCUTTA.—June 2.

P.O.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Ra.	102 10	to	—	0
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	—	0	to	—	—
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	—	105	12	to	—
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	—	105	12	to	—
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	—	—	to	—	—
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—	to	—	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890) ...	100	0	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	101	0	to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	103	0	to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	103	0	to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	103	4	to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	103	8	to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	101	0	to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	115 to —
Allahabad ...	100	200 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	165 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	98½ to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to —
Delhi and London ...	225	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	125 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	106 to —
National of India ...	£12½	165 to 170
Rohilkund Kumson ...	100	114 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	60 to —

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	86 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	—	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	183 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	106 to 107
Bengal Coal ...	100	1,800 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	£1	10 to 10½
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	2½ to —
Bengal Mills ...	£10	170 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	76 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	895 to —
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100	60 to 61
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	102 to 103
Burrakur Coal ...	100	178 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	97 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	127 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	88 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	186 to 187
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	60 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	175 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	77 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100	190 to —
Goutepore ...	100	133 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	78 to 77
Howrah Docking ...	500	100 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	128 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	90 to 91
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	82 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	215 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	187 to 188
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	148 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	99 to 100
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100	186 to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	36 to —
Raneesunge Coal Association ...	100	62 to —
Riverside Press ...	100	72 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	250 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	102 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	88 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	106 to 107

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100	59 to —
Acruittipore (Cachar) ...	100	45 to —
Assam ...	£20	600 to —
Balaun (Darjiling) ...	100	83 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	46 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	84 to 85
Blahnauth (Assam) ...	200	185 to —
Do. contributory ...	100	93 to —
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100	31 to 32
Central Cachar ...	200	110 to 112
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	27 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	82 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	25 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	— to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Darjiling ...	100	122 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	40 to 45
Dehra Dun ...	100	45 to —
Desnai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	96 to —
Dhumari ...	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	55 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	27 to 28
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	41 to —

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	130	62 to 63
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	130	180 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	30 to 32
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	48 to —
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	74 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	18 to 19
Kangra Valley ...	100	per
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	61 to 63
Kuchunpor (Cachar) ...	100	to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory ...	200	50 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	195 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet) ...	100	55 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to 52
Loobah ...	100	130 to —
Lower Assam ...	27	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to 75
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	Liquidation.
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	13 to 14
Do. contributory ...	90	9 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	115 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	105 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	to —
Do. contributory ...	125	to —
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	—	to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	Nominal.
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	44 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	52 to —
Pattareah (Syhet) ...	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	to —
Sapakati ...	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	85 to —
Seemah ...	—	to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	80 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	52 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	67 to 68
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Tendarrara (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to 100
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	184 to 185
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to —

## LONDON.—June 25.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd. ...	98 to 98½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1831 ...	107 to 107½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	— to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	104 to 106
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	105 to 107

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	130 to 124
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	134 to 138
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	133 to 136

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	99 to 101
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	64 to 6
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	190 to 192
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	24 to 25
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	24 to 25
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	27½ to 28½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	113 to 115½
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	174 to 176
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	150 to 152
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	141 to 143
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	155 to 157
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	to —
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	116 to 118
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. ...	100	23½ to 24

**THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.***(The only Quarterly Review in India.)*

ESTABLISHED 1844.

**OPINIONS.**

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour;—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophecy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review*.

Annual Rate of Subscription £1 4s.

LONDON: TRUBNER &amp; CO., 7 and 59, Ludgate Hill.

RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

Per page £1 10

LONDON AGENTS: MESSRS. R. ANDERSON & CO.,  
14 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S W

Two New Waltzes. Each 2s. nett.

**ADORATION WALTZ.**

By FABIAN ROSE.

**CORDOVA**

(SPANISH WALTZ).

By JUAN GOMEZ.

These Waltzes are being played by all the Military and Orchestral Bands throughout the world, and are having a very large sale in England. Orchestra, 1s. 4d. each; Military, 3s. each.

LONDON: PHILLIPS &amp; PAGE, 8, OXFORD MARKET, W.

THE

**JOURNAL OF THE  
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY**

OF

**GREAT BRITAIN**

AND

**IRELAND.**

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY,

Containing Original Articles on the History, the Beliefs, the Literature, and the Folklore of the East.

A Special Article gives each quarter an account of all Literary Work being done throughout the world in their branches of inquiry.

Vol. XXII. (New Series.) Part 2. April, 1890.  
Price 12s.

CONTENTS:—Original Communications: Art. V. Early History of Kannada Literature. By B. Lewis Rice, C.I.E., Bangalore.—Art. VI. Was the Book of Wisdom written in Hebrew? By D. S. Margoliouth, M.A., M.R.A.S., Laudian Professor of Arabic at Oxford.—Art. VII. The Trisula Symbol. By William Simpson, R.I., M.R.A.S.—Art. VIII. Notes on the Early History of Northern India. Part IV. Essay on the Pre-Vedic History of India and the Identity of the Early Mythologies of Europe and Asia, founded on a Study of the Brahmanas and of Sacrificial Observances. By J. F. Hewitt, Esq., M.R.A.S.—Correspondence: 1. Le Théâtre Persan. By Edouard Montet.—2. The Trisula. By J. F. Hewitt.—Mādhava and Sāyana. By P. Peterson.—4. Mādhava and Sāyana. By Cecil Bendall.—Notes of the Quarter: 1. General Meetings of the Royal Asiatic Society.—2. List of Presents to the Society, January-March.—3. Contents of Foreign Oriental Journals.—4. Obituary Notice.—5. Notes and News.—6. Reviews.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & Co 13, WATERLOO PLACE  
Publishers to the India Office.

NOW READY.

Demy 8vo., with Oblong 8vo. Atlas. Price, the Two Vols., cloth, 30s.

THE

**CULTIVATED ORANGES AND LEMONS  
OF  
INDIA AND CEYLON.***With Researches into their Origin, and the Derivation of their Names, and other Useful Information.*

WITH AN

Atlas of 259 Plates and Descriptive Letterpress.

BY

E. BONAVIA, M.D.,

Brigade Surgeon, Indian Medical Service.

**CONTENTS:**

## CHAPTER.

- I. The Seville Group.
- II. The Khatta Group.
- III. The Portugal and Malta Group.
- IV. The Amilbed and Pummelo Group.
- V. The Suntara Group.
- VI. The Mandarin and Keonly Group.
- VII. The Thambiri Group.
- VIII. The Citron Proper.
- IX. The Lemon Group.

## CHAPTER.

- X. The Lima and Lime Proper.
- XI. The Cultivation of the Orange Lemon, &c.
- XII. The Uses and Commercial Products of the Citrus.
- XIII. The Orange and Lemon Trade of India.
- XIV. The Morphology of the Citrus.
- XV. Discussion of the Origin of the Citrus in India and the Derivation of its Vernacular Names.

**APPENDIX.**

Containing a translation of the Chapters on the Citrus in the "*Flora of Amboyna*," by Rumphius, besides information which may be useful to Planters and Commercial People in India, and to Future Investigators of the Natural History of the Citrus.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE,  
PALL MALL, S.W.; and  
CALCUTTA, 7, WELLESLEY PLACE.**W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S ORIENTAL MANUALS.***TWO ADDITIONS TO THE SERIES JUST PUBLISHED.*

Fcap. 3s. 6d.

**ANGLICISED  
COLLOQUIAL BURMESE;**

OR,

**How to Speak the Language in  
Three Months.**

BY

Lieut. F. A. L. DAVIDSON,  
Royal Scots Fusiliers.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

Fcap. 10s. 6d.

**A CHINESE MANUAL**

COMPRISING

**A Condensed Grammar with Idiomatic  
Phrases and Dialogues.**

BY

ROBERT K. DOUGLAS,  
Assistant Keeper in the Library of the British Museum,  
and Professor of Chinese at King's College, London.**THE TALES OF THE BAGH O' BAHAR.**

BY

Miss E. F. PARRY, B.A.  
WITH AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE BY  
Colonel JARRETT, B.S.C.London: W. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo Place, S.W.  
And at CALCUTTA.

NOW READY.

Eighth Year, 1890.

Price Two Shillings.

**Academy Sketches**

INCLUDING

**VARIOUS EXHIBITIONS.**

EDITED BY

HENRY BLACKBURN.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO.  
13, Waterloo Place, S.W.

Now Ready. Crown 8vo. with portrait, 7s. 6d.

**THE NEW OR SECOND SERIES**

OF

**DISTINGUISHED ANGLO-INDIANS.**

BY

COLONEL W. F. B. LAURIE.

"No better reading can be recommended for the use of young men than the lives of distinguished Anglo-Indians."—*Standard*.

"Colonel Laurie continues admirably the work which he so well began."—*Globe*.

"Bristling with illustrious names. . . . We have here nine substantial biographical sketches, together with brief notices of two dozen or more names also 'well worthy to be filed' on fame's eternal bead-roll."—*Daily News*.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE





# LIGHT *versus* DARKNESS.

"SHAKESPEARE, the Greatest Genius who has ever yet lived," taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, of Perpetual Mercy, of Constant Patience, of Endless Peace, of Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show him!! I know him not!! If he had appeared as a Divine, they would have Burned him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded him; but God made him a Player.

"He taught that kindness is nobler than Revenge!!"—The Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice,  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The Deeds of Mercy."—Shakespeare.

What higher aim can man attain, than conquest over human  
pair?

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE, THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**

*You can change the Trickling Stream, but not the  
Raging Torrent.*

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.**—How important it is to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," to check disease at the onset!! With little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon everybody. Let ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" be your companion; under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When out of sorts, Restless, Sleepless, yet unable to say why, then your whole body is out of order, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand. The Pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blights so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely Death?



"I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say I believe it saved my life."—  
J. C. ENO.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, S.E. (BY J. ENO'S PATENT.)**

## NATURE RULES ALL THINGS.

In every form of weakness use Scalded Milk.

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO," occasionally a desirable adjunct to ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," as a simple and Natural Laxative, Stomachic, Blood, Brain, Nerve, Bile, or Liver Tonic; or, in other words, when taken as directed, their action is as simple as a tomato, whole meal bread or porridge (with scalded milk); you cannot overstate their great value in causing a natural, slow, and gentle action of the Liver; by that means you keep the blood pure and prevent disease. In advanced life they are everything you could wish. Read Practical Hints on Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Diseases, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Treatment of Gout and Rheumatism, how to Prevent Consumption, Jaundice, and other disastrous diseases by Rules for Health and Longevity, &c., in a pamphlet given with each Bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." They can be used for any length of time without fear or harm.

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

**EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,**

PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES,  
AND FINE DRY COLOURS

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., CALCUTTA.

155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

**OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.**—  
Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET  
BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.  
Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER  
STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

**GEO. DAVIES & SON,**

NAVAL & MILITARY SHIRT TAILORS,  
HOSIERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,  
29, NORTH AUDLEY ST., OXFORD ST.,  
LONDON, W.

Attends to all Parts of the World on the most Reasonable  
Terms with Despatch.

**R. ANDERSON & CO.,**

INDIAN, COLONIAL,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENTS,

14, CORNHILL, E.C., AND 14, COCKSPUR  
STREET, S.W., LONDON.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in INDIAN,  
COLONIAL, LONDON, PROVINCIAL, and FOREIGN  
NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and PERIODICALS.

ESTIMATES FREE.

Letters in reply to Advertisements received and  
forwarded free of charge except for postage.



**W. ENGLISH,**

ARMY & NAVY

**OUTFITTER,**

Nos. 3, 4, 10, & 11,

ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, Pall Mall, S.W.

Established 1860.

SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for any  
Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.

Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement

on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

67, HAYMARKET.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

**EPPS'S**

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**COCOA**

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER,  
70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES  
EDWARD JOHNSTON, 13, Waterloo Place, Pall  
Mall, S.W.—June 25, 1890.]

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVIII.]  
No. 1,964.]

LONDON, JUNE 30, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	603
NOTES OF THE WEEK ... ..	604
ATEST INTELLIGENCE ... ..	605
ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS:—	
Prices in India ... ..	606
The Kashmir Railway ... ..	606
The Financial Outlook ... ..	606
"Fred Brine" ... ..	606
Mahomedans and the Councils Bill ... ..	607
How the Poor Live ... ..	607
Clerical Establishments ... ..	607
Municipalities in the Punjab ... ..	607
Bengal, &c. ... ..	608
NOTICES OF BOOKS... ..	611
LEADING ARTICLES—	
Indian Army Reform.—III. ... ..	612
OFFICIAL GAZETTE—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	613
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	614
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ... ..	615
INDIA OFFICE ... ..	615
INDIA IN PARLIAMENT ... ..	616
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ... ..	618
HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	618
INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	619
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ... ..	619
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE ... ..	621
ADVERTISEMENTS ... ..	622

**SANDHURST, WOOLWICH, MILITIA, LITERARY, UNIVERSITIES, LAW, &c.—UNIVERSITY MAN**, of many years' successful experience, COACHES expeditiously for above. Preliminary and Further. Individual attention.—J. J. GREVATT, B.A., 10, ALFRED PLACE WEST, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.

**EDUCATION.—CHOICE OF SCHOOLS AND TUTORS**, England and Abroad, recommended Free of Charge—BOYS and GIRLS. Also TUTOR for Militia, Woolwich, Sandhurst, Indian and Home Services. No connection with any other Firm trading under our name. Established 40 years.—ORELLANA & Co., 53, CONDUIT STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

**TO PARENTS TRAVELLING OR RESIDING ABROAD.**—The WIFE of a PHYSICIAN, living in a desirable locality within five miles of London, is willing to undertake the entire charge of TWO or THREE YOUNG CHILDREN. For full particulars address, "W. B.," care of Messrs. R. Anderson and Co., 14, Cockspur Street, W.

**REV. EDWARD FORD**, Rector of EXHALL, Warwickshire, formerly Head Master for nineteen years of Hillside School, West Malvern, is prepared to receive an INDIAN FAMILY into his RECTORY, which is large and airy, and beautifully situated in a most healthy locality. Nurse, who has been in the family for twenty-eight years, would attend to young children. under Mrs. Ford's guidance. Eldest Daughter, experienced in Tuition, would teach them. Highest Testimonials.  
Address, EXHALL RECTORY, ALCESTER.

### P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO

BOMBAY, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, EGYPT, ADEN, and MADRAS via BOMBAY, every week.

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA, and ALEXANDRIA, every alternate week.

#### CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

### CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

These Splendid, Fast, Iron Steamships, built on the Clyde under Special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's, are intended to be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

**LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.**  
City of Vienna ... D. Anderson ... Thursday, July 3  
City of Calcutta ... A. Thoms ... Thursday, July 17

**LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.**  
City of Dublin ... J. Swan ... Monday, June 30  
Sailing next morning, full or not full.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Commodious rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to the owners, GEO. SMITH AND SONS, 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; to MONTGOMERIE AND WORKMAN, 36, Gracechurch Street, London; or to ALLAN BROTHERS AND Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Mail and Passenger Steamers to Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf—Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean.

Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.	Kurrachee and Bombay.
*Chyebassa ... .. July 4	Huzara ... .. July 19
*Golconda ... .. July 18	Kerbela ... .. Aug. 16
*India ... .. Aug. 1	Kangra ... .. Sept. 13
*Manora ... .. Aug. 15	Henzada ... .. Aug. 11

Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.  
\*Ethiopia ... .. July 7 \*Madura ... .. Sept. 1  
\*Africa ... .. Aug. 4  
\* Calling at Naples to embark passengers.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked by the Company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, and Persian Gulf. Neither owners nor the undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any description arising from strikes or lock-outs. Apply to GRAY, DAWES AND Co., 18, Austinfriars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL AND Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51, Pall Mall S.W.

### BOMBAY FROM GENOA AND NAPLES.

Reduction of Fares.—The steamers of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (UNITED FLORIO and RUBATTINO COMPANIES) leave GENOA for BOMBAY every 20 days, as under, and Naples one day later.

Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Average passage eighteen days. Fares to Bombay, including wine and beer at table, first-class, £45. Early application for berths is requested.

s.s. RAFFAELLE RUBATTINO, 5,500 tons, July 20.  
s.s. DOMENICO BALDUINO, 5,500 tons, Aug. 10.  
s.s. SINGAPORE, 5,000 tons, Sept. 1.

Passengers should embark the previous day. Steamers from BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONG KONG monthly, touching at PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, and COLOMBO, at Company's option.

Passenger service to EGYPT. Steamers leave GENOA every Monday for ALEXANDRIA. Returning every Saturday.

Apply to the London Agents of the Company, McCracken, Fenwick and Co., 38, Fenchurch Street, London.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**BOMBAY via TRIESTE and BRINDISI.**—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—onthly Service. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste as under, and Brindisi two days after:—

July 8 ... ..	Poseidon ... ..	4,000 tons.
Aug. 8 ... ..	Imperator ... ..	4,070 tons.

Through tickets from London. For further information apply to

HICKIE, BORMAN, & CO.,  
127, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and  
14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

### CLAN LINE STEAMERS to INDIA.

LIVERPOOL to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal.

Clan Drummond ... ..	July 12
Clan Sinclair ... ..	July 26

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, via Suez Canal.

Clan Murray ... ..	July 19
Clan Macdonald ... ..	Aug. 2

Superior Passenger Accommodation specially arranged for Tropical Voyages. Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Reduced Passenger Rates and Return Tickets for any period, on special terms, by these Steamers, sailing fortnightly to and from above ports.

Apply in Bombay and Calcutta to FINLAY, MUIR AND Co.; or to CAYZER, IRVINE AND Co., Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London; Buxton Buildings, 40, Chapel Street, Liverpool; and 109, Hope Street, Glasgow; and Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., 23, Regent Street, S.W.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn), of London and Liverpool.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, AND GENERAL SHIPPING INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENCY AND GLOBE FOREIGN EXPRESS.

### PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND MERCHANDISE FORWARDED.

ENGAGED. Baggage Collected and Shipped, and Insurances effected to all parts of the world.

Full information may be obtained on application at 10, Queen Street, Cheapside; and 23, Regent Street, London; and 10, North John Street, Liverpool.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Authorised, £2,000,000. Subscribed and Paid up, £530,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—40, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.  
WEST END BRANCH.—25, Cockspur-street, S.W.  
EDINBURGH OFFICE.—23, St. Andrew's-square.  
DUNDEE OFFICE.—6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES.—Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Kobe (Higo), Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Seychelles, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tamatave, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody, realises interest and dividends, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum, and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited),

ESTABLISHED IN 1853

CAPITAL, £1,000,000

Head Office—

NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.  
BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description conducted with India and the East.  
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the terms customary with London Bankers.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. E.C.

Branches and Sub-Branches

INDIA...	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon.
IN CEYLON...	Colombo, Kandy, Galle.
IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS...	Singapore, Penang, Malacca.
IN JAVA...	Batavia.
IN CHINA...	Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

Bankers ... Bank of England.  
... London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agents business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

## GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY

Kept Brilliant and Equal to New for Years  
with one Shilling Box of

## STEVENS'S SILICON.

(DIRECT FROM NATURE'S LABORATORY).



The best substance known for Cleaning and Polishing Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones without the least injury. In a handsome Box, with Brush, Leather, and full directions.

Sold by all Chemists, Jewellers, and Fancy Dealers, and Post Free for 14 Stamps of

**G. STEVENS, 376, STRAND.**

To His Highness the Sultan of Jahore.

**A. ABRAHAMS,**  
**COURT BOOTMAKER,**  
113, HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON,  
LONDON, W.

BOOTS and SHOES made to Order on ANATOMICAL PRINCIPLES.

Specially Prepared Leather for Tender Feet.  
Specialities for Hot Climates.

Sizes Registered and Lasts kept for every Customer, thus ensuring a Perfect Fit.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

**BIRKBECK BANK, SOUTHAMPTON.**  
BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.

THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.

TWO per CENT. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons, and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Five Millions.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, with immediate possession, and no Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH, with immediate possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, as above.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

## SMITH, KAY & CO.,

Late JEREMIAH SMITH & CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS)

MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT  
STATIONERS.

PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND  
LITHOGRAPHERS.

ESTIMATES CONTRACTED FOR  
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

42, RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.

## ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.)

For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.  
Branch: 29, PAUL MALL.

Accumulated Funds nearly £4,000,000.  
The Total Claims paid by the Corporation have exceeded THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

### FIRE.

Policies issued free of expense.  
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be paid whether the property be set on fire or not.  
An abatement equal to one year's charge is allowed on Policies issued for seven years.

### LIFE.

MODERN AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF ASSURANCE.  
Unimpeachable Security. Large Bonuses. Liberal Conditions of Assurance.  
Guaranteed minimum Surrender Values.  
Policies protected against accidental forfeiture.  
Immediate Settlement of Claims.  
No fines or fees charged.

A Prospectus, Annual Report, and Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary

## BROAD ARROW



NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE

ESTABLISHED 1833

EVERY SATURDAY. PRICE SIXPENCE.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" has acquired a reputation for early and exclusive intelligence as to Appointments and other service News, for the high character of its articles, the independent course of its staff of writers, and for its earnest support of all measures for the good of the Services. Articles on specially interesting subjects appear from week to week written for the most part by officers of rank and experience, or by men of note in literature who have made the Naval and Military affairs of the country their special study. A series of Illustrated Articles is appearing weekly on Regimental Badges and History. Illustrations with descriptions are also given of new Service Inventions.

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" freely opens its correspondence columns to all grades in the Services. By this means an opportunity for interchange of opinion is afforded, such as is offered by no other Service Journal. Its ordinary weekly issue contains fully one-fourth more matter than the other Service Journals, even with their frequent "supplements."

"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" circulates largely throughout India and the Colonies. It is supplied direct to the Army and Marine bureaux of the French, Russian, and other Governments, and it is read extensively by Officers of Foreign Services, especially of the German, French, and American Armies, who desire to acquire a true impression of facts and public opinion in England regarding Military affairs.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Yearly.	Half-yearly
Including postage to any part of the United Kingdom ...	£1 8	0 14 0
Including postage to any of the Australasian Colonies, America, France, Germany ...	1 10 6	0 15 0
Including postage to India, China, &c. ...	1 12 6	0

Subscriptions may commence at any date

A Thin Paper Edition is Issued for Foreign Postage.

NOW READY.

Eighth Year, 1890.

Price Two Shillings.

## Academy Sketches

INCLUDING

VARIOUS EXHIBITIONS.

EDITED BY

HENRY BLACKBURN.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO.  
13, Waterloo Place, S.W.

## COCKLE'S FREE FROM MERCURY.

## ANTIBILIOUS

FOR  
BILE, LIVER,  
INDIGESTION, **PILLS.**  
&c.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.  
THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.  
IN USE EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**4, GREAT ORMOND STREET, LONDON.**

15 per cent. Discount from Catalogue Prices to members of the Army and Navy Civil Service Supply and Co-operative Societies.

ESTAB. 1839. **N. THIERRY,** ESTAB. 1839.

## MILITARY BOOT MAKER.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN ENGLAND OF

**MILITARY,**  
PARADE, MESS (Dress), RIDING, and  
CAMPAIGN BOOTS.

Every Description of BOOTS or SHOES Made to Order  
IN A FEW DAYS.

Special Lasts kept for every Customer.

All goods are hand-sewn, N. Thierry's own make. The prices (which are marked in plain figures) will be found lower than charged by Co-operative Societies or other firms.

LONDON: { 70, REGENT ST. (Quadrant), W.  
48, GRESHAM ST., E.C. and  
131, FENCHURCH ST., E.C.

MANCHESTER: 2, ST. ANNE'S SQUARE.  
LIVERPOOL: 5, BOHN STREET.

Outfits for Cadets for R.M. Academy, Woolwich, and R.M. College, Sandhurst.

## CERTAIN AND RAPID CURE.

**RHEUMATISM,  
LUMBAGO,  
GOUT,**  
&c., &c.

**REYNOLDS'S  
SPECIFIC.**

Sold  
in Bottles,  
2/9 each.

By all the Principal  
Chemists throughout the  
World

## IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.**  
PAYING PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Persons of both sexes are admissible. For full particulars apply to the Resident Medical Officer, either personally at twelve o'clock or by letter, at St. Thomas's Home, Palace Road, Lambeth. Terms, including medical treatment, nursing, and board, 8s. a day. Special cases excepted.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

These FAMOUS PILLS PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most soothingly on the LIVER, STOMACH, BOWELS, and KIDNEYS—the great MAIN SPRINGS of LIFE. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES. To the EMIGRANT, TRAVELLER, SOLDIER, and SAILOR, they will be found invaluable in the time of need.



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1890.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 13th June; from Allahabad and Madras to the 11th June; and from Calcutta to the 11th June.

MR. COTTON has been appointed to the Bengal Legislative Council, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Peacock's retirement.

To fill the places of Mr. Beaufort and Mr. M. C. Turner on the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. L. R. W. Forrest and Mr. J. L. Symons have been elected.

THE HON. W. H. RAVENSCROFT, Auditor-General of Ceylon, died on May 29th.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has been laid up with fever.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL M. C. FARRINGTON has vacated his post of Adjutant-General of the Madras Army, on attaining the age of fifty-five. His successor, Colonel H. P. Pearson, lately commanding the 12th Regimental District, has arrived from England.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES was staying at Panchgani, where his medical advisers recommend him to remain a short time before returning to Poona, as the carbuncle from which His Excellency has been suffering has not yet healed.

COLONEL SEWELL has retired from the command of the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and his services have been placed at the disposal of the Madras Government.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. C. CAMPBELL, D.S.O., has been appointed Commandant of the 31st Madras Light Infantry.

THE Government of Bombay have sanctioned a gratuity of £2 10s. per diem to Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, D.S.O., commanding the Bombay District, for a period of six months, as compensation for the injuries received by him on December 4th last by falling from his horse when on duty.

LIEUT.-COLONEL T. H. LLOYD, half-pay, Royal Artillery, 1st Class District Staff Officer, Poona, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Quartermaster-General, Bombay Army, vice Colonel G. C. Hogg, appointed to officiate as Quartermaster-General.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. J. KINSMAN, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Department, has been promoted Colonel in the Army, and Major G. W. M. Turnbull, T Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel on the Indian Establishment, and appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Lucknow.

COLONEL BRERETON, 29th Madras Infantry, succeeds to the command of the Nair Brigade, Travancore, vacant by the death of Colonel Ketchen.

ONE of the effects of the recent inquiry by the Government of India into the working of the police is likely to be the appointment of special committees in the various Provinces to consider what changes and reforms should be carried out. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has already taken action in the matter, the following officers having been appointed on the Police Committee, which is ordered to assemble at Naini Tal forthwith:—Mr. W. Kaye (President); Colonel Ollivant, Inspector-General of Police; Mr. R. Smeaton and Mr. J. B. Thomson, of the Secretariat; and Mr. F. W. Porter (Secretary). Mr. P. Gray will officiate as Magistrate of Allahabad during Mr. Porter's absence. The work of the

Committee will probably extend over some months, as the inquiry is intended to be an exhaustive one.

A NOTIFICATION is published by the Government of India in the Financial Department, making certain important exemptions from income-tax assessment. Among other rulings it is decided to consider tentage and horse allowances of officers as taxable salary, unless certain conditions are complied with.

THE new regiments raised in Upper Burma from the Indian Military Police are to be known as the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Regiments of Burma Infantry.

It is reported from Bombay that, in reply to an inquiry from the local Chamber of Commerce, the Government of India have stated that the Godhra and Rutlam Railway will be commenced next October or November, if funds are available. This line will be about 120 miles in length, and will connect the Bombay-Baroda Railway with the Ajmere-Khandwa branch of the Rajputana Malwa system.

THE Simla Horse and Dog Show, on June 7th, was a great success, only qualified by unpleasant weather. The entries were very numerous, and judging came as near to giving general satisfaction as it can ever be hoped to do. The prize for the best horse in the show was awarded to a waler of General Luck's, and for the best dog to a spaniel, the property of Dr. Owen. The jumping competition was won by the Maharana of Dhulpur.

A CYCLONE is reported to have occurred in the Gulf of Oman, damage to the extent of one and a-half lakhs being done at Muscat alone.

SOMEWHAT positive reports were current in Madras last week that the Government of India had postponed the consideration of the local Small Cause Courts Bill. The Madras Government and the High Court are being consulted as to the exact terms of the measure, but this does not involve any postponement in its introduction, this month into the Legislative Council at Simla.

THE Calcutta Trades Association have given their unqualified support to the movement in opposition to the Income-tax. In a memorial to the Viceroy they contend that it could never have been the original intention of the Legislature to bring agents of manufacturers within the terms of the Act, and express the opinion that taxation by the levying of percentages would be wrong and unjust. On the general question, the Association have held from the first that the Income-tax is wholly unsuited to the conditions of life and trade in India, and they now ask that it should be removed altogether.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT MANDALAY.—This building, which will be, when finished, one of the handsomest edifices in Burma, is rapidly approaching completion. It is of the newest Parisian designs—carved and painted throughout, and, when completed, will be the largest building of its kind in Burma. The belfry stands eighty feet. It is being erected at the sole expense of a pious Burman. When finished it is to be consecrated by the venerable and learned Bishop Bigandet.

THE following are the traffic receipts of the Indian Midland Railway for the week ending May 24th, 1890:—From merchandise, Rs. 39,286; passenger and other earnings, Rs. 30,575; total, Rs. 69,861; as compared with those of the corresponding period last year, which was Rs. 62,316, thus showing an increase this year of Rs. 7,545.

THE route which the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company will adopt in connecting their line with Cuttack and Puri, has not, the *Pioneer* learns, yet been decided upon. The facts are that some five ago Government made a survey from Panchpara, *via* Sambulpur, to Cuttack, by way of the Brahmani Valley, but Mr. Wynne, the Agent of the Company, from observations taken more recently, did not consider this would be a good alignment. He, therefore, asked that a reconnaissance might be run from Sambulpur across the Mahanadi through Binka, Sonpur, and Bod to Kurda, and thence to Cuttack and Puri. This proposal was agreed to, and two of his engineers are now engaged on the work. Mr. Moore, who is in charge of the reconnoitring party, has not yet sent in his report, so the suitability of the alignment to the south of the Mahanadi cannot yet be estimated.

## NOTES

"QUIET and uneventful" still mark the description of the news from India, whether by wire or newspaper. But it is satisfactory to learn that the Natives of Bengal have not only projected a railway, but have undertaken its construction and direction. If this attempt be carried out successfully we shall rejoice with the *Times* correspondent, who telegraphs the statement that "Native enterprise is at last turning in a more useful and practical direction and political agitation."

POLITICAL agitation, so far as the "National Congress" is concerned, is likely to come to an untimely end for want of funds to support its representatives here. The Secretary of the Madras Committee has let that secret out. In a circular which he has issued to his Native friends, and which, though marked "strictly private and confidential," has found its way into the newspapers, he says that he receives letters every mail and urgent telegrams every week from Mr. Hume and Mr. Digby, urging him to send money at once, as the expenses in England are getting very heavy. If money is not sent forthwith to the London Committee, he fears that the whole work will have to be stopped there.

No day passes, he adds, without receiving telegrams such as the following:—"Digby wires for £500"; "No money—send funds"; "Digby again telegraphs must have money or work must stop"; "Make country send thousand pounds home. Very urgent." The poor Secretary at his wit's end how to meet these demands begs each delegate and sympathiser to give even ten rupees. "This," he writes, "is a very critical time, and we must redeem the promises to Mr. Hume which we made so solemnly—so I entreat you to send any amount you can."

THEN Mr. Hume himself makes this piteous appeal:—"I appeal to you all, as honest, earnest men, now, when the time has come to make *bond fide* strenuous exertions, first, to get all the promised contributions paid in promptly; secondly, to get the rest of the allotted contributions raised in due course; and, lastly, to secure from everyone round you, rich and poor, some additional aid for the General Congress Fund. You are all proved to be hot enough and enthusiastic enough about these matters in the Congress; but when you get back to your homes you seem to grow cold and callous, and I can get little real work out of too many of you. What words can I use strong enough to pierce your hearts, and to sting you into exertions such as Englishmen would make in like cases? You do owe something to me for subordinating everything in my life to your cause and your welfare. Indeed, you acknowledge this in words, and cheer me and make far more fuss over me personally than I either desire or deserve. Do now, for once, show by your acts in this your own work that you really and truly feel something of what you so generously profess."

As Mr. Hume boasted the other day at a meeting at Gatoshead that the Congress consisted of 1,900 gentlemen, elected by about five millions of people, "every religious sect in India being fairly and adequately represented," it seems strange that such an appeal should be necessary. Evidently money does not accompany political sentiment—at least, with the gentlemen of the Congress or those they profess to represent.

THE *Times* of India states that "Sir Frederick Roberts was offered the post of Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards some little time ago, and has accepted the appointment." This is authoritative. The *Times* correspondent telegraphed that Sir Frederick has been allowed two years' extension of his present command, and that all the army in India is rejoicing thereat. This is also authoritative. *Vanity Fair* says this is stale news, as that journal had five weeks ago given Sir Frederick an extension of his command. Some journals have nominated Lord Wolseley as Sir Frederick Roberts's successor. The *Army and Navy*

*Gazette* says that Lord Wolseley was offered the Indian command five years ago, and refused it. In the multitude of newspapers there may be wisdom, but it is difficult to get at facts sometimes.

WE take the following from the *Pioneer*:—"The agents of the Congress at home have done their work very skilfully, no doubt, and more particularly so in the arrangements which they were able to make for supplying the Indian public with news of their proceedings. Our London correspondent, in his telegram of May 17th, warned us that the 'Central News' messages regarding the progress and prospects of the agitation were misleading, and we have now learned the reason for the exaggerated terms in which those telegrams were framed. It appears that the 'Central News' was actually supplied with the particulars which they wired by the Congress Agency in London. This clever manipulation by the Congress leaders of what purported to be a trustworthy news-service is only what might have been expected from men who countenance the gaining of signatures to petitions by false pretences; but it is a more serious matter that they should have found agents willing to help them in deceiving the public. The latter will not be slow to pass their verdict on a transaction which is most discreditable to all the parties concerned in it."

IF Mr. Justice Norris were of the Bombay, and not the Bengal, High Court, writes the Lahore paper, it is fair to assume that he would be feeling particularly uncomfortable just now. Even as matters stand he cannot but feel concerned at the decision of the Bombay Government against public servants mixing themselves up with political agitators. In Mr. Norris's case it is well known that his advocacy of the Congress was somewhat of a gushing and emotional character, and almost unsolicited; and, apart from the foolish appearance such a situation makes, he was distinctly in the wrong as a judge of a High Court which might be called upon to decide cases arising out of the agitation. The prohibition repeated by the Bombay Government is an old one; but, as Lord Harris is fresh from home, he may be said to reflect the ideas of the home authorities on the subject, and his ruling is therefore satisfactory both in its administrative and inferential aspects.

IN connection with the working of the Income-Tax a good many complaints have, says the *Pioneer*, been made of the want of secrecy in assessors' offices regarding returns made by firms and companies. The Government of India are most anxious to prevent any disclosures being made, which would be prejudicial to the interests of the persons taxed; and a notification in last Saturday's *Gazette* sets forth that "all public servants are forbidden to make public or disclose, except for the purpose of the working of the Act, any information contained in documents delivered or produced with respect to assessments under Part IV. of the second Schedule of the Act, and any public servant committing a breach of this rule shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code." All public servants are further enjoined to be most careful to regulate their proceedings, as far as practicable, in such manner as to prevent information which should be kept secret from becoming known: it is particularly to be withheld by officers administering the Act, from persons in the employment of assesseees.

THE official returns of foreign land trade of British India for eleven months ending February, 1890, show a falling-off in value of imports amounting to 35 lakhs, and an increase of exports valued at 31 lakhs. The decrease in imports is more than accounted for by the extraordinary decline in importations from Karenni and Zimmé, which fell by some 42 lakhs, while the increase in exports is mainly due to a rise of 25 lakhs in the value of consignments to Cabul, and of 6 lakhs in value of those to Cashmere.

PRESSURE on our space to-day obliges us to keep back a notice of Sir George Birdwood's "Report on the Old

Records of the India Office," which we acknowledged the receipt of in our last. Justice cannot be done to such a work in a hurried note of review. Sir George and Mr. F. C. Danvers are rendering, as we said, excellent service to the scholar and the historian by their labours in this most interesting field. By some unaccountable slip of the pen or type a Mr. Juland Danvers was accredited with this merit—last week—but it was not intended to give even to Sir Juland the credit—which he would, of course, be the first to repudiate—of work done by the well-known and indefatigable registrar in whose immediate charge these valuable records are, and whose excellent classification of them has been so useful to all students of Indian history.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)  
(Times Correspondents.)  
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 29.

The registration last week of the Bengal Provincial Railway Company marks the beginning of a new era in India's industrial progress. Hitherto all Indian railway projects have owed their inception to Europeans. Now for the first time a company, formed and directed entirely by Natives, has undertaken railway construction. The company's field of operations is confined to Lower Bengal. It will probably begin with an extension of the existing Tarkessur line. The manufacturing companies, under Native direction, also formed within the last few days, give satisfactory evidence that Native enterprise is at last turning in a more useful and practical direction than political agitation.

Mahomed Anvaraddin, grandson of the late Prince of Arcot, has delivered a remarkable address to a Mahomedan meeting at Madras, advising them to improve their social and educational condition. He urged them not to sit moaning over the past glories of Islam, but to fit themselves for positions of trust and to stand loyally by the British Government, which always showed itself a just and merciful master.

An incident has occurred near Hyderabad attracting some attention. Three British officers driving in a tonga to Secunderabad passed the Nizam's carriage on the road. According to one story an Arab trooper of the escort suddenly rushed at them without provocation, cut at them with a sword, and upset the tonga, causing some injury to the inmates. It is asserted, on the other hand, that the trooper's horse bolted, came into collision with the tonga, and upset it accidentally; that the man, being on duty, had a drawn sword in his hand, but did not cut at the officers; and that the Nizam immediately send an aide-de-camp to express his regret and to offer assistance. A commission has been appointed to inquire into the matter fully.

The Madras Government has refused to release the Mohunt, or High Priest of Tripati, who was lately convicted of embezzling the temple funds. Numerous petitions in his favour were presented, but Lord Connemara held that the sentence as reduced by the High Court on appeal was not too severe.

The Bengal Government is about to undertake legislation for the purpose of removing certain defects in the system of realising land revenue which have long been matter of complaint. Two draft Bills with elaborate reports on the subject, prepared by Mr. Beames, one of the most experienced revenue officers in the province, have been published, and the opinions of all interested are invited.

The monsoon is now well established, there has been a plentiful rainfall throughout India, and the prospects of the crops in Kumaon, where distress was feared, are now very favourable.

Fighting continues beyond the north-west frontier with unvarying success on the part of Umra, Khan of Jandol. A Lahore paper publishes a report that the Khan of Dir has fled to Kohistan, and that Dir has fallen into Umra Khan's hands. It remains to be seen whether the Ameer will interfere.

## THE MURDER OF MR. DALGLEISH.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 29.

The Calcutta *Englishman* publishes details, which have just reached India, regarding the murder of Mr. Dalgeish. It appears that a trader named Dad Muhammed, who was an old friend of Mr. Dalgeish, had been travelling with him for several stages; they were on good terms, and took tea together every evening. On the evening of April 8th, 1888, Mr. Dalgeish went as usual to Muhammed's tent. Suddenly a shot was heard, but no sound of a scuffle. The servants, panic stricken, made no attempt to interfere. Presently Muhammed

came out, carrying a sword, and threatened to treat servants as he had treated the Kaffir.

Next morning he seized Mr. Dalgeish's goods, except some small articles, and ordered the servants to accompany him. They did so for some distance, when he dismissed them, and they returned to camp and carried Mr. Dalgeish's body to Ladakh, where it was buried. An examination of the body showed two gun-shot wounds and several sword-cuts. The only apparent reasons for the crime are treachery and a desire to plunder.

## BURMA.

RANGOON, JUNE 28.

Mr. Hodgkinson, C.S.I., Commissioner of Pegu, has been appointed Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma. Mr. Hodgkinson has considerable judicial experience, and is in every way qualified for the post. The appointment of a Judicial Commissioner, which has been too long delayed, will doubtless have an excellent effect, and assist in the pacification of the upper province. It has recently become known that the Government of India in 1888 was prepared to appoint a Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, but was prevented doing so by the strong opposition of Sir C. Crosthwaite. Mr. Hodgkinson, who is absent on leave, assumes office on his return in a few days.

A large number of dacoits recently surrendered in various districts. There has been some discussion in the local Press regarding the treatment extended to them. Several dacoits, who appear to have surrendered on the faith of the promise of an amnesty, are being tried summarily.

It is a matter of great importance that faith should be fully kept with dacoits who surrender. The decision of such questions ought not to be left to an individual district officer. Any breach of faith will inevitably drive large numbers of dacoits who have surrendered back to their old lawless practices. In a minute on the Police Administration Report for last year Sir C. Crosthwaite remarks that surrendered dacoits form a not inconsiderable section of Upper Burma society. In the Minhu district alone 1,491 dacoits surrendered to the police last year.

One hundred thousand logs of teak timber are lying at the Government station above Moulmein. Owing to the slack demand the orders will not pay the recently-imposed import duty.

The *Mandalay Herald* states that, in eight months, eight police officers stationed at the Ruby Mines have been successively disabled by the unhealthy climate.

## COLONEL POLE-CAREW'S ACCIDENT.

The following further particulars regarding the accident which befel Colonel Pole-Carew while out shooting elephants in the Pegu jungles appear in the *Pioneer*. Colonel Carew with two Native *shikaris* had been out tracking elephants in a very thick jungle all day, but was unable to get a good shot at a tusker. Eventually he fired at an elephant in the middle of a herd without having a good sight of the animal. In avoiding the rush which the wounded elephant made, Colonel Carew found himself in front of three others who had all stampeded. The jungle was much too thick to turn in or effect an escape through; but fortunately the first of the three was a young tusker. Instead of doing what a full-grown elephant would have done—knocking the intruder down with his trunk and trampling on him—the elephant caught him on the left arm with his trunk and pitched him headlong into a *khud*. Colonel Carew's rifle went off in the fall, and the stock was smashed in half. On recovering from the fall he found he had a wound in the arm where the elephant had struck him, but whether it was from the tusk or the bullet of the rifle is a matter of speculation. There were two holes in the sleeve of the coat as if a bullet had passed through, and the muscle and flesh of his arm were torn away. Colonel Carew had really the good luck to be charged by a young elephant. Immediately behind the latter were two enormous animals who would have made short work of him if he had not been thrown out of their way. The two Burman *shikaris* who witnessed the whole affair remained staunchly close at hand, and gave every assistance when the herd had rushed past. Colonel Carew had to walk twelve miles through the jungle, and his wound rudely bandaged up in a piece of oiled rag from his cartridge bag, wrapped about with a *pagri*, before he reached a village, where a bullock-cart could be procured to carry him onward. His wound, as we have stated, was a severe one, but has healed rapidly.

ONE of the effects of the recent inquiry by the Government of India into the working of the police is likely to be the appointment of special committees in the various provinces, to consider what changes and reforms should be carried out. Sir Auckland Colvin has already taken action in the matter, and has appointed a police committee which assembles at once at Naini Tal.

## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

## PRICES IN INDIA.

*(Civil and Military Gazette.)*

The industry of the Department of Finance and Commerce in collecting and arranging the data of economical problems relating to India seems inexhaustible. The latest contribution to Indian economy is in the form of a blue book upon prices and wages; and although upon opening it it will be found to present to the eye a bewildering mass of figures, even a small and superficial examination yields more than one valuable conclusion nearly affecting the happiness and welfare of the Indian populations. Take the rice crop in Burma; the fluctuations in price are remarkably insignificant for the reason chiefly that the crop is the most certain in, perhaps, the whole world, owing to climatic conditions that may be confidently expected to recur; and herein we find one great cause of the light-heartedness and easy-going character of the Burman. From time immemorial the rice crop in Burma has not been known to fail. There are no landlords to enhance the rent the moment prices rise; and the result is that the Burman has only to tickle the ground, wait for the monsoon and the melting snows to lay the earth under water, and reap a harvest that secures him from want, and leaves him with a surplus for gaming and the bejewelment of his womenkind. Another fact brought into prominence by the figures is the influence of famine on prices. Bygone famines affected not only the particular province in which the famine operated, but the other provinces as well. In the Madras famine of 1877 the prices of jowar and gram (for examples) rose in the case of jowar, from 27 seers the rupee to 9 seers the rupee; and in the case of gram, from 20 seers to 10 and 11. The North-West and Bombay were also affected. In the North-West the price of jowar rose from 23 seers to 14 for the rupee, and gram from 23 to 16 and 19 seers. In Bombay jowar rose from 19-8 to 9-7 and 10-8, and gram from 15-9 to 7-7 and 9-7. A third feature to be noticed is the effect the development of communication by road and rail has had in so linking the provinces together, that whatever the state of the harvest in one, the rise or fall in prices is much more general and much more equal than in the days when each province was isolated from its neighbour. It is, we venture to think, lessons of this sort that reports like the one now dealt with ought to be made to teach, and they should be conveyed directly by experts in science of economics, not left to the sometimes uncertain exposition of the newspapers.

## THE KASHMIR RAILWAY.

*(Civil and Military Gazette.)*

Some of our contemporaries, we note, are inclined to depreciate our information regarding the Kashmir Railway scheme, and to affirm that the affair is still *in nubibus*. They are, however, mistaken; for there is a very definite scheme under consideration; and the following further statistics with regard to it may be interesting. The proposed capital is 300 lakhs, and in order to pay the shareholders 4 per cent., the net profits would have to be 12 lakhs. Now, the shareholders would in the first place get 2 per cent., or 6 lakhs, certain; because this would be jointly guaranteed by the Government of India and the Kashmir State. Further, General de Bourbel has estimated the traffic returns at 20 lakhs, and in order to pay the shareholders the other half of the requisite 12 lakhs, the gross earnings would only have to be 13½ lakhs; because the N.W. Railway would work the line at 55 per cent. of the gross earnings, to cover working expenses. In other words, 45 per cent. of any money taken would go to the shareholders, even if the railway were worked at a loss. This, however, is extremely improbable; and in any case it would be the concern of the N.W. Railway. On the other hand, it is reasonably safe to suppose that the railway will take 13½ lakhs, considering that the estimate is 20 lakhs. There is every probability, therefore, of its paying 4 per cent. to the shareholders, whose actual guarantee is 2 per cent. interest, *plus* 45 per cent. of all money taken by the Railway, until the shareholders get 4½ per cent. interest.

## THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

*(Pioneer.)*

Sir David Barbour's revised estimate of the financial position at the end of 1889-90 was much more favourable than had been anticipated and came upon the public as a surprise: but if we take the receipts and issues of the treasuries during the month of March as a basis for calculation, we shall find that the results of the year surpass even the Finance Member's expectations. The forecast thus arrived at cannot, it is true, be regarded as absolutely final, since the receipts and issues from the treasuries are only an imperfect guide to the

actuals under some of the most important heads of revenue, and the cross transactions between the disbursing officers of the various Departments cannot be settled at once; but even if we make allowance for all possible deductions on this account, the balance of unforeseen increment which will remain is substantial. Had existing financial arrangements been maintained, the surplus according to the revised estimate would have been Rx. 2,733,000, but a respite has been allowed in calling up the 50 lakhs levied on the Provincial Governments, and Rx. 433,500 is to be carried to the Famine Grant, so that the sum Sir David Barbour felt justified in calculating upon in March was Rx. 1,809,700. According to the new returns, however, which may, as we have said, be regarded as at least approximately final, there has been an improvement in the total revenue of Rx. 397,700, and a saving in the total expenditure of Rx. 656,200, or a total improvement of Rx. 1,053,900, of which a sum of Rx. 294,600 represents the addition to the provincial and local balances, leaving for the imperial share Rx. 759,300. That is to say, the surplus of the year will in all probability be increased by about three-quarters of a million nominal sterling, or by over 40 per cent.

## "FRED BRINE."

*(Times of India.)*

The death of General Brine—"Fred Brine" as he was always known in India—reminds us of a fantastic, eccentric, but very clever individuality. He joined the Royal Engineers in 1847, and managed to see a good deal of service all over the world. He served as a Volunteer, and with much distinction in the Crimean War. He was present at the chief naval engagement in Japan, and, if we remember rightly, he started the Volunteer movement in Hongkong. For other services, not officially recorded, he was made a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. He spent many years in the Public Works Department, and was for long Executive Engineer of the Agr. Division, where he developed an inveterate dislike to the members of the Civil Service. During his different periods of furlough he travelled far and wide. He visited the Crimea more than once to report on the graves of the British soldiers buried there. His map of the tombs was welcomed in hundreds of English households, while his writings put a stop to the neglect into which the cemeteries had fallen. He went to Iceland, and made an elaborate map of that little known island. He was one of the founders of the Balloon Society of England, and tried without much success to cross from Dover to Calais. He then brought the idea of ballooning out to India, and failing to get an appointment as head of all the Volunteers in India was placed on general duty, and spent his time in travelling from place to place. It was at this period that he wrote a series of extraordinary letters in one of the newspapers, saying a trifle too frankly what he thought of all the private individuals he met, the lives they led, the way they dressed, and what they said, the hospitality they did or did not dispense, and so on. Then he started off to Madagascar to help the Madagaskies against the French. This was a trifle too much for the Government of India. He was stopped at Zanzibar and ordered back to this country at once. He next made a somewhat foolish attempt to reach Upper Burma from Chittagong, and after this last wild-goose chase he went home for good; and from thence we have continued to hear from him from time to time in connection with the Balloon Society and the wrongs of the poor. General Brine in his younger days had a great love of the stage, and used to boast that he took an opera company over to Dublin for two or three seasons until the Duke of Cambridge "pulled him up." At the time of the Malta Expedition he hastened down to Bombay and wanted Mr. Wilson, of Wilson's Circus, to join him in taking the Circus to Malta. Mr. Wilson declined on the very sensible plea that Colonel Brine did not look like a business man. He was originally a brilliant talker and always a kind-hearted man *au fond*, in spite of his odd dislike to the Civil Service, and other eccentric fads that grew upon him with advancing years. He was, while in India, the centre of many very pleasant myths. He always claimed the credit, and we think with some justice, of having introduced the post-card into India. Time after time he addressed the Postmaster-General on the subject, and was eventually told to mind his own business. This put him on his metal. He had his own post-cards printed. They were identical with the post-cards then in use at home, except that in the space where the stamp ought to be there was printed in small type "here affix a half anna stamp." These cards, a number of which were printed at our office, were distributed broadcast to clubs and institutions. Colonel Brine used them himself in his correspondence with the Postmaster-General. He put on the ordinary letter stamp and succeeded in proving that it was perfectly legal to write his letter on its cover if he chose. Shortly afterwards the quarter anna post-card was introduced, and Colonel Brine was, of course, vastly delighted. "Fred Brine's post-cards" are now among the most precious possessions of the Indian stamp collector.



## MAHOMMEDANS AND THE COUNCILS BILL.

*(Rast Gofar.)*

The Mahommedan Literary Society of Calcutta has sent to England a vigorous protest against Mr. Bradlaugh's India Councils Bill, and in this respect they have followed some other Mahommedan organisations throughout India. They approve of Lord Cross's Bill, and do not wish for more. It is a great pity that the Congress should have missed an opportunity of uniting the whole of India on a rational and practicable plan of representation. At the Bombay sessions Madras led the way under the masterful personality of the clever Radical, Mr. Eardley Norton, and the whole of the delegates, not to mention an insignificant minority of dissentients, assented to his scheme of popular electorates. As we hear no ill-will to the Congress *per se*, we regretted this leap into the unknown, because we feared its effect would be to withdraw from the movement the sympathy of its discerning friends, and to scare away nervous people from supporting any of its proposals. Sir William Hunter, who contributed a year or two ago a series of sympathetic letters on the Congress to the London *Times*, has lately published in the same paper an article, stating clearly and forcibly his objections to the revolutionary scheme of the Congress to which Mr. Bradlaugh has agreed to stand godfather. It is to be hoped that the defections of such eminent men will teach Mr. Hume that he has gone too far in his zeal to bless India with representative institutions, and that it is time, for the sake of "the cause," to beat a prudent retreat.

## HOW THE POOR LIVE.

*(Advocate of India.)*

It is impossible to read, without sincere commiseration, the returns of prices and wages that have been published by the Government. They show that over large tracts of country honest and industrious labourers earn no more than a penny a day. No amount of eloquence could add to the force of this simple statement. A penny a day for food, lodging, raiment, marriage expenses, and provision for old age—that is the record of labourers in parts of Rajputana, Oudh, the North-West Provinces, and elsewhere, the average earning of an able-bodied agricultural labourer being from two to three rupees for a month. In other provinces and districts the economic condition is a trifle better; but nowhere, in any of the three Presidencies, is the average agricultural wage much more than five rupees. The reason for this state of things cannot be easily specified. It seems to have nothing to do with over-population, because there is as much poverty in the sparsely-inhabited regions as in those where the land is overrun by workers; it is common to independent Native States and to British territory; it is characteristic of all the Native races, without distinction. As soon as we pass over to Burma a great improvement in the condition of the agriculturist becomes apparent. In the Lower Province his wage averages from Rs. 15 to Rs. 37 per month, according to the district in which he is employed. No doubt, his expenses are also higher than they would be in India; but there is nevertheless a large margin of profit. The Upper Provinces does not yet hold out the same degree of attraction to the emigrant, for here the average rate of wage is about ten rupees. The explanation commonly offered for the prosperity of the ryot in Burma is that the land is thinly populated, and that the Natives of the country are too lazy to work continuously. Therefore large numbers of immigrants have been attracted from India, and have made the country their home. The explanation can only be partly true, because, if other things were equal, paddy raised at Bassein, where the labourer gets thirty-seven rupees a month, could not compete with paddy grown in Behar, where the ryot earns a monthly wage of four or five rupees. To compensate for this crushing weight of wages, there must be superior land, superior modes of cultivation, or some other great advantage. The subject presents a grand theme for the political economists.

## CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

*(Madras Times.)*

There have, of late years, been many changes in the administration of the Government touching matters relating to economy and efficiency in the clerical establishment. The formation of committees for the settlement of issues involving these questions has yet determined nothing upon any fixed or reliable basis; experimental measures of a tentative character have been employed, resulting in effecting economy more successfully, though, perhaps, at the sacrifice of efficiency; and in many instances too close a scrutiny, and the application of too severe measures in view to such economy, has resulted in extravagant expenditure. The abolition of a single department has often been the cause of a redundancy in another, and thus the great machinery of appliances for too strict economy has tended more to disturb, than to regulate, existing

and well-organised systems, without promoting any favourable results. There are continual transfers in the Revenue and Upper Subordinate establishments, necessitated by applications for leave and furlough. For these there is absolutely no help, and such changes are right and proper in the interests of the public service. But why are they confined to the Engineering and Account establishments? Why should not such transfers be made as well in the clerical establishments of the Supreme and Local Governments? We hear of a few isolated instances in this direction, which have proved detrimental to the interests of many, while in some cases they have proved helpful.

The question of test examinations, in view to the securing of efficient agency in the clerical service, has signally failed. We hear of a man in the receipt of Rs.40 reported on as inefficient and thoroughly incapable of performing his duties; he obtains leave, passes the Lower Standard, and is immediately transported as a successful candidate into an appointment of Rs.200, with absolutely no departmental experience whatever, thus superseding men who have been engaged for the last twelve or fifteen years in mastering their work. This is absolutely undesirable. Then there are others, who have borne excellent characters, who have studiously and zealously devoted their time and services to Government; but who have never advanced one step in promotion, because they have been considered unworthy of higher emoluments. Some of these men have, under the weights of continued disappointments, left their situations and have been successfully entertained elsewhere, in many cases on more than double their former allowances. How is this? If they have failed to give satisfaction in one office, why are their services appreciated in another? Now these are matters deserving very strict and careful investigation. It is much to be regretted that such anomalies are not thoroughly sifted, so that the facts be ascertained. If a committee were formed for such a purpose, many things would come to light which are now obscure. Government would be better served, there would be less cause for complaints, every man would be righted, and a great deal of wrong-doing would be discovered. We say, if a man is getting stagnated in his own office, because of some reason of which he is in ignorance, by all means transfer him to another; let him have the same chance as the more favoured have, who belong to the same service. The criterion of pay and allowances, which is often made to determine a man's position clerically, rarely determines his qualifications. There are men to be found in the service of Government in receipt of, perhaps, Rs. 100, who would put to shame the dignified Rs. 600 salaried man, who may probably be drawing that handsome income because his father served in the Indian Mutiny! How many applications for appointments in the Service are based upon such and similar statements? And, though the exceptions may be few as to the success attending such applications, yet the principle is wrong, and should have no toleration or precedence whatever.

There is a cry for young blood. Let young blood be drafted in, but the old will have to teach the young idea how to shoot, and as soon as he has fairly learnt to handle his rifle, his first shot is directed to his tutor, in order to advance his own claims by the creation of a vacancy. That is how affairs are managed, or, rather, mismanaged, in the various departments of the Government Service; and it behoves the Supreme Authority to order a strict investigation into these matters, in view to a more settled and harmonious order of affairs, and to the furtherance of good in the interests of the service, and to the security against harm of tried, trusted, and worthy employés in the service of Government. There is abundant room for radical changes, changes conducive to the interests of Government and to the conduct of men in its employ; and, unless there is a reform, and a more thorough and practical ruling observed for the preservation and maintenance of a reliable and efficient clerical establishment, there will always be a want of confidence on the part of the men, and less zeal and energy manifested by them in the performance of their very responsible duties.

## MUNICIPALITIES IN THE PUNJAB.

*(Englishman)*

Sir Charles Aitchison, of all the Provincial Governors in India, threw himself most heartily into the project of local self-government. He wrote the memorandum which Lord Ripon regarded as most perfectly explaining the beauties of the new scheme. It may be assumed, therefore, that in the Punjab the new system has had its fairest trial, and a review of its working in the province is not without interest. The number of municipalities, abolished in the Punjab since the introduction of self-government in 1884, has been forty-four, leaving at the close of the official year 1888-89 one hundred and fifty-eight, of which five were in danger of extinction, as the Committees took no interest in their duties. Of this number sixty-three municipalities have an annual income of

less than Rs. 5,000, while forty-eight have a population of less than 5,000, according to the Census of 1881. It is impossible for towns with such limited incomes to do much towards carrying out local improvements; and if they have proved unequal to the burden placed upon them, it is the fault of those who, instead of bringing about such fundamental changes by slow degrees, attempted to force them on the whole province by a few issues of the *Gazette*. There are only eight municipal towns of the first class, namely, Delhi, Amritsar, Lahore, Multan, Simla, Dharmasala, Dalhousie, and Murree, and of these only the first four have a population of more than fifty thousand.

The history of Amritsar is rather curious reading. At the end of 1887 it was brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that there had been no election since July, 1884, although under the Act members of a municipality can only hold office for three years. The reason was that party spirit had run high, and not only were the officials in fear that disturbances would follow an election, but the leading inhabitants were also opposed to holding an election. This is altogether a singular commentary on the unity of the Indian nation. It was felt that such a state of things amounted to a scandal, and a Committee was therefore elected under new rules, which are said to have worked well hitherto. In Delhi, during the year under notice, there were three vacancies, for each of which only one candidate came forward and was returned unopposed, and in Lahore no European candidate came forward at the election in the civil station, and one had, therefore, to be nominated by Government. In the smaller municipal towns, with a population of over 20,000, there does not appear to have been very keen competition for membership, with the exception of Ludhiana, where nine candidates stood for three vacancies, and out of 426 persons entitled to vote 386 polled. In the Jullunder district outgoing members were re-elected in every case. The number of meetings varied greatly, from fifty held at the Simla municipality to three held at Dera Ismail Khan. The attendance, however, was generally good, except at Lahore, which seems to set a bad example to the rest of the province; and where it has been found necessary to nominate the Deputy Commissioner a member of the municipality. Complaints have been made at Lahore that the existing qualifications for membership are not sufficiently high, and that the election of men of humble local position, to wit, the chuprasie frequently referred to by the Lahore paper, tends to lower the status of the Municipal Commissioners. To remedy this evil the desirability of fixing a special property qualification for candidates is now under consideration. The municipal rules in Simla are reported to have worked fairly well, with the exception of the lodging-house rules, which have been found difficult to carry out. The payment of full compensation in cases where the Committee finds it necessary to prohibit the erection or re-erection of a building is found to hamper the Commissioners in their endeavours to prevent overcrowding. This is really an urgent matter, but the local Government seems to be in no haste to settle it. In Simla more than elsewhere, it is necessary to prevent overcrowding; but where high compensation has to be paid the Municipality cannot afford to interfere, and in some cases owners of land threaten to build, merely to try and obtain compensation.

It seems reasonable that private individuals should make some sacrifice without excessive compensation where public interests are concerned. At all events, the matter is one calling for a prompt decision from the local Government, and which should not be allowed to drift indefinitely. Reviewing the province as a whole the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that in many of the smaller municipalities there has been a want of energy and public spirit, as was to be expected. Octroi is levied in all the Punjab municipalities, and is the only form of taxation except at some of the hill stations. In 1888-89 the amount raised by this tax was Rs. 23,38,729, which was nearly a lakh more than in the previous year. In several instances the tax has been given out to contractors, and attention has been drawn to this objectionable practise by the local Government. Suggestions were also made some time ago that other methods should be adopted for raising taxes, but this advice has not yet been acted upon. Local self-government, as far as taxation is concerned, has from the first been a blessing in disguise, and municipalities have been privileged to raise new taxes which the Government managed to do without when the public were better served than they are now. In several of the Punjab districts there is evidence that the export trade in food grains and oil seeds has been systematically taxed, and the attention of Commissioners has been directed to the necessity for checking the practice. The largest sum standing to the credit of any one municipality at the close of 1888-89 was Rs. 3,91,225 at Delhi. Nearly the whole of this accumulation will now be spent on the city waterworks. The Rawalpindi and Simla municipalities had balances of Rs. 1,14,114 and Rs. 92,164 respectively; but about a third of the latter sum is reserved for the liquidation

of the Town Hall debenture loan. A Government loan of a lakh and a half was granted to the Peshawur municipality for the construction of waterworks in the city and is now being utilised.

## BENGAL.

(June 11.)

Dr. UNNA's system of treating leprosy is to have a fair trial in the Calcutta Leper Asylum. The District Charitable Society has ordered a supply of Dr. Unna's remedies from London, and they may be expected shortly.

THE annual Eton dinner was given on the 4th inst. in Goughly Hall, Calcutta, by Mr. W. B. Gladstone and Mr. W. Garth. In addition to the hosts the following old Etonians were present:—Messrs. J. F. Veasey, C.S., G. C. Sconce, C. E. Buckland, C.S., Dudley B. Myres, A. S. Gladstone, A. F. Simson, A. L. Paul, J. Mavrogordato, W. Graham, J. C. Gregory, F. Peacock, E. C. C. Haythorne, and Capt. Philips.

A GREAT controversy in Bengal has ended, strange to say, in common sense. The meeting was one of vegetarians, and the question one of cod-liver oil or no cod-liver oil. Cod-liver oil is an animal oil, and on that score was violently attacked, the vegetarians, who were faithful to their idol, going dead against the oil. Others arose and advised a milder course, suggesting that cod-liver oil may be taken so long as nothing as good in the vegetable world can be produced. But another party went farther, and stated that all animal substance should be taken where they are required for the preservation of life. It was agreed by a majority that this was true wisdom; and so, after much expenditure of time and words, this truth prevailed. But what about the great egg and milk questions? Will they eventually be as satisfactorily solved?

THE only bridges at the close of last season's work which remained to be completed on the Bengal portion of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway line were, says *Indian Engineering*, the Damuda, the Subanrika, and a few minor ones. The Damuda bridge is on the eve of completion, and it was expected that an engine would cross on the 1st inst. The Subanrika is complete but for laying the permanent way, and all the minor bridges are completed, so that the line from Asansol to Goilkora, 140 miles, already opened for traffic, will be completed thoroughly, and all temporary diversions raised before the 15th inst. The permanent way is laid seven miles beyond Goilkora Station and over the tunnel by an excellently laid-out diversion, thereby allowing the engineers to continue the plate-laying beyond, and carry by rail to site all the girders and material required. The gap between the rails from the Nagpore end and the Asansol side, which was 120 miles at the beginning of this season, has now been reduced to 50 miles; and if the rains hold off till the 15th inst., the rail head from the other end will have reached the Brahmini River, leaving but 40 miles of this great undertaking to be linked in. It is, therefore, confidently expected that there will be through communication established between Asansol and Bombay by October 1st next, and that the line will be opened throughout by January 1st, 1891, being one year in advance of the time estimated when the undertaking was commenced. Considering the most unhealthy districts through which this line runs, 150 miles of which is all jungle, totally devoid of all skilled labour, and the sparse population which exists not knowing or caring for money and too indolent to work, the rapidity with which this line was constructed reflects great credit on the Agent and Chief Engineer and all his staff.

A most barbarous custom, says a correspondent of the *Statesman*, is yet prevalent in Bengal. Men of the lower orders exact money at the time of their daughter's marriage ceremony from the bridegroom's party. This vile practice has been carried to such a length that it is no better than selling a daughter to the highest bidders. At any proposal at such a marriage the parents of the bride, without looking to the qualifications of the bridegroom, at once inquire what sum the bridegroom is able to pay to the father of the bride. If this sum satisfies the father, there is then no difficulty in completing the proposed marriage. These cruel and avaricious parents do not hesitate for a moment to sacrifice their daughters for money to worthless and aged bridegrooms, and they show no concern for the future happiness or misery of their daughters. Most of their daughters are, to gratify their father's excessive avarice, married to old men, who in many cases die within a few years after their marriage. Then the young widows are thrown into the depths of misery, corruption, and immorality. It is needless to say when money is the essential basis for such inhuman alliances, no equal and proper matches for their daughters can be made. It is generally the case that a girl of ten years becomes the wife of a man of sixty, seventy, or sometimes eighty years, and unfortunately the girl before arriving at the age of six-

teen or seventeen years finds herself a widow, and in the deepest misfortune. So low is the idea of morality among this class of men, that parents who have many daughters are considered to be most fortunate, as they earn a livelihood by selling their daughters.

## MADRAS.

(June 11.)

MAJOR GOUGH, Military Secretary to the Nizam's Government, is still ill. He has been removed from the Neilgherries to Madras, where he is still confined to his room. The Government has given him the extension of leave asked for.

MUKAND RACH, a Hindoo tahsildar in the employ of the Nizam, in the Warangul district, has been dismissed from the public service. He was charged with having destroyed the recorded deposition of a witness in a judicial proceeding before himself, which he afterwards substituted by one to suit his own purpose.

THE case in which the question of jurisdiction over European British subjects was raised a few weeks ago before the Nizam's High Court, by a young English lady, has been decided by the Government of his Highness, on reference, in her favour. The High Court has accordingly transferred the case from their file to that of General Campbell, the English Judge in the Nizam's service, who is also a Justice of the Peace under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act.

BALKISHEN DASS, the *saukar* who was recently convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and one lakh of rupees fine, has appealed to a Division Bench against the conviction and sentence of Mr. Justice Hafiz Ahmed Raza Khan. The Honourable Mr. Evans, of the Calcutta Bar, with Lord Colin Campbell, of the Bombay Bar, are likely to appear for the accused in the appeal, which will probably be heard next month.

## BOMBAY.

(June 13.)

SURGEON J. W. T. ANDERSON has been allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months.

MR. H. BATTY, on being relieved by Mr. J. R. Naylor, is to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Rutnagherry.

THE services of Surgeon-Major G. H. Bull, M.D., are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

CAPTAIN W. A. THOMPSON, 1st Bombay Lancers, acts as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, during the absence of Capt. A. Wapshare.

MR. H. W. J. BAGNELL, C.S., acts as Professor of English and History, Elphinstone College, during the absence of Mr. G. W. Forrest, B.A.

MR. J. E. PENTON, acting District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, has been allowed privilege leave for two months and three days.

MR. T. J. B. THATCHER is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Upper Sind Frontier District during the absence of Mr. Penton.

ADMINISTRATIVE reports take cognisance of matters small as well as great. A recent official report states that "a pair of bullocks was purchased for the Kheri Division; one of these was unfortunately killed by a tiger."

THE balloting at the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday for chairman of the Chamber, in place of Mr. A. F. Beaufort, who resigned office on proceeding to Europe, resulted in the election of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, of the firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon, and Co.

ON the evening of the 3rd a thunderstorm passed over Kurrachee, it being specially felt at Manora, where a building, fortunately unoccupied at the time, was struck by lightning. There was scarcely any rain at Kurrachee, but a good shower fell between Malir and Jungshai.

AMONGST the passengers who left for Europe by the P. and O. mail steamer on Friday were Mr. J. Monteath, C.S., late Private Secretary to Lord Reay, and at present Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium; Khan Bahadoor Bezonjee Sorabjee of Mhow, Major-General Sir Thomas Baker, the Nawab of Baroda, Surgeon-Major Cameron, and Mr. R. P. Brunton, Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality.

THE up mail-train from Madras, which arrived at the Victoria Terminus at 4.55 P.M. on the 5th instant, or about six hours behind time, encountered a severe storm while running on the G.I.P. Railway between Karabagon and Hoodgi Junction Stations on Wednesday night, and between these places ran into two tanks which were used for supplying water, and which had been blown down by the wind on to the permanent way. The fireman and guard of the mail train

were injured, but luckily no hurt was sustained by the passengers, the delay in the arrival of the mails in Bombay being attributed to the sending of another train to bring them on, the engine of the mail being damaged by the concussion, the storm being described as quite unprecedented in its force.

THE running of trains at night during the rains over the Bhoze Ghat section of the G.I.P. Railway has been prohibited since 1869. The restriction has now been removed, as it is considered that the works on this Ghat are already so thoroughly weathered that the risk of running trains at night during the monsoon is very much minimised. The experiment will, writes *Indian Engineering*, be made during the approaching monsoon for the first time, and its continuance in subsequent years will depend upon results. Special precautions against accidents will be taken. Over the Braganza Ghat, at the junction of the Southern Mahratta with the West of India Portuguese Railway, night running of trains during the rains is prohibited.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on Tuesday, on the motion of Mr. George Cotton, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That the chairman and secretary of the mill operatives' meeting, held on the 20th of April, 1890, be informed that this Association cannot comply with the request in their memorial to cancel the resolution to close the mills for eight days per month for three months; but that, on the expiration of the three months the members of this Association think it desirable to close their mills for one day in every seven, such day to be Sunday in each week, unless some Native festival intervenes of such interest to the majority of the operatives that it is desirable to observe it as a holiday in lieu of Sunday; further that on the day preceding the weekly holiday the mills will close two hours earlier than on ordinary working days for the purpose of cleaning the machinery."

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(June 11.)

THE death-rate in the Punjab this hot weather has been unusually high. The last returns published, for the week ending May 3, show that the rate was twelve per thousand higher than the average for the corresponding week in the five preceding years, and it was still rising. In the forty-nine large municipal towns it was forty-four per mille, the highest figure being eighty-nine in Sirsa and eighty-seven in Shahabad. The excessive mortality was chiefly due to fever, over 10,000 deaths from this cause alone occurring weekly.

THE man who it was thought was Harpal, the dacoit, and who was arrested at Meerut, turns out to be a karinda named Mahomed Ali Khan, of Meerut. On being taken before the tahsildar to have his statement recorded the man is reported to have said:—"You, sir, recognise me yourself. I called yesterday and paid in Government revenue, and here is the receipt for the same. The police are determined to convert me into Harpal, the dacoit." The man was discharged.

LADY LANSDOWNE held a meeting of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund at Viceregal Lodge on the 4th instant. There were present his Honour Sir James Lyall, Sir Andrew Scoble, and Hon. Mr. Hutchins, Mr. C. J. Lyall and Surgeon-General Rice taking their seats as members of the Committee for the first time. The Central Committee decided to form three new scholarships to be held at the principal colleges in India, owing to the large number of applications recently received from ladies who are desirous of pursuing a medical career.

ONE of the finest houses in Bareilly, the property of Nawab Nunna Jan, and well known as the Lal Kothi, was completely burned down on the night of the 6th inst. Fortunately for the adjacent houses the storm which had been blowing incessantly for the past two days ceased a couple of hours before. The Kothi had only recently been purchased by the Nawab. It was unoccupied, but had a few days previously been engaged, the tenant intending to move in in the course of the next day or two. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

JUDGMENT was pronounced at Allahabad on the 31st ult. in the Pilibhit case, in which Anieer Ahmed, a wealthy zemindar, was accused of abducting the daughter of Haji Kudrat Ali. The Judge found that the girl, on the date of abduction, was over sixteen years of age, that up to date of abduction no ceremony of marriage had been gone through, and that the girl had undoubtedly been carried off by force. In passing a sentence of one year's simple imprisonment the Judge said he took into account the fact that some reparation had been made by the accused, inasmuch as he had since legally and rightly married the girl. This case was one of unusual interest, owing to the social position of the parties.

A DENSE cloud of locusts passed over Lucknow on Wednesday noon, the vast army travelling from about south-west to north-east. The sky was quite darkened with them, and

although some dropped down, there was no attempt at settling, so far as the civil lines are concerned; whilst all the kites and crows and birds of all sorts had a "high old time" of it as the army passed along overhead. A cantonment correspondent says a trifle of a million or two lighted thereabouts, but there are no crops now to injure, and leaves are not especially succulent just at present.

#### MR. COLQUHOUN'S CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is the correspondence between Mr. Colquhoun, late of the Burma Civil Service, and the Chief Commissioner:—

"Mogok, 30-1-1889.

"My Dear Moylan,—1. Yours of 18th to hand, returning letter from Mr. Walter and Macgregor. [*Times* manager and its correspondent in Calcutta.]

"2. I guessed that the reference to A. P. MacDonnell [Home Secretary in Calcutta] should have been as you explain. I am glad that he is likely to come, and that he is an intimate friend of yours.

"3. D—'s management of the N. S. States is a scandal. He works direct with the C. C. Hildebrand and the Cr. N. Dn. (Col. Strover) are quite ignored. Fancy the political charge of all the Northern States with a population of some 2,000,000 people, and relations with Chinese frontier, entrusted to a young lieutenant. They require an experienced man, the best to be had—say, Hildebrand or Parrott. When reference is made to this by you or Hannay [proprietor, *Rangoon Gazette*] see that information cannot be traced to me.

"4. I write to McDonald [late of the *Times*] to-day re appointment of Symes, also re Thirkell White's late acting appointment, which doubtless means he is to be soon again acting as a commissioner. The insurrection in the Yaw district was a bad business, and from what one hears Eyre was badly treated.

"5. Regarding affairs in this part of the world, my telegrams will have kept you fairly well informed regarding the very serious movement which has been stopped by my action in garrisoning Momeit (capital) and in delivering a severe blow to the advance band (300) of Saw Yannine when within eight miles of the capital.

"I wired you for advice as to an article in the twenty-second issue of the *Mandalay Herald*. I enclose you copies of the correspondence between myself and C.C. [Chief Commissioner: Sir Charles Crosthwaite], which will show you how I have been treated in this matter. The military authorities were annoyed because I insisted on holding and maintaining Momeit, and have tried to put down the 'ill-considered enterprise' of Nugent [a young officer who has just been killed] on the 14th to my score. He was expressly forbidden by me to undertake any operations. The successful blow delivered on 19th to this band shows how little of 'enterprise' there was in attacking Mobong. Colonel Strover dropped me in the matter, and I received orders not to send troops or police in future to Momeit (State) without orders. This was unfortunate for him, as Twinng (in Momeit State, near River) was attacked and burnt on the 22nd, and the C. C. wired me the information, and I had to telegraph to Colonel Strover for his orders instead of acting promptly. I was actually in Momeit (capital) from 29th December to evening of 3rd January, with nine military police (four of them ill) before the detachment called for by me came, and after that the A.A.Q.M.G. recalled it, but I kept them there. You can judge from this the encouragement received by me for acting promptly and successfully. D. has been since last June endeavouring to gain the submission of Khan Healing, Saw Yannine, and Mainlong Nga Maung, with the result that the whole borders are up. He seems to have been fooled to the top of his bent by the Sawbwaw of Thibaw and Taunybaing, who were to get these men in. He is the 'Sir Oracle' with C. C., Thirkell White, &c. T. W. is a great chum of his. Even with a good man trouble will come; how much more with a green, self-sufficient lad in charge? The whole N.E. frontier should be strengthened, and we should meddle as little as possible with Chins, Kachins, and other hill tribes, and not allow ourselves to be led into expeditions into most difficult hill country.—Yours very truly.

(Signed) "A. R. COLQUHOUN.

"P. S.—The proposed establishment of a post at Lashio, under Daly, with a few hundred raw military police (newly enlisted) is a veritable piece of madness. It would be 12 days beyond our outposts, and no communication kept up.

(Signed) "A. R. C.

"Glad to hear Eddiss has joined you. I know his brother, a very good fellow at Calcutta."

The Government House, Mandalay, February 4, 1889.  
From the Private Secretary of the Chief Commissioner:—

"I am to say that you enclosed, in your letter under reply, a letter from you to Mr. Moylan. As this letter was not in an

envelope, Sir Charles Crosthwaite though it was intended for his perusal, and began to read it before he perceived the nature of its contents. Sir Charles Crosthwaite has no desire to take advantage of an accident, although he considers the disloyalty and treachery evidenced by your letter deserve little consideration. It is however, a question of public importance that officers should act honestly and loyally towards the Government they are serving, and that the Government should know the character of the men serving under it, and therefore the letter, with a statement of the manner in which it came into his hands, and a copy of this letter, has been submitted to his Excellency the Viceroy by Sir Charles Crosthwaite."

"From Mr. E. K. Moylan, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department:—

"Sir,—I have become aware that a private letter, addressed to me by Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, has been intercepted by Sir Charles Crosthwaite, and that he has detained it, and kept it in his possession for some months. I do not give detailed evidence of these statements at present, because I am informed that the Government of India have evidence of the facts before them. If, however, the Government of India require any evidence of the detention of the letter, I am prepared to furnish ample proof of the fact."

"I thereupon address the following letter to Sir Charles Crosthwaite:—

"From E. K. Moylan, to H. T. White, Chief Secretary to Chief Commissioner:—

"Sir,—It has come to my knowledge that the Chief Commissioner has intercepted and detained for some time a letter addressed to me by Mr. A. R. Colquhoun. That letter I have been informed on the best authority was posted by Mr. Colquhoun at Mogok in an envelope addressed to me.

"I have now to call upon the Chief Commissioner to immediately send me the letter in question, which he had no right whatever to detain.

"To avoid confusion and delay, and in case the Chief Commissioner should have intercepted or have opened, or have in his possession other letters addressed to me, I beg to state that the one I asked for is dated Mogok, 30th Jan., 1889.

"An early reply will oblige me, as I desire, if the letter is not at once sent to me, to take other steps.—Yours, &c.,

(Signed) E. K. MOYLAN."

"I believe the Government of India are aware that Mr. Colquhoun has solemnly declared that he posted the letter in question at Mogok in a sealed envelope addressed to me. On the other hand, I am informed that Sir Charles Crosthwaite asserts that the letter fell into his hands owing to its having been placed by mistake in an envelope addressed to him, and sent him through the post.

"I submit that, whether Mr. Colquhoun's plain and straightforward statement is believed, or Sir Charles Crosthwaite's apocryphal story be accepted, it makes absolutely no difference as to my right to have the letter given up to me. The question of whether Sir Charles Crosthwaite did or did not open a letter addressed to another person can merely affect the question of the nature and extent of the offence which he has committed. Even if Sir Charles Crosthwaite's statement is true, it can afford no jurisdiction for now detaining my letter.

"On this question I would desire briefly to point out that every person who detains a posted letter is liable to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine. Sir Charles Crosthwaite has, therefore, rendered himself liable to severe punishment.

"I have, therefore, to ask the Government of India to direct Sir Charles Crosthwaite immediately to deliver up to me the letter written to me by Mr. A. R. Colquhoun.

"I should have before now prosecuted Sir Charles Crosthwaite in a criminal court, but that some legal difficulties might arise.

"I have further to ask the Government of India to grant me sanction to prosecute Sir Charles Crosthwaite criminally for the gross and flagrant breach of the law he has committed.—Yours,

(Signed) "E. K. MOYLAN."

#### "THE WEALTH OF INDIA."

(Financial News.)

A GENTLEMAN, claiming to be an authority upon matters of finance, one declared that India was verging on the bottomless gulf of bankruptcy. To those who share that opinion it may be somewhat startling to come across a pamphlet having for its title "The Wealth of India." The pamphlet in question is a print of the address recently delivered by Mr. William Birkmyre before a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and, in truth, its title is somewhat misleading. Mr. Birkmyre speedily confesses that it would be impossible for him to give anything approaching to an inventory of the wealth of India, and that his aim is really to dwell upon the wealth-creating faculties of the Indian race. In such faculties, no doubt, the potential wealth of the country largely



consists, and, in emphasising this, Mr. Birkmyre, who seems to possess considerable knowledge of his subject, has done good service, for, undoubtedly, the question is one which excites far too little general interest.

The apathy of the House of Commons, and, it may be added, of the mercantile community, in regard to the affairs of the Indian Empire is only too conspicuous. Questions of vital importance in connection with Indian affairs draw but a very thin attendance in the popular assembly, whereas when the political pot is calling the political kettle black, or if there be some sensational question to be addressed to Ministers, our eager legislators flock to the front, and tread upon each other's toes in their ambition to be present at the exciting moment. It is to be remembered that the House of Commons is the Executive, not only for this country, but for India, although it has deputed what is supposed to be a council of specialists to administer Indian affairs, and Mr. Birkmyre is justified in saying that the manner in which the Executive discharges its duty towards India does not command the approval of those who are interested in the subject. It is probably true that the conservancy of the parks in London receives far more attention during some sessions of Parliament than do the great concerns of the Indian Empire. As an illustration of the feebleness of action apparent on the part of the House of Commons it is pointed out that, although India is a purely agricultural country, yet the Executive has delegated agriculture to one of the minor scientific departments of the Empire, herein affording a striking contrast to the methods of America, where the Executive is fully in touch with the requirements of the country.

Mr. Birkmyre pays a just tribute to the character of the Indian race, and aptly compares it with that of the people of Brazil. In India natives have the fixed habit of industry, the which, doubtless, is the main factor for making India not merely potentially, but actually, wealthy. Brazil, like India, is a tropical country. It has twenty provinces, and contains over three millions of square miles—that is to say, more than double the area of India; yet, with all its magnificent rivers, grand natural harbours, and tropical profusion, the inhabitants, being averse to settled habits of industry, are unable to turn the resources of the country to good account. They lack, as Mr. Birkmyre says, the wealth-creating faculty, and their numbers and works still remain insignificant. We are disposed to think that Mr. Birkmyre could have made a good deal more of his subject, but his pamphlet, as far as it goes, is interesting and valuable. It deserves to be noticed as dealing with a topic of vast, but unrecognised, importance. India has hitherto been treated as a poor, and frequently tiresome, relation; but there are well-informed persons who hold that, judging from the measure of her national debt, she is really opulent, because of her vast revenue-earning capacity and the successful discharge of the enormous costs of conquest. Repeated famines and repeated frontier wars have left the country still elastic. *Prima facie*, says Mr. Birkmyre, a country must be wealthy which sustains, without the aid of a poor law 250,000,000 of people, and which imports in increasing quantities so many articles of luxury.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### THE FIRST BRITISH RIFLE CORPS.\*

Captain Willoughby Verner is well known as an excellent and scientific officer, whose notes on rapid field-sketching, reconnaissance, and military topography have met with unqualified approval throughout the services. But he is also an enthusiastic Rifleman, and justly proud of the honour of belonging to that Rifle Brigade which has done such magnificent service in every battle-field in which England has been engaged during the past century, and which claims to be the "First British Rifle Corps." We never thought that claim had been disputed until we read the preface to Captain Verner's most interesting little work now before us, in which he mentions that not only in the army and among the general public, but in the minds of Riflemen themselves, doubts have been felt as to which was the first Corps of British Riflemen. "Fifty years ago," says Captain Verner, "such a question would have been dismissed as capable of but one reply; but as time lapses so does the memory of men fade for things which do not immediately concern themselves." So far as the question referred to goes, the gallant compiler of this book shows beyond all dispute that his own splendid regiment was without doubt the first corps of British Riflemen formed for service in the English Army, and he proves this from books, documents, and records, which must have cost him no little time and trouble to find and examine. Captain Verner gives a complete authentic narrative of the formation of the regiment, from its being first raised as an "experimental corps of riflemen"

\* "The First British Rifle Corps." By Captain Willoughby Verner. (W. H. Allen and Co.).

in 1800, until the date of the Horse Guards Order of January 22nd, 1862, when Her Majesty, "desiring to perpetuate the remembrance of her beloved husband's connection with the Rifle Brigade," was pleased to command that it should bear the designation of "The Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade"—a title subsequently amended to the present designation, "The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)."

Captain Verner also gives the history of "The 60th (or Royal American) Regiment."

The little book is one which will be read with interest not only by the riflemen of the two corps, but generally throughout the service. It is of historical value, and should find a place in every regimental and garrison library.

The July number of the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) contains several papers of interest to Service readers, but some of which—such as that on "Forced Draught in Boilers"—may be a little too profound for civilian critics. "The Crimean Epoch" might have been better if not less tersely told, and it would not have suffered by losing the frontispiece with which it is illustrated—a coloured plate supposed to represent the battle of Inkermann. With this exception the other illustrations in the number are up to the usual mark. There is one contribution which should have special interest for Anglo-Indian readers—that by Lieutenant-General Sale Hill, on "The True Story of Jellalabad." It is a most interesting paper, written in defence of the memory of the gallant Sale against the aspersions put upon that memory in the publication of Captain Broadfoot's Life, in which publication certain letters and extracts from diaries were given, leading it to be supposed that Sale did not deserve the credit he got for the defence of Jellalabad. We felt certain at the time, when we noticed that book, that there must be some answer forthcoming sooner or later to the reflections cast upon Sale. That answer now appears, and as General Sale Hill quotes from original and authentic papers in his own possession, we must add that his remarks carry conviction with them. It is to be regretted that any such controversial wrangling over gallant dead men's reputations should occur, but having occurred it is well that the truth should be told, and we think it is so in General Sale Hill's most interesting paper.

The *United Service Gazette* (W. H. Allen and Co.) for July continues to keep the position it assumed under its new management. Sir George Tryon contributes a third article on National Insurance—a subject the importance of which cannot be well over-rated, although opinions may differ about Admiral Tryon's recommendations. There are three papers discussing the best mounted arm for the Volunteers, in which the unfortunate Yeomanry do not come in for unmerited praise, but Sir Evelyn Wood sums up the whole case in a clever, cautious way, which leave, however, still much to be desired. Colonel Maurice's contribution on Napoleon's responsibility for French failure at Waterloo is a thoughtful and interesting one, such as one would expect from this distinguished military essayist, who writes a preface also to Captain Gawne's translation of Part II. of the very remarkable German pamphlet, "A Summer Night's Dream." A German staff officer discourses on the Rearmament of the German Army, and gives astounding information of the extraordinary powers of the new German rifle. To non-professional readers the most attractive paper in the magazine will possibly be Sir Samuel Baker's on the "African Mania," which treats of the present anxiety of the European Powers "to possess themselves rightly or wrongly of what belongs to others, without the slightest consideration for the original proprietors." So far as our own nation is concerned Sir Samuel Baker says:—"It would appear almost brutal to march into the heart of Africa with a banner inscribed by the word 'Dividends.' Therefore, although a nation of traders, we never indulge in sentimental annexation without some expectant profits; we follow a flag embroidered by the more noble declaration, 'We civilise.' By this programme we disarm suspicion, and we encourage others who might otherwise hesitate to embark their sympathies and fortunes in our undertaking." This is neatly and tersely put.

In last week's issue of the *Gazette of India* it is gravely announced that the "Christian names of Surgeon Fayle are Robert James Luck, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of March 10, 1882." Better late than never, but we trust the gallant surgeon has not suffered much during these eight long years.

It is estimated that over 2,000 Mahomedans, bound for Mecca, have passed through Calcutta during the past week from the eastern districts of the province, on their way to Bombay for embarkation for Jeddah. The expenses of several of these have been defrayed by the wealthier of the community, notably by Sir Abdul Ganny Meah and Nawab Ashunoola of Dacca.

**HARMAN & CO.,**

Civil and Military Tailors,

INDIAN AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,†

12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

HARMAN & CO. make a speciality of Outfits for Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, as well as of the various Departments under the Government of India; also of Clothing and Underwear for Civilians; and from their long experience, of over Half-a-Century, of the requirements of Tropical Climates, they are prepared to supply suitable articles of the best quality at the lowest possible prices ESTIMATES FOR OUTFITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON APPLICATION.

HARMAN & CO., 12, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.  
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1830.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (*which are payable in advance*), should be sent to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN AND CO., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

**TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):—**

	£	s.	d.
One Year ... ..	1	6	0
Half a Year.. ..	0	13	0
Quarter of a Year ...	0	6	6
Specimen Copy ...	0	0	6

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street Haymarket, Office.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

**ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.**

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1890.

**INDIAN ARMY REFORM.—III.**

IN forwarding the draft of the General Order in the Military Department, which the Secretary of State required from the Government of India, Lord Dufferin enclosed a Minute from himself in the official despatch sent from the Viceroy in Council. In that Minute he summarised the leading principle of the proposals made—viz., that the Army administration should be so contrived as to permit decentralisation in such military business as was not of the first importance, while the supreme financial and administrative power should remain in the hands of the Governor-General in Council, and, further, that the Commander-in-Chief in India should be placed in command of the whole army of India, instead of his powers being confined chiefly to the control of the Bengal Army. His Excellency also pointed out that in respect to the organisation of the Indian Army it was desired to maintain, in the most complete form, the separation of the Bengal Army from the armies of Madras and Bombay, and to divide the Bengal Army into two parts, in accordance, generally, with the recruitment of that army in Hindustan and the Punjab.

"Each of the four armies of Madras, Bombay, Hindustan, and the Punjab is to be commanded by a Lieutenant-General Commanding, assisted by a strong General Staff.

"The Commander-in-Chief in India will deal directly with a certain class of departmental business, but he will now also become Commander in reality, as well as in name, over the whole of the military forces of India, with the

single exception of those forces which are for political reasons retained under the direction of the Government of India, and instead of commanding one army of 120,000 men, he will now command four armies aggregating 204,000 men. His Excellency will also be charged with all the important questions relating to the discipline, efficiency, equipment, training, education, and mobilisation of the whole Army of India; and with the additional duties which will now be laid upon him, he will, it appears to me, have such constant and active occupation as could only be possible when combined with a certain freedom from the detailed and executive business of the Bengal Army."

His Excellency goes on to say that in upholding these views he does not found his opinions on mere theoretical considerations, but bases them on the experience gained by him during his tenure of office, and he concludes:—

"The change in administration and organisation by the abolition of the Presidential Army system, supported by me in 1885, and again in our Despatch of May, 1888, seems to me to be a complement of all the improvements which the Army system in India has of late years undergone. When that has been carried out, as I hope it will be at no distant date, and when the mobilisation scheme has been brought into practical effect, then those who come after us will have but to perfect the military machinery to assist in maintaining the splendid reputation of the Indian Army, to improve the conditions of military finance, and to preserve the form of Military Administration which is dealt with in the draft General Orders now before us."

This was the last Minute written by Lord Dufferin as Viceroy of India on a military subject.

Lord Lansdowne, however, took up the matter as warmly as his predecessor had done. The Secretary of State for India having declared himself unable to enter into the large question of military reorganisation, having been advised that, "in order to give effect to any measure for the formal withdrawal of the armies of Madras and Bombay from the direct control of those Governments, recourse must be had to Imperial legislation." A despatch, dated July 5, 1889, was sent in reply from the Governor-General in Council, in which Lord Lansdowne and his colleagues thus plead in favour of the proposed changes:—

"Four successive Governments of India have supported the proposals which were put forward by the Army Organisation Commission ten years ago. The alterations proposed in the administration of the Army are not merely for the purpose of remedying inconveniences, but to impart a practical and working form to an accidental organisation which, in the course of time, has developed into a cumbrous and complicated machinery. We desire, therefore, once again to place before Her Majesty's Government our conviction that it would be a misfortune of the greatest moment if this amendment of the military administration, which we consider to be essential to the efficiency of the army in this country, should not be carried out in the breathing time of peace, which we fortunately now possess; and if the desired change, so persistently and impartially advocated by the Government of India, were to be postponed until the disastrous experience of war should force upon Her Majesty's Government the necessity for effecting this most necessary reform of the Indian Army system.

"We conclude this despatch with the earnest hope that your lordship may be able before long to undertake the necessary legislation. That legislation, we are assured, need not be of an extensive character. It would be complementary to the various measures proposed in your Despatch of the 30th May, and would but carry to a legitimate conclusion the progressive administrative changes of recent years. We hope, too, that with the history and facts of the question placed before those concerned in discussing a matter so gravely affecting the welfare of India would not fail to appreciate the necessity for a reform which has been unanimously supported and urged for many years past by the Government of India under successive Viceroys, and would be prepared to deal with

that reform on public grounds without distinction of party."

A more persuasive and urgent appeal has seldom appeared in an official Despatch. How it has been met will be seen in the report of the debate in the House of Lords on Friday last, which will be found in another column, and which we can do no more than allude to today.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 7.)

COXHEAD, Mr. T. E., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from July 1.

BIRCH—With effect from the date on which Brigadier-General J. M. Coates retires from the service, Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch, of the Bengal Establishment, civil surgeon of Hooghly, is appointed to be principal of the Medical College, Calcutta.

The following appointments are made in the local corps of Rajputana, from April 15:—

STEWART, Colonel N. R., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and second in command of the Meywar Bhil Corps, and commandant, substantive pro tem., to be commandant Merwara Battalion, vice Major O'M. Creagh, V.C., appointed commandant of the 29th Bombay Infantry.

BIGNELL, Major E. D. F., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and second in command Meywar Bhil Corps, and second assistant to the Resident in Meywar, substantive pro tem., to be wing commander and second in command, and second assistant to the Resident in Meywar, vice Colonel N. R. Stewart.

HEDDERWICK, Mr. S. T., to be Consular Agent for the United States at Akyab, vice Mr. D. R. Cameron.

BAILLON, Mr. E., to be Vice-Consul for Portugal at Karachi.

GERARD, Colonel M. G., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating commandant of the Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent in Western Malwa, from April 14.

MERRILL, Mr. S., to be Consul-General for the United States of America at Calcutta, vice Mr. B. F. Bonham.

PEARCE, Lieut. D. G., Bombay Staff Corps, wing officer 2nd Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as wing officer of the Bhopal Battalion, from the date of assuming charge, vice Lieut. J. H. Pollard, appointed to officiate as adjutant of the corps.

SCHMIDT, Mr. H., to be in temporary charge of the Consulate for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bassein, during the absence of Mr. Frederick Eggena.

PRITCHARD, Lieut. C. H., Bombay S.C., political assistant of the third class, assistant to the Resident and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti at Hyderabad, is appointed temporarily to perform the duties of second assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad and assistant secretary for Berar, and superintendent of Residency Bazaars, in addition to his own duties, from April 18.

THOMSON, Surgeon C. M., M.B., Indian Medical Service, Madras, secretary to the surgeon-general and acting surgeon, 4th district, Madras, is appointed to officiate as residency surgeon at Bangalore, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon-Major A. F. Dobson, M.B.

BRERETON, Mr. H. J., deputy accountant-general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is posted as comptroller, Assam.

GAMBLE, Mr. R. A., officiating assistant comptroller of India Treasuries, is appointed as deputy accountant-general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

BASU Mr. J. O. assistant accountant-general, Bengal, is transferred to the Office of the Comptroller of India Treasuries.

#### FURLOUGH.

DOBBIE, Mr. W. H., comptroller, Assam, is granted privilege leave for three months, from June 29.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

JAMES, 2nd Lieut. M. G., Cheshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 42nd (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, Aug. 17.

GROVE, 2nd Lieut. H. M., Devonshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, Nov. 1.

JAMES—GROVES—2nd Lieuts. James and Grove will rank as lieutenants in the Bengal Staff Corps from the above dates.

HAWKES—The name of Colonel H. P. Hawkes, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed Supernumerary List, on April 22, of Major-General G. T. Jones, Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are transferred from the Public Works to the Military Works Department:—

COLE, Lieut.-Colonel H. H., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut.-Colonel C., Royal Engineers, executive engineer, 2nd grade.

DIXON, Captain P. E., Royal Engineers, assistant engineer, 1st grade.

HOUSTON, Lieut. E., Royal Engineers, assistant engineer, 1st grade.

MURRAY, Lieut. J. H. S., Royal Engineers, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

BADGLEY, Major J. M. T., Royal Engineers, attached to the Madras Sappers and Miners, is appointed to the Military Works Department as an executive engineer, 3rd grade.

BAYLAY, Lieut. F., Royal Engineers, supernumerary assistant engineer, 2nd grade, P.W. Department, is transferred to the Military Works Department in the same position.

The undermentioned officers, who are employed on submarine mining duty, are graded in the Military Works Department as assistant engineers, 2nd grade, supernumerary:—

LEBRETON-SIMMONS, Lieut. G. F. H., Royal Engineers, Oct. 17, 1887.

JONES, Lieut. E. A. T., R.E., Oct. 7, 1889.

BUCKLEY, Mr. G. F., superintendent, Agra Circle, Upper Division, International Branch, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Bolster, and posted to the Punjab Mines Division.

TOKE, Captain M. L., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer of the Agra Division, Military Works, from March 22.

DUNDEE, Lieut. W. J., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to the charge of the office of the executive engineer, Jubbulpore Division, Military Works, from May 15.

#### FURLOUGHS.

WALKER, Colonel T., B.A., superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay (m.c.), for six months.

MICHEL, Captain C. B. D., Middlesex Regiment, aide-de-camp to the General Officer commanding the Allahabad District (m.c.), for six months.

PERKINS, Lieut. A. E. J., R.A., subaltern, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Batter, Punjab Frontier Force, (u.p.a.) for 121 days.

SHIPLEY, Captain M. L., Bengal Staff Corps, 13th (Duke of Connaught's Regiment of Bengal Lancers, out of India, on private affairs, for 152 days; pension service, 13th year, commenced Jan. 30.

HAMILTON, Lieut. A., Bengal Staff Corps, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, out of India, on medical certificate, for 182 days; pension service, 10th year, commenced Aug. 11, 1889.

BARTHOLOMEW, Lieut.-Colonel R., General List, Cavalry (m.c.), for five months in extension.

BOILEAU, Lieut. H. E., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for three months, in extension.

SHAW, Mr. H. G., assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, May 29.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

THATCHER, 2nd Lieut. F. A., Hampshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated May 5.

DES VŒUX, Captain C. H., wing officer 4th Bengal Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Graves, appointed 2nd in command, 5th Bengal Light Infantry, and to remain seconded for employment under the Queensland Government, dated Dec. 10, 1889.

HARRIS, Captain C. W., wing officer 4th Bengal Infantry, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Des Vœux, and to remain seconded, while employed in the Kubo Valley Police Battalion, dated Dec. 10, 1889.

RICKETTS, Lieut. H. C., 15th Bengal Cavalry, to be an officiating aide-de-camp on H.E.'s Personal Staff, vice Lieut.-Colonel I. S. M. Hamilton, officiating assistant adjutant-general for musketry, dated May 1.

OXLEY, Lieut. R. S., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be adjutant, vice Captain G. G. H. Allgood, deceased, dated May 1.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of lieutenant:—

HARVEST, 2nd Lieut. H. D., Leinster Regiment.

DOUGLAS, 2nd Lieut. W. B., Gloucestershire Regiment.

CREWE-READ, 2nd Lieut. R. O., Gloucestershire Regiment.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of lieutenants:—

FIREBRACE, 2nd Lieut. C. W., 7th Hussars.

FRASER, 2nd Lieut. A. G., King's Own Scottish Borderers.

DAVIES, 2nd Lieut. F. G., Suffolk Regiment.

BAGLEY, 2nd Lieut. R. G., West Riding Regiment.

MACANDREW, Lieut. H. J. M., 5th Bengal Cavalry, to Calcutta, for

#### FURLOUGHS.

TURNER—The leave to Kashmir, on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Turner, 2nd Punjab Infantry, is extended to Nov. 4.

NELSON, Captain E. F., 65th Field Battery, R.A., to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

MARDER, Surgeon E. S., to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

LASH, 2nd Lieut. H. A., officiating wing officer, on probation, 16th Lucknow Regiment, to be officiating squadron officer 9th Bengal Lancers, on probation.

GAISFORD, 2nd Lieut. J., Manchester Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 25th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated May 9.

CODRINGTON, 2nd Lieut. H. de B., West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 31st Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated May 10.

RINDALL, Captain F. M., 1st Battalion 4th Goorkhas, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Leslie, officiating as commandant, dated March 6.

DBURY, Captain F. M., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Cotton, deceased, dated Dec. 13, 1889.

ELSMIE, 2nd Lieut. A. M. S., Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 2nd Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated May 3.

THATCHER, 2nd Lieut. F. A., Hampshire Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, Corps of Guides), to Murree, from date of availing himself of it, to Oct. 15, to study the native languages.

ECKFORD, Lieut. J. J. H. B., 33rd Bengal Infantry, to Dalhousie, for six months, to study the native languages.

(Headquarters, Simla, May 30).

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

DU MOULIN, Captain L. E., 2nd Batt. Royal Sussex Regiment, to be station staff officer, Hill Depôts, Dalhousie, vice Mackenzie, dated May 1.

BATTEN, Captain A. C., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, station staff officer, Meerut, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general, Bundelkhand district, vice Captain Coats, on leave, dated May 14.

WESTERN, squadron officer 1st Punjab Cavalry, to be squadron officer sub pro tem, vice O'Menly, seconded for employment as commandant Zhob Levy Corps, dated Feb. 11.

MINCHIN, Lieut. C. F., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer and adjutant, vice Western, dated Feb. 11.

LEMPRIERE, Lieut. H. A., 7th Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 2nd Punjab Cavalry, on probation, dated April.

HITCHINS, 2nd Lieut. H. E., West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 1st Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated May 6.

ROSE, Lieut. J. L., Highland Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, on probation, dated on May 6.

#### FURLOUGHS.

HOLT, Lieut. B. C., 2nd battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, to England, for nine months, on private affairs.

CHICHESTER, Lieut. A. G. de V., 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, to Calcutta, for six months, to study the native languages.

HUGHES, 2nd Lieut. V., Lincolnshire Regiment, (officiating wing officer, on probation, 33rd Bengal Infantry), to Simla, for six months, to study the native languages.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 4.)

WIGHT, Mr. J. K., C.S., is allowed furlough for one year and six months, from the 5th inst.

THOMAS, Mr. K. W. B., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the Bankura District Police, is transferred to Julpigori, and is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury.

BARLOW, Rev. C. H., chaplain of Barrackpore, is appointed to act as chaplain of Dum-Dum, in addition to his other duties, from the date on which he may receive charge of his appointment.

ROBERTS, Captain C. J., officiating cantonment magistrate of Dinapore, is also appointed to act as judge of the Small Causes Court in that cantonment.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, June 1.)

ANDERSON, Mr. J. A., district judge, Rawalpindi, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Jhelum, from May 27.

The Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following appointments, from Nov. 20, 1889, vice Surgeon-Major G. Henderson, retired:—

O'NEILL, Surgeon-Major J., deputy sanitary commissioner, to be civil surgeon, 1st class.

LITTLE, Surgeon S., officiating civil surgeon, 2nd class, to be deputy sanitary commissioner, but to continue to perform the duties of civil surgeon.

DYSON, Surgeon H., officiating civil surgeon, to continue to officiate as deputy sanitary commissioner.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, June 7.)

SANDBERY, Rev. S. L. G., chaplain of Roorkee, is granted furlough out of India, on medical certificate, for 182 days, from April 11.

CRADOCK, Mr. H. E., district superintendent of police, Saharanpur, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India extension of leave for four months, on medical certificate.

SHEARER, Surgeon J., M.B., I.M.S., attached to the 27th Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Bareilly, in addition to his military duties, during the absence on leave of Surgeon J. Anderson.

HALL, Surgeon E. A. W., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government, is appointed to the civil medical charge of Bara Banki.

THOROLD, Surgeon W. C., supernumerary civil surgeon, second class, is appointed to officiate as deputy sanitary commissioner, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, and to be posted to the 3rd Circle, from May 12, the day on which he relieved Surgeon-Major S. J. Thomson, transferred to the 2nd Circle.

STEPHENS, Surgeon-Major A. R. E., supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, Pilibhit, is appointed to officiate as deputy sanitary commissioner, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, and to be posted to the 1st Circle, from May 15, the day on which he relieved Surgeon-Major R. Jameson, granted furlough.

McMILLAN, Mr. A., sessions judge, Bijnor-Budaun Division, and additional civil judge, Moradabad, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district and sessions judge, Moradabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. H. F. Evans.

HOUSDEN, Mr. W. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the charge of the Sharanpur District, from May 2.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(Burma Gazette, May 31.)

HEDDERWICK, Mr. S. G., to be Consular Agent for the United States of America at Akyab.

OBARD, Lieut. O. J., assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the 3rd grade in the Tharrawady District.

SEAGRAVE—A licence to solemnise marriages in Burma has been granted to the Rev. A. S. Seagrave, American Baptist missionary, Rangoon.

DAVID—A licence to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians has been issued to the Rev. D. David, of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Rangoon.

JONES, Mr. H. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Amherst Division, is granted privilege leave for one month and seventeen days from May 19.

#### MADRAS.

—o—

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 3.)

HEWETSON, Mr. J., Madras Civil Service, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State an extension of furlough for three months.

HOLMES, Mr. W. C., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge, Bellary, during the absence of Mr. R. Sewell on leave.

JARDINE, Mr. W. E., is appointed to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district Trichinopoly.

PRICE, Surgeon-Major W., M.D., district surgeon and superintendent of Jail, Nellore, is appointed to act as surgeon, General Hospital, Madras, vice Brigade-Surgeon C. Sibthorpe, promoted.

BAIN, Surgeon D. S. E., is appointed to be civil surgeon of Negapatam in succession to Surgeon J. L. VanGeyzel, M.B., but to act as civil surgeon, Cannanore, during the absence of Surgeon S. C. Sarkies on furlough.

FARQUHAR—The services of Deputy Surgeon-General W. Farquhar are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from May 29.

THOMPSON—The services of Surgeon C. M. Thompson, M.B., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign Department.

PRICE, Surgeon-Major W., M.D., district surgeon and superintendent of jail, Nellore, is appointed to act as Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Medical College, vice Brigade-Surgeon Sibthorpe, promoted.

MERRIMAN—The three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. J. H. Merriman, deputy commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, has been commuted into furlough for one year.

BENSON, Mr. C., assistant director of Land Records and Agriculture, is granted furlough for six months, from or after June 8.

#### FURLOUGHS.

TAYLOR, Mr. H. R., assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, Madras, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State an extension of leave, on medical certificate, for six months.

OAKES, Colonel G. H., Staff Corps, commandant 32nd Madras Infantry, for one year; pension service, 34th year, commenced April 15.

HAWKINS, Lieut. T. B., Staff Corps, 22nd Madras Infantry, for one year; pension service, 8th year, commenced Sept. 9.

SMITH, Surgeon-Major J., Indian Medical Service, 25th Madras Infantry, for one year; pension service, 23rd year, commenced July 6.

EVANS-GORDON, Captain W. E., Staff Corps, additional political agent, India, for six months, on medical certificate, in extension.

KENDALL, Lieut. J., Staff Corps, 183 days, on medical certificate, in extension.

BUCHANAN, Lieut. G. A. L., Staff Corps, three months, on medical certificate, in extension.



THOMAS, Brigade-Surgeon J. B., Indian Medical Service, district medical and sanitary officer, Kistna (p.a.), for one year and 241 days from or after August 9.  
 LEAPINGWELL, Surgeon-Major A. H., Indian Medical Service, Zillah surgeon and superintendent of Jail, Cuddalore (m.c.), for one year.  
 MORAN, Surgeon-Major J. J., M.D., Indian Medical Service (m.c.), for 182 days.

### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, June 6.)

SEWELL, Colonel H. F. H., Staff Corps, who has vacated the command of the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is permitted to reside at Secunderabad and its neighbourhood, dated May 27.  
 STRACHAN—The name of Captain E. A. Strachan, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, is added to the list of officers detailed to attend a course of garrison instruction, and that of Lieut. F. A. London, 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, removed therefrom.  
 The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—  
 HOPE, Colonel H. R., General List, Cavalry, deputy adjutant-general, to officiate temporarily as adjutant-general, army headquarters staff, vice Brigadier-General M. C. Farrington, C.B., placed on retired pay, dated June 4.  
 WRATISLAW, Lieut.-Colonel M. H., General List, Infantry, assistant adjutant-general, to officiate as deputy adjutant-general, army headquarters staff, vice Colonel H. R. Hope, dated June 4.  
 WOULSELEY, Brigade-General G. B., C.B., A.D.C., commanding the Mandalay District, to the officiating command of the Burma District, vice Lieut.-General Gordon, C.B., Royal Artillery, vacated, dated June 1.  
 PRITCHARD, Lieut. H. E., 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, Meiktila, vice Lieut. T. B. Hawks, relieved, dated May 5.  
 DONNAN, 2nd Lieut. W., 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, Shore, Mandalay, vice Lieut. Weldon, relieved, dated Sept. 1, 1889.  
 WESTON, Colonel G. E., General List Infantry, 2nd in command, late 12th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be commandant 29th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Colonel W. T. Brereton, appointed to Nair Brig, dated May 28.  
 HAWKS, Lieut. G. W. S., wing officer 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer and quarter-master, vice Captain Dobbs, promoted, dated 26th April.  
 FAWCETT, Surgeon-Major E., to be staff surgeon, Secunderabad, vice Surgeon-Major G. F. Bevan.  
 LLOYD-WARWICK, Captain A. M. Lloyd, 24th Regiment Madras Infantry, and 2nd-Lieut. C. S. Warwick, 8th Regiment, Madras Infantry, to be attached to 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry.  
 HOPKINS, 2nd-Lieut. W. F. A., No. 31 Battery Eastern Division, R.A., from 8th May to the 7th Nov., on medical certificate.  
 LYON, 2nd-Lieut. F., 21st Field Battery, R.A., from the 5th May to the 4th Nov., on medical certificate.

## BOMBAY.

—o—

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 12.)

WALSH, Mr. L. B., C.I.E., 3rd assistant political resident, Aden, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year from the date of his departure.  
 BATT, Mr. H., C.S., is allowed privilege leave for two months and seventeen days from such date in June, 1890, as he may avail himself of it.  
 HERVEY, Mr. H. L., assistant collector and magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Kanara, to be a visitor of the district jail at Karwar.  
 MACMILLAN, Mr. M., B.A., is appointed to act in the 3rd grade of the Educational Department from March 19 to April 9.  
 OLIVER, Mr. A., on the return of Mr. A. Barrett, B.A., to act as Professor of English and History, Elphinstone College, during the absence of Mr. G. W. Forrest, B.A., or, pending further orders, relieving Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, C.S.  
 FRY, Mr. T. B., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, and divisional forest officer, Working Plans, Northern Circle, is allowed furlough for four months from May 30.  
 CANDY, Mr. R. E., C.S., to act as a member of the Central Committee for Vernacular Examinations during the absence of Mr. W. Porteous, C.S., on leave.  
 LUCAS, Mr. W. H., C.S., to do duty as assistant collector, Surat.  
 MCCANN, Mr. W. H., who was granted privilege leave of absence for three months, from Feb. 25, resumed charge of the duties of assistant collector of Salt Revenue in charge of Coastguard Service on the 26th ult.

#### MILITARY.

ALEXANDER—The services of Lieut. F. H. T. Alexander, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.

DYMOCK—The retirement of Brigade-Surgeon W. Dymock, I.M.S., will take effect from May 1.

WHITING, Captain J. E., Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be major.  
 WELLINGS, Surgeon-Major B. W., Medical Staff, to act as port surgeon, Aden, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Major C. Monks, I.M.S.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, May 6.)

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HOGG, Colonel G. C., Cavalry, deputy quartermaster-general, to officiate as quartermaster-general, from May 14, vice Colonel Jopp, appointed to a 2nd class district command, and during the absence of Brigadier-General Adam, on leave out of India, or until further orders.

LLOYD, Lieut.-Colonel T. H., half-pay, Royal Artillery, assistant adjutant-general, Poona district, to officiate as deputy quartermaster-general, from May 14, vice Colonel Hogg, officiating as quartermaster-general.

STOPFORD, Major A. B., R.A., to be officiating A.A.G., Poona district, vice Lieut.-Colonel T. H. Lloyd, R.A., officiating as deputy quartermaster-general at headquarters.

MACNAGHTEN, Colonel A. W., Cavalry, is transferred from general duty, Poona, to general duty, Ahmedabad.

The undermentioned officers of the medical staff are transferred to general duty, Bombay district:—

HAYMAN, Surgeon I. J. W., from Aden district.

MARKS, Surgeon G. F. H., M.D., from Poona district.

HENLEY, Lieutenant E. A., Royal Dublin Fusiliers (2nd Battalion), to remain in Canada, in extension, from May 24 to Nov. 24, on medical certificate.

## INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 26.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. F. V. S. Venner, S.C.; Lieut. A. Hamilton, S.C.; Captain C. B. D. Michel, Middlesex Regiment; Colonel E. C. Garstin, S.C.; Lieut. W. L. Davidson, S.C.; Surgeon G. Shewan, Surgeon-Major R. Jameson, Colonel A. Vallings, S.C.; Major H. C. Lamb, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Colonel H. C. Stewart, S.C.; Surgeon-Major A. F. Dobson, Colonel W. C. Plant, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel T. E. Strong, S.C.; Colonel F. J. Caldecott, R.A.; Lieut. G. S. Morris, S.C.; Lieut. G. H. Hancock, S.C.; Lieut. R. M. Betham, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. Roberts (Cov.), Major W. S. S. Bisset, Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Oldham, Lieut.-Colonel L. F. Boileau, Surgeon G. Shewan, S. Preston, E. A. Hobson, P. J. O'Flaherty, H. Sherring, H. M. Lawrie (Cov.), Sir J. W. Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Cov.), Lieut. W. A. Tighe, M.S.C., T. Aitken.

Madras Estab.—J. H. Merriman.

Bombay Estab.—H. C. D. La Touche, Lieut.-Colonel W. Osborn, R.E., A. Shuttleworth.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel N. M. T. Horsford, S.C., ten days; Lieut. H. Comins, S.C., three months.

Madras Estab.—Captain H. E. Porter, S.C., three months; Lieut. G. A. L. Buchanan, S.C., ten days; Colonel H. M. S. Clarke, S.C., six months; Lieut. A. Ffrench, S.C., six months; Lieut. G. M. Hulton, R.E., six months.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. S. D. Pereira, three months' m.c.; H. Denby, privilege leave commuted to leave on m.c. for nine months; C. E. F. Bunbury (Cov.), four months' m.c.; Surgeon T. W. Browne, privilege leave commuted to leave on m.c. for nine months; C. Kirkpatrick, one month's m.c.

Madras Estab.—W. C. F. Leggatt, two months' m.c.; J. Andrew (Cov.), three months' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—R. Thom, one month's furlough.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. A. Watson, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Colonel M. Furlong, S.C.; Major G. Hawkes, S.C.; Lieut. G. A. L. Buchanan, S.C.; Colonel M. M. Bowie, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. Welman, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. F. Lamb, W. G. Hannay, Major W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E.

Madras Estab.—J. W. Cherry.

THE people of Ceylon, it seems, deprecate the idea of effecting a physical union of their island with India by means of a railroad across Rama's Bridge. They wish to preserve the "inviolability" of the Crown colony, and dread the political absorption which, they fear, must inevitably follow any such union.

## India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 27.

—:O:—

### THE ARMY IN INDIA.

The Marquis of RIPON rose to call attention to the papers relating to the organisation of the Army in India, and especially to the recommendation of successive Governments of India in favour of the abolition of the existing arrangements for the command-in-chief of the Madras and Bombay armies. He said the subject was first gone into in 1879, in the time of Lord Lytton, when an inquiry was made into the whole organisation of the Indian Army. Lord Lytton's Commission went very carefully into the whole matter, and made a most complete and able report, with minutes and appendices. Although the minutes showed that there was some difference of opinion among the members of Lord Lytton's Government on the point of which he was now drawing attention, there was no doubt whatever of the Viceroy's own opinion, because in an able minute he said that under the present system the armies of Madras and Bombay were neither independent armies nor part of one great army in the East, and that all the evils of provincialism were maintained without the advantages of independence. The Government which succeeded, of which he had the honour of being a member, were, in the winter of 1881, expressly directed to take up the report of Lord Lytton's Commission by the then Secretary of State, Lord Hartington. They did so, and went into the matter very thoroughly. They sent no less than fifteen despatches to the India Office, and with a single exception, that of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir F. Haines, the Government of India were, on the present point, at all event, absolutely unanimous in their recommendations. Sir F. Haines differed from them; but he was succeeded by a man possessing, he thought he might say without question, the largest experience of any living man on military affairs in India—he meant Sir D. Stewart—who cordially concurred in the recommendations of the Government, as did all his other colleagues at that time. Now upon the point to which he was directing attention they also took the same view as had been taken by the Commission of Lord Lytton, and they recommended that the two presidential commanders-in-chief of Madras and Bombay should be abolished, that the Madras and Bombay armies should be commanded by two lieutenant-generals, and that there should be unity of command under the Commander-in-Chief of India. They never proposed for one moment to abolish the separate armies of Madras and Bombay. Lord Lytton, using a very pertinent expression, spoke of the armies of India as being in watertight compartments. They never proposed to alter that watertight system. It had been sometimes said that they were advocates of an extreme system of centralisation. That was altogether a mistake. They did not desire more centralisation. On the contrary, they submitted several proposals in exactly the opposite direction. But the principle upon which they desired to base the reorganisation of the Indian Army was the principle of unity of command and administration in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, but not too close centralisation. The main object of the changes proposed was the increase of efficiency, and they believed that some economy, though not a very large economy, would result from it. When the expedition was being sent to Candahar the Government of India had to select the officers who were to command the troops. That expedition was ordered by telegraph with the greatest possible rapidity. The names of the officers selected to command the Bengal troops were duly submitted to the Government of India by the Commander-in-Chief, and he felt it to be his duty as Viceroy to consider the position and services of the officers so recommended. But when he made the same inquiry with respect to the Bombay troops he found that the information he asked for could not be obtained as to the Bombay officers, and that the officers had been appointed by the Bombay Government, and were in command of their brigades. In these circumstances, therefore, even if he had hesitated with respect to the qualifications of officers, he could not have had any real means of controlling the choice which had been made. Then his noble friend Lord Dufferin, who succeeded him, was in no hurry to deal with this question. It was four years before he wrote his despatch on the subject, but in June, 1888, having given the question the fullest and most careful consideration, Lord Dufferin addressed the Government at home on the subject. Their lordships would observe that, like himself, Lord Dufferin had actual experience of this system in time of war, because he had been engaged in the supervision of the military operations which took place in Burma. When the despatch of Lord Dufferin arrived in England, what course did the noble viscount the Secretary of State take? He sent a telegram to Lord

Dufferin requesting that the Government of India would prepare a General Order with full and minute details. The Government of India undertook that task, and in the Blue-book their lordships would find a very long General Order in most minute detail. With this draft General Order a minute was sent home by Lord Dufferin, in which he described the leading principles upon which the draft General Order had been founded. The leading principle of those proposals was that the army administration should be so contrived as to permit decentralisation of such military business as was not of the first importance, while the supreme financial and administrative power should remain with the Governor-General in Council, but that the Commander-in-Chief in India should be placed in the command of the whole army in India. This elaborate scheme was sent home, and was no doubt fully considered by the noble viscount and his Council; but the result had been that the noble viscount did not feel himself in a position to accept this part of the proposals of the Government of India. The noble viscount said that he found himself unable to enter into the different questions of military administration which had been so ably put forward; that, in order to carry out what was proposed, recourse must be had to Imperial legislation; that Her Majesty's Government considered that such a course would be highly inexpedient, as it would certainly give rise to discussions which must cause delay prejudicial to the public service; and he could not deem it advisable to deal with the reconstruction of the Indian military system on any less comprehensive basis. He now arrived at the administration of the fourth Viceroy in connection with this question. What was the opinion of Lord Lansdowne? Lord Lansdowne's Government might have left the question alone; but so strongly did his Government feel on the subject that he expressed in the very strongest terms their view of the question. He said that his Government desired to impress upon Her Majesty's Government that it would be a misfortune if this amendment of the military administration, which they considered to be essential to the efficiency of the Army in India, should not be carried out in a time of peace, which they fortunately now possessed, or until a disastrous experience of war should force upon Her Majesty's Government the necessity of effecting these most necessary reforms. It was impossible to use stronger language. Here, then, were four successive Viceroys of India all combined in recommending this change. They were men of very different training, and belonged to very different parties. They had none of them any preconceived opinions on the subject—he could say that certainly of himself—they all went most carefully into the question, and three of them had experience of wars in the East. These proposals had the support of two successive Commanders-in-Chief. There could not be a stronger case for inducing Her Majesty's Government to take steps for dealing with the question on what the noble lord said was the only satisfactory footing on which it could stand. The Government of India should always be in a state of preparation for war. It had always been his belief, as well as that of Governors of greater experience than himself, that the Indian Army should be always in a state to take the field at any moment. But they could not secure that unless they had a sound system of organisation, and they could not have a sound system of organisation unless they secured unity of administration. It was a very serious thing to disregard repeated warnings. If Her Majesty's Government had brought in a Bill and had failed to carry it the responsibility would not be theirs. But when the noble viscount said that this great reform, recommended in such strong language by successive Governments of India, could not be effected simply because the Bill could not pass, an argument of that description was fraught with the most serious consequences. He would say that the Government were urgently called upon to take this question into consideration and to deal with it. He urged on them to give effect to the recommendations of successive Governors of India, men who had experience of working the present system in peace and in war, and who were unanimous in saying that it was one which they regarded with the most serious apprehension—(hear, hear).

Viscount Cross said he was not at all sorry to have heard the speech of the noble marquis. He was quite aware that this was a matter which had engaged the attention of several Governments of India for a long time past, and that the noble marquis had taken the same view as Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne. The noble marquis said that these Governors-General had taken the greatest trouble in considering the question before addressing the Government at home. The despatches which had been sent home went very fully into the matter, and used every possible argument. The noble earl opposite (the Earl of Kimberley) was at the India Office when the noble marquis addressed the Government on the subject, and he had to draw up the despatch in answer to the pressing demand of the Indian Government. The noble earl went very fully into the question, but he alleged certain reasons why he

was not inclined to accept the decision of the Government of India upon the point. There was no doubt that the military authorities in this country and in India had been very much divided on this subject. Although the noble marquis, when Viceroy, and his council recommended this reform, yet there was undoubtedly a considerable weight of authority on the other side among military men. Under these circumstances the noble earl opposite, when Secretary of State for India, in a despatch, expressed the views of the then Government that it would be inexpedient to ask Parliament to legislate. The despatch pointed out that they did not find such a weight of authority in favour of the proposed change as would justify them in recommending to Parliament so fundamental and extensive a change. That Government went out, and when he was appointed Secretary of State he consulted all the military authorities he could find, and among these none were stronger in their opposition to this proposed change than the illustrious Duke the Commander-in-Chief and the late Lord Napier of Magdala. In this state of military opinion he came to the conclusion that there was little chance of a Bill carrying out that change passing through Parliament. Under these circumstances he considered what best could be done. He did not like to delay certain other reforms which were desirable, and he cast about to see whether they could not carry out a substantial amount of the required reforms. Accordingly, certain reforms had been carried out in regard to the military accounts, the commissariat, transport, and military works. He did not desire to express any definite opinion on the subject of this suggested change, but to the question whether Her Majesty's Government were prepared to introduce a Bill on the subject, his reply was that this matter, as well as others in regard to military organisation in India, were under consideration. It was peculiarly desirable that if and when they were dealt with there should be some finality about the settlement arrived at—(hear, hear).

The Earl of KIMBERLEY was glad that his noble friend had brought this subject before the House, which was one of very great importance in regard to Indian administration. This was a matter which threw upon the Secretary of State a grave responsibility in its decision, and on succeeding Lord Hartington at the India Office he found that that noble lord had considered the subject, but had arrived at no definite conclusion. He could not agree with his noble friend that there was only one side to this question—(hear, hear). It was particularly a matter in which different considerations had to be balanced. No doubt, in a European country, where the population was homogeneous, it would certainly be best to have one supreme command, and no independent commands. But the circumstances of India were very peculiar. The present system had grown up under fortuitous circumstances, and had adapted itself to those circumstances—(hear, hear). The question was not merely a military one, but in some respects a political one. It was, for instance, desirable, as he had pointed out in one of his despatches, that in unforeseen circumstances the army of each Presidency should be capable of acting vigorously by itself—(hear, hear). When Secretary of State he had had the advantage of very excellent military advice from Sir Henry Norman, a very distinguished officer, and he arrived at the result that there was an almost equal division of opinion on this subject. The noble viscount opposite had stated the difficulty he (Lord Kimberley) felt in going to Parliament under those circumstances. Of course, he could not adduce any authority of his own on the subject, and he would have had to show very strong military reasons for the change. He was very well aware that some very able men were in favour of the change. Sir Donald Stewart was so at that time, and Sir Frederick Roberts was now. It might be that Sir Henry Norman and those who advised him gave, perhaps, too much attention to internal movements; but although he trusted that no great crisis might arise in India, it never could be said that the Government of India might not again have to deal with some circumstances of internal disorder. But there were other considerations which influenced him in his actions, consideration, the force of which, he thought, his noble friend fully admitted. There was the very great difference between the populations from which the Madras army was entirely, and the Bombay army was partially recruited, and there was also the danger that the central Government, being placed at Calcutta, a great distance both from Bombay and Madras, would not be so completely in touch with the Presidencies as the local Governments would necessarily be. With considerable reluctance and hesitation, therefore, he came to the conclusion that he could not advise the Government to go to Parliament, at that time at all events, with a Bill. He conscientiously believed that he had no such case as would justify him in proposing the change to Parliament. But how did the matter stand at the present time? It was undoubtedly a very great fact that two other Viceroys so able as Lord Dufferin and the Marquis of Lansdowne had repeated in the strongest language the opinion that the Government would incur a very grave responsibility if they neglected to carry out this reform;

and in addition to that there were certainly arguments in recent despatches which presented new considerations which did not exist at the time he had had to deal with the matter. Two great changes had taken place which must be taken into consideration—one the new condition of affairs on the frontier of Afghanistan, and the other the acquisition of the whole of Burma. The first was, perhaps, the widest and most serious matter. We had now occupied a very advanced position and had created Quetta a first-class military station; and had made it one of the most important points in the whole of the Indian Empire. Formerly we had practically only to consider internal danger. Unfortunately, now, although affairs happily wore a peaceful aspect, all were obliged to admit that we had on our frontier a great Power with whom we might have some day to deal; and, therefore, the question the Government had to deal with was really the defence of the frontier, and in that respect it was of the utmost importance that the power of administration should be strengthened in the hands of the central Government. As regarded Burma, a very large possession, their lordships could easily see how inconvenient it would be that the large army engaged in that country should be directed by the local Government of Madras. He felt convinced that military administration in India must year by year become of a more and more centralised character. To sum the whole matter up, he confessed that in the face of the opinion of four successive Viceroys, covering a period of ten years, an opinion expressed in the most uncompromising manner, he would now have great hesitation before he refused to listen to them. He thought, too, that the recent experience of Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts ought to carry great weight. Therefore, for his part, he could only say that if Her Majesty's Government should come to the conclusion that the time had arrived when they could introduce a Bill for the purpose of carrying these recommendations into effect, they would have no opposition from him—(hear, hear).

The Earl of NORTHBROOK said it was a curious fact that, although four successive Viceroys had advocated this change, Lord Hartington, Lord Kimberley, Lord Randolph Churchill, and the noble viscount opposite had all, after full consideration, felt themselves unable to give effect to the recommendations that had come from India. He entirely agreed with the views that had been expressed on the subject with so much clearness and ability by Lord Kimberley and Lord Dufferin. He did not think that the Government should act upon the papers which they had before them, because if they did so it would lead to centralisation, which would give rise to a very serious danger.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE said that he had had an opportunity of hearing the opinions of some of the leading military men who had been in India, and he could endorse the remark of the noble lord, the Earl of Kimberley, when he said that on military subjects they should not go against the opinions and advice of such authorities as the late Lord Napier and others. He had had numerous and constant conversations with those distinguished officers, who had said that it would be a most ticklish and delicate thing to interfere with the three commands in order to centralise them, and that the change would be so great that they hoped it would be made. He strongly urged the Government to be most careful in any alterations which they might make in doing away with the two minor commands.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 27.

##### LORD REAY'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. BRYCE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, with reference to the statements made in India and here respecting Lord Reay's offer to resign the office of Governor of Bombay, it was the fact that although Lord Reay did not tender his resignation to the Secretary of State for India he did make a communication to the Viceroy on the subject.

Sir J. GORST: The statement which I was instructed by the Secretary of State to make in this House on May 8, that Lord Reay never tendered his resignation of the governorship of Bombay, was correct, but the Secretary of State has been unofficially informed that Lord Reay, by a secret and confidential telegram, the text of which was not communicated to the Secretary of State, intimated to the Viceroy that he would resign in the event of the Mamlutdars being dismissed; and my noble friend has been further unofficially informed that the Viceroy succeeded in dissuading Lord Reay from tendering his resignation.

JUNE 26.

##### THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE.

Mr. BRADLAUGH asked the Under Secretary for India when the repeatedly promised papers relating to Cashmere would be presented to the House.

Sir J. GORST: I have to-day laid the papers on the table. The action of the Government in Cashmere has been based not upon

grave personal charges made against the Maharajah, but upon the long-continued misgovernment of Cashmere, which rendered it necessary in the interest of the people to put an end to the chronic oppression and misrule. Neither the Secretary of State nor the Government of India, as I have several times stated in Parliament, have ever attached any importance to certain treasonable and criminal correspondence attributed to the Maharajah. It is obvious that the conduct of the Government in making such arrangements as involve the withdrawal of the Maharajah for a time on political grounds from active participation in the government of the State cannot be made the subject of investigation by a judicial officer.

Mr. BRADLAUGH asked the right hon. gentleman when the papers were likely to be circulated among members; and whether, if the papers disclosed a state of things different from what he had stated to the House, the Government would afford an opportunity to this unfortunate gentleman to repel the accusations made against him, which he declared to be wholly without foundation.

Sir J. GORST said he had no control over the printing authorities, and he could not say definitely when the papers would be circulated. As to the second question, he thought it would be well for the hon. member to delay it until he had seen the papers.

Mr. BRADLAUGH said that, in view of the exceeding gravity of the matter, he should avail himself of such forms of the House as would permit him to bring the subject forward, unless the Government gave the Maharajah an opportunity to answer the charges.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

THE relief of the detachment of the King's Royal Rifles stationed at Chunar by a detachment of the Connaught Rangers, which was recently directed, has been postponed until further orders.

In the Russian manoeuvres which will take place this year in the neighbourhood of Rovno the armies of the Kief and Warsaw military districts will take part. About 150,000 men will be assembled in camp.

A DISTRICT court-martial at Quetta on May 3rd sentenced Sub-Assistant Apothecary Adolphus Lee Hurley, of the Subordinate Medical Department, to be dismissed the service for drunkenness whilst on duty and for drunkenness whilst under arrest. The dismissal has been confirmed.

At a general court-martial, held at Ranikhet on April 15th, Private Lewis Gilks, of the South Wales Borderers, was charged with shooting at Samuel Stevenson with a rifle at Bareilly on March 4th. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The sentence has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

A GERMAN service paper states that military circles in Vienna are much occupied with a field telephone recently invented, which has given much satisfaction under the most exhaustive trials in the field, while, as in the case of the field telegraph, the apparatus can be fitted to any wires of communication. Being furnished with a microphone, the acoustic apparatus, or ear-trumpet ordinarily used, can be dispensed with, and voices can be recognised and identified at considerable distances.

THE Government of India have ruled that there is no objection to an Adjutant of Volunteers, who is an officer of the regular Army, being appointed to officiate in a staff appointment in addition to his own duties, in special and exceptional cases, with the consent of his Commanding Officer, when no other qualified officer is available. The privilege is one which should only be made use of on extraordinary occasions when no other arrangements are possible, as the nature of the duties of a Volunteer Adjutant, which necessitate constant moving about, are such as to preclude the performance of extraneous duties at one fixed place without detriment to his more legitimate work.

AN allowance of rupees five per mensem has been granted to each British non-commissioned officer or soldier who passes the Roorkee College course in surveying and reconnaissance, on condition that he obtains a certificate annually from the District Staff Officer of the command of his proficiency in the subject.

AN officer of the British Service holding the appointment of Adjutant of a Volunteer Corps after the departure of his regiment from India will continue to draw the regimental pay and allowances of his rank in addition to the Staff pay of the appointment.

THERE is no foundation, says the *Englishman*, for the statement that the issue of the Sikkim and Hazara medals has been delayed by the Mint. These medals and their fittings have been struck, and the complete medals and clasps have been supplied

at the rate of about 3,500 per month—that is, rather more expeditiously than was promised to the Military Department. Not only has the whole amount requisitioned for by the Military Department been supplied, but an extra thousand additional has been despatched to the Military Department, as requested. Any delay in the issue of the medals must have occurred elsewhere.

SIR F. ROBERTS has, the *Civil and Military Gazette* hears, written to say that he considers the proposed Khalsa College for the Sikhs to be a most laudable object, and that if the scheme reaches finality he will be glad to become a patron. His Excellency also promises that when a sufficiently large sum has been collected to place the success of the undertaking beyond doubt he will make a donation to the funds. This express approval of the Commander-in-Chief conveyed to the Khalsa College Committee at Lahore should greatly strengthen their hands, as well as those of the important Amritsar sub-committee and other local committees in obtaining subscriptions from the Sikh regiments in their several districts, through the commanding officers.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### HOME.

#### BIRTHS.

CONINGHAM—June 27, at 98, Sydney-place, Bath, the wife of Major-General Henry Evelyn Coningham, of a daughter.

HOLMES—June 25, at Chatham, the wife of Colonel P. R. Holmes, R.M.L.I., of a daughter.

TAYLOR—June 21, at High-street, Montrose, the wife of Capt. W. H. Taylor, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

BEDFORD—GILCHRIST—June 12, at St. Werburgh's Church, Derby, John Bedford, More Hall, Bolsterstone, Sheffield, to Frances, third daughter of the late Captain Gordon Gilchrist, Royal Artillery.

BUTTANSHAW—BLOOR—June 12, at St. Mary's, Shortlands, Thomas Hegan, elder son of Colonel Buttanshaw, late Bengal Staff Corps, of 31, Newton-road, W., to Agnes Emily (Nesta), eldest daughter of John Uzielli Bloor, of Devonshire House, Shortlands.

COOK—SIMSON—June 16, at St. Andrew's, Walter Cook, Captain Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Sikhs, to Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Bruce Simson, Esq., of Brunton.

HAYES—LAVERS—June 18, at the Church of St. Peter and St. Edward, Palace-street, Buckingham-gate, S.W., Henry William McCauly Hayes, M.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.E., &c., of Brunswick-terrace, Swindon, Wilts, and late of The Grange, Bangalore, to Frances Teresa Mary, only daughter of Mr. G. J. Lavers, of 6, Stanley-gardens, Kensington-park, W.

MANDER—CAMPBELL—June 19, at Emmanuel Church, Compton Gifford, Plymouth, Neville Hanbury, second son of the late Charles B. Mander, of Wolverhampton, to Emily Louise, youngest daughter of Colonel Archibald Edward Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, and granddaughter of the late Lieut.-General John Campbell, Colonel 92nd Gordon Highlanders.

MARSHALL—FORD—June 18, at St. Saviour's, Herne-hill-road, Alfred William Marshall, of Loughborough-road, Brixton, and Soho, to Alice, youngest daughter of William Ford, Esq., of Loughborough road, Brixton, and Clerkenwell.

OGLIVIE—JAMES—June 14, at Trinity Church, Tacoma, U.S.A., Alex. Grant, second son of Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Ogilvie (late R.A.), Guildford House, Dover, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Colonel J. James (late Madras Staff Corps), The Crescent, Bedford.

ROBERTSON—FINDLAY—June 19, at St. Philip's Church, Kensington, Raymond Inverarity, youngest son of Archibald David Robertson, late of the Bombay Civil Service, to Edith Mary, second daughter of the late George Findlay, of Hongkong.

SUTHERLAND—CARR-GLYN—June 11, at Kingsworthy Church, George H. Sutherland, eldest son of Mr. H. H. Sutherland, 2, Wetherby-gardens, to Nellie Georgiana Carr, eldest daughter of Major-General J. P. Carr-Glyn, late Rifle Brigade.

#### DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—June 18, at West Brighton, Florence Agnes Elizabeth, the wife of Major-General E. F. H. Armstrong, aged 52.

ATKINSON—June 10, at sea, Wilfred Henry Atkinson, First Officer P. and O. s.s. *Massilia*, aged 37.

CARD—June 14, Sarah Card, of 10, Rectory-grove, Clapham, Surrey, sister of the late Captains Robert and Richard Card, formerly of the East India Company's Service, and of Brighton, aged 90.

EARLE—June 18, at Castle Hill House, Nether Stowey, Bridgewater, Mary Jane, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel John Lucas Earle, Bengal Army, aged 91.

HALLILEY—June 20, at Spenser-road, Bedford, Elizabeth, widow of the late William Halliley, of the Ceylon Civil Service, aged 69.

HAMILTON—June 18, at Ealing, Jane, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Thomas T. Hamilton, formerly of the 19th Regiment, aged 79.

PORTER—June 16, at 6, Alva-street, Edinburgh, William Archer Porter, formerly Fellow and Tutor of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, late Secretary to the Maharajah of Mysore.

PROCTOR—June 4, at Oxford House, Cheltenham, Charlotte Jane Montgomerie, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Proctor, Chaplain H.E.I.C.

SCOTT—June 20, at 7, Redcliffe-gardens, Southsea, Henrietta Belle do



Bodisco Scott, the wife of Major-General Douglas Scott, late Madras Army, aged 66.

STONE—June 13, at Tillingen, Württemberg, while on sick leave, from disease contracted in the Chin-Lushai Expedition, George Ormonde Stoney, Major K.O.S. Borderers, only son of Major-General George Butler Stoney, aged 43.

TANNER—June 10, at Greystone Lodge, Southsea, Brigade-Surgeon William Tanner, Army Medical Staff, youngest son of the late Thos. Tanner, formerly of the Army Medical Board, St. James's-place.

WILLOCK—June 19, at Goring-on-Thames, John Henry Willock, of 1, Denmark-terrace, Brighton, late H.E.I.C.S.

## INDIAN.

### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—June 1, at Sheikhbadin, the wife of Henry Atkin Anderson, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

APPLEWHAITE—May 23, at Wellington, the wife of H. H. Applewhaite, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, of a daughter.

BEAMAN—June 9, at Rajkote, the wife of F. C. O. Beaman, C.S., of a daughter.

BEAUFORT—June 23, at Quetta, the wife of Major F. Beaufort, Royal Artillery, Commanding No. 7 Mountain Battery, of a son.

BERNARD—June 9, at Churrah, Bengal, the wife of J. H. Bernard, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

CHRISTIAN—June 3, at Hajipur, Tirhoot, the wife of J. Christian, Opium Department, of a daughter.

COPE—June 5, at Madras, the wife of E. Cope, P.W.D., of a daughter.

DAVIDSON—May 30, at Audieville, Dalhousie, the wife of Lieut. C. Davidson, 2nd Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

FALCON—May 29, at Abbottabad, the wife of Lieut. R. W. Falcon, 4th Sikhs, of a son.

GRAVESTON—June 1, at Kurrachee, Sind, the wife of Mr. Henry Graveston, of a daughter.

HEATON—June 5, at Ranikhet, the wife of Major W. Heaton, S.W. Borderers, of a son.

HIGGINS—June 6, at Berhampore, the wife of Mr. A. W. B. Higgins, M.C.S., of a daughter.

JONES—June 5, at Wellington, Neilgherries, the wife of Quartermaster-Sergeant John W. Jones, of a daughter.

MURRAY—June 17, at Belgaum, the wife of Hugh Murray, of a son.

RULE—June 4, at New Town, Cuddalore, the wife of William Rule, Supervisor, Department of Public Works, of a daughter.

TIERNAN—June 1, at Benares, the wife of E. E. Tiernan, Officiating Deputy Collector, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

ARMITAGE—NICHOLAS—June 4, at St. Mark's, Bangalore, John Leathley Armitage, Captain, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to Ann Jessie, daughter of the late Major James Nicholas, Madras Staff Corps.

GOOD—MACDONALD—June 9, at Christ Church, Byculla, Edwin Albert Good, Bombay Police, to Georgina (Ina), daughter of Mr. W. Macdonald, of Aden.

KENDALL—MULLANE—May 24, at Cawnpore, C. Kendall, Pioneer Sergeant, 2nd Battalion Lincoln Regiment, to Annie Helena Maud, daughter of T. Mullane, formerly Telegraph Inspector, Oudh Division, Lucknow.

MOLL—COATES—June 4, at St. John's, Calcutta, Arnold Moll, from Hamburg, to Wilhelmina Harper, third daughter of Brigade-Surgeon F. M. Coates, M.D., I.M.S., Principal, Medical College.

WEBB—HODGES—June 6, at Christ Church, Byculla, George R. Webb, to Mary, widow of the late Captain F. W. Hodges, and eldest daughter of the late J. S. Evans, Oxtou, Cheshire.

### DEATHS.

DOVER—June 5, at Calcutta, Frederick Allan Stewart, second son of Mathew Dover, Solicitor, High Court, Calcutta, aged 21.

CANNON—June 10, at Admiralty House, Middle Colaba, Edward Cannon, Superintendent, Government Savings Bank.

GORDON—June 7, at Cooch Behar, Gwen Marion, infant daughter of Major and Mrs. Evans Gordon.

JEFFERIES—May 20, at the General Hospital, Madras, Store-Sergeant J. F. Jefferies, Madras Ordnance Department, aged 33.

MURPHY—June 3, at Allahabad, Surgeon W. N. Murphy, Medical Staff, aged 27.

MURRAY—June 5, at Mhow, Maud Evelyn Frances, the infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. T. Murray, Bombay Staff Corps.

PAUL—May 31, at Etah, N.W.P., Dr. D. R. Paul, Civil Surgeon, aged 29.

PRATT—April 9, at the General Hospital, Madras, William Richard Pratt, Locomotive Foreman, Raichore, M.R.C., aged 41.

ROBINSON—May 27, at Bangalore, Enid Gertrude, infant daughter of Fred W. T. Robinson, 18th (P.W.O. Yorkshire) Regiment.

SHAW—June 3, at Madras, G. J. Shaw, Army Schoolmaster, aged 25.

**A KISS AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.**—Mrs. Charlotte Jones recently charged a Mr. William A. Laughlin, late Accountant, 4th grade, Office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, now a Government pensioner residing at 10, Lang's-gardens, with causing her hurt at Narraincaud. The facts of the case was that the complainant went to the house of the accused to beg, having a vow to perform for the Catholic feast at the Small Mount. The accused failed to give her alms, and by way of excusing himself kissed her hand; this the complainant took offence at and abused, when he struck her with his crutches, he being a cripple. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 10; Mrs. Jones was fined Rs. 5 for insult.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 23, Nubia (s.), Bombay; 26, Chyebassa (s.), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—June 21, Clan Graham (s.), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—June 22, Mira (s.), Liverpool; 25, City of Cambridge (s.), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—June 23, Goorkha (s.), London.

### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 25, City of Khios (s.), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—June 24, City of Bombay (s.), London.

MADRAS.—June 21, Clan Buchanan (s.), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, July 4; from Brindisi, July 13.

For Madras (via Bombay): From Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. Washburn, Mr. J. H. Toogood, Mr. F. D. Bird.

For Bombay: Mr. R. W. Pennington, Mr. R. McGavin Spence, Mr. W. C. Gibson, Mr. J. H. Stewart, Mr. Keddie, Mr. F. Henson, Mr. R. Pemberton, Mrs. B. Phillips and infant, Miss Olive Phillips, Mr. Siddons, Mr. T. Rollings, Mr. J. Perry, Major and Mrs. Scott, Mr. E. Marshall, Major Hawkes. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. J. Dyson, Mr. E. Muspratt, Mr. H. J. Macintosh, Mr. W. E. Hartt, Mr. L. S. Carey, Lieut. F. G. Batten, Surg.-Major Lawrie, Mr. S. and Miss Jones, Dr. Raye, Mr. J. H. Furneaux, Mr. House, Mr. A. McVicar Smith.

For Kurrachee: Mr. J. E. Master.

For Gibraltar: Q.M.S. and Mrs. Stephen, Mr. Pitatuga.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, July 11.

For Calcutta: Dr. Holman.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, July 11; from Brindisi, July 20.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. James Smith and infant, Miss Nugent, Miss Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, three Misses Hooper, Mr. J. Brewer, Mr. M. S. Fowler, Mr. C. B. Henley, Mr. T. H. Hand. From Brindisi: Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac, Major H. A. Vincent, Mr. H. Macintosh, Mr. G. H. Hynes, Col. Clark Kennedy, Mr. J. G. Selwick, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinson, Mr. J. P. Wilson, Major Sir G. Larpent, Mr. H. D. Cartwright, Mr. R. H. Hamilton.

For Ismailia: Mr. M. Anderson, Col. Goset.

For Gibraltar: Gunner Evans.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, July 17; from Brindisi, July 27.

For Bombay: Mr. W. H. Daw, Surg.-Major T. Mayne, Surg.-Major Griffiths, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Wray. From Brindisi: Mr. G. V. Martin, Mr. C. W. W. Hope, Surg.-Major Jack, Mr. B. Egerton, Mr. H. S. Davies, Mr. W. H. Cole, Mr. R. S. Burns, Dr. H. L. Austed, Mr. F. E. Taylor, Mr. S. M. Currie, Mr. J. G. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Duffus, Mr. Wilkinson.

For Malta: Rev. J. and Mrs. Thurlow and child.

For Ismailia: Major Piercy.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, July 24; from Brindisi, August 3.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Ferraud, Major Glauey, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. George, Capt. Stopford. From Brindisi: Mrs. W. Reid, Mr. R. P. Clogstoun.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, July 25.

For Gibraltar: Lieut. Turner, Mr. E. L. Tomkins, Major Fox.

S.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, from London, July 31; from Brindisi, August 10.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Miss North. From Brindisi: Mr. Little, Mr. O'Connell.

For Brindisi: Rev. W., Mrs. and Miss Covington, Mr. W. K. Covington.

For Gibraltar: Bombardier Phelps.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, August 8.

For Calcutta: Mr. Hannay.

For Malta: Mr. E. T. Venables.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, August 8; from Brindisi, August 17.

For Malta: Mr. H. Gore, Major H. Cummings, Capt. H. L. Lee, Surg.-Major Smith, Col. M. H. Bayley, Mr. Foley.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Simmons.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Picton.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, August 14; from Brindisi, August 24.

For Bombay: Col. F. and Miss Newberry, Mr. and Mrs. T. Barclay and two children.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, August 22; from Brindisi, August 31.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Blake.

For Bombay: Mr. R. Brownlow.

*S.s. Rosetta*, from London, August 28; from Brindisi, September 7.  
For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. West and two infants. *From Brindisi*: Mr. P. G. Messent, Mr. A. H. Close.

*S.s. Bengal*, from London, September 4.

For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Hand.  
For Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Willoughby.

*S.s. Ballarat*, from London, September 5; from Brindisi, September 14.  
For Bombay: Dr. F. F. Perry. *From Brindisi*: Brig.-Surg. J. B. Hamilton, Mr. Sykes, Mr. B. Stansbury.  
For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. D. Carver.  
For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. W. F. Donaghue.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Golconda*, to sail July 18.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Walter Vivian and infant, Miss Mayo, Mr. J. H. Lowe.  
For Calcutta: Mr. H. Schmidt, Mr. M. S. Schmidt.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. India*, to sail August 1.

For Madras: Mr. D. Miller.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Goorkha*, to sail August 28.

For Madras: Col. R. G. Jenkins.  
For Colombo: Mr. Legge.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Kangra*, to sail September 13.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Mackenzie and infant, Miss D. Mackenzie.  
For Bombay: Rev. F. B. Shawe.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Assam*, Capt. J. W. Webber, at Bombay, June 8.

From London: Mr. Ward, 2nd-Lieut. MacTier, 2nd-Lieut. Browne, 2nd-Lieut. Wyndham, Mr. Duncan, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Crofts, Capt. W. J. Webber, Mr. J. W. Collett, Mr. Thornely, Mrs. Ezra and party, Mr. Leveroy, Mr. and Mrs. Baines, Mr. Lang, Mr. Michel, Mr. Cox, Mr. Waite, Mr. Diffley, Mr. Petty, Mr. and Mrs. Evetts, Mr. Furdoojee, Miss Stead. *For Madras*: Dr. and Mrs. Chester, Mr. Weir. *For Calcutta*: Mr. Reed. *For Kurrachee*: Mr. and Mrs. Carver.

From Brindisi: Col. Wahab, Rev. J. Beck, Dr. Cooke, Mr. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Tidsdall, Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, Mr. E. S. Dun, Capt. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. Westmacott, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Cantopher, Mr. Rainey, Mr. Wildblood, Mr. Naylor, Mr. Singleton Hooper, Mr. McMaster. *For Madras*: Mr. Gerrard.

Per Hall Line *s.s. Rufford Hall*, at Marseilles, June 11.

From Kurrachee: Miss C. G. Cooper, Mr. H. Nathan, Lieut. Strachey, Col. A. P. Palmer, Mr. J. Young, Lieut. Hamilton, Mr. Frank Mitchell, Lieut. Minnie, Mr. B. G. Smith, Rev. D. Bateman, Col. W. C. Anderson, C.B., Surg.-Major H. Peavor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roberts, Col. A. Vallings, Mr. Foulkes, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Preston, Mrs. Nixon and child, Miss Condon, Lieut. A. G. H. Kemball, Mr. A. Brereton. *For Liverpool*: Miss Adamson, Miss Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gordon Walker and two children, Mr. Adams, Mr. Riach, Mr. and Mrs. Ivens and family, Mr. and Mrs. Aitken and child, Mrs. McHinch and child, Mr. Roberts and two children.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Britannia*, from London, June 27; from Brindisi, July 6.

For Bombay: Mr. Gatherer, Mr. Keach, Lieut. W. E. Brett, Mr. Norman Matheson, Lieut. H. C. Woolridge, Mr. R. C. Blow, Mrs. Dallison and child, Mr. P. Shorrocks, Major Murray-Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Liebschwager, Mr. Fenner, Mr. C. W. Hodson, Mr. Alexander. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Edgell, Mr. A. C. Stewart, Mr. Castle Stuart, Mr. M. Davies.

For Colombo: Mr. E. Smith, Lieut. W. B. Bowell.  
For Brindisi: Mrs. T. D. Taylor.  
For Gibraltar: Col. H. D. Browne, Mr. H. Coleman, Mr. Poole, R.A., Sergt. Bignell.  
For Alexandria: Mr. F. M. Hall, Quartermaster and Mrs. Andrews and infant, Mr. Alston.  
For Ismailia: Mr. H. Kennedy.  
For Malta: Major F. Goset, Rev. W. Ponsford.

*S.s. Khedive*, from London, June 27.

For Gibraltar: Surg. R. Cotell, Lieut. C. W. Wilson, Capt. Tower, R.E., Sergt. Youngman, Mr. C. Rowett, Mr. Phillips, Lieut. F. A. Wynter, Lieut. C. H. Ziegler.  
For Calcutta: Rev. J. M. Macdonald, Mr. S. B. Friend.  
For Malta: Lieut. G. B. Hinton, Lieut. L. L. Parker, Lieut. C. H. Wilson, Lieut. N. D. Cochrane.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Oriental*, Capt. E. Stewart, from London, June 20; from Brindisi, June 29.

For Bombay: Mr. James, Mr. and Mrs. Duxbury, Major N. T. and Mrs. Blake, Capt. Lushington, Surg.-Major D. N. Parakh, Mr. J. C. Perkins, Mrs. Lancaster, Capt. W. Cook, Mr. J. E. Harley, two Misses

Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. W. Farewell, Mr. A. S. Balfour, Mr. H. R. Andrew, Rev. Mr. Macdonald, Mr. N. Charry, Surg. C. S. Cronin, Mr. J. Barker, Miss Wills. *From Brindisi*: Hon. Justice Handley, Lieut. D. Haig, Mr. J. B. Clark, Mr. H. W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wright, Sir Harry Prendergast, Mr. A. Martindale, Mr. Harold King, Mr. Boutflower, Col. A. R. T. MacRae, Mr. J. Duffier, Mr. E. M. J. White, Mr. and Mrs. Hartnoll, Col. W. S. Cumming, Miss Shields, Mr. A. C. Cock, Mr. Millar, Mr. J. Lake, Mr. Andrews, Mr. A. S. Misra, Mr. R. Branson, Rev. W. Burdett, Mr. Ommoney, Mr. F. R. Tebbis, Mr. J. Patch, Mr. Dady, Mr. J. McDowall, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Cahill, Mr. Long.

For Gibraltar: Sergt. Hyslop, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Dr. A. C. MacKenzie, Bombardier Newson.

For Alexandria: Mr. G. W. Clarke.

For Madras (*via Bombay*): Mr. and Mrs. Farrington, Mr. W. Gilbert, Mr. E. Bowley. *From Brindisi*: Rev. A. C. Taylor, Col. W. Cooke.

For Malta: Lieut. H. Smyth, Major Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Moore and child, Mr. R. G. Chandler, Capt. Tillard, Mrs. Shepherd and two infants.

For Ismailia: Sergt. Candler, Mr. F. H. Marsden, Mrs. Campbell, three Misses Hunter, Mr. Mansour.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Bokhara*, Capt. P. Case, from Bombay, June 13.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Garden, Capt. Stephens, Corpl. Hill, Capt. E. Crewe, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Fletcher.

For Brindisi: Mr. Oppenheimer, Mr. Coath, Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn, Lieut. E. M. Childers, Capt. R. R. Winter, Mr. F. Von Stamen, Dr. E. Mahly, Col. G. E. Weston.

For Marseilles: Mr. Wilton, Mr. Coombes, Mr. J. W. Bowie, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Mr. and Mrs. Anscombe, Mr. R. E. Pigott, Mr. P. V. Luke, Mr. H. E. Gatecke, Mrs. and Miss Valentine, Mr. J. F. N. Graham, Mr. Fairclough.

For Suez: Mr. W. B. Cracknell.

For Aden: Mr. Stathacopulos.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Rohilla*, Captain M. de Horne, from Bombay, June 20.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mr. W. W. Biddulph.

For Brindisi: Lieut. R. H. Dewing, Mr. W. Clerke, Mr. Scott Moncrieff, Mr. C. W. Evatt, Mr. McKellau, Surg. W. Downman, Col. A. C. Bigg-Wither, Mr. E. A. Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. Devonshire.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, June 27.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. H. Greave, Sir A. Wilson, Mr. R. Coppin, Mr. A. Addie, Rev. A. Bridge.

For Marseilles: Mr. N. Hodges, Mr. Elton Forrest.

For Suez: Mr. J. L. Clancy.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Rewa*, from London, June 20.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Baker, Mr. J. Dron, Mr. C. Hunt, Mr. D. D. Butchart, Mr. Geekie, Mrs. Chambers and four children, Mr. Moses, Miss Chambers, Mr. H. Chambers.

For Madras: Professor Michie Smith, Rev. W. Skinner, Mr. J. Angwin, Mr. A. S. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Mudge, Rev. E. W. Macphail, Mr. P. Strickland, Miss Merrington.

For Colombo: Mrs. Iveson and two children, Mr. H. Low, Capt. F. F. Ramsay.

For Aden: Mr. A. Brown.

For Suez: Dr. J. M. Lansong.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Henzada*, from London, June 26.

For Malta: Mr. David Low and son.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per P. and O. *s.s. Rosetta*, Capt. G. W. Brady, from Bombay, July 4.

For London: Major J. M. Evetts.

For Brindisi: Mr. G. D. MacLagan, Mr. G. B. Partridge, Inspector-General L. Lethbridge, Mr. H. Meiklejohn, Mr. H. Beale, Mr. E. G. Barton, Mr. J. W. Hartley, Mr. Wm. H. Dobbie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rattigan, Mr. T. Higgins, Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, Master J. Jewett, Mr. H. A. Fraser, Mr. E. Berrell, Mr. C. P. Fisher, Mr. C. F. Egerton, Mr. T. R. Redfern, Rev. W. S. Kelly, Mr. Ernest A. West, Mr. C. J. Sibold, Col. Empson, Mr. LaTouche, Mr. G. Marsh, Mr. Maynard.

As the provisions of Army Regulations, India, Part I, do not appear to be clearly understood, and as much unnecessary correspondence with Army Head-Quarters is caused by applications for non-regulations passages in troopships being forwarded from the various commands, it is notified that only such applications may be forwarded as are at present authorised by the regulations above referred to. Government will not grant non-regulation passages to chaplains or to civilians. The rules regarding the families of officers are the same as for the officers themselves, but special passages are sanctioned from time to time for families of officers on field service, or to those referred to in clause (c), paragraph 220, Army Regulations, India, Part I. Should, however, any case specially deserving of consideration come under notice it should be forwarded with the recommendation of the General Officer commanding. The actual allotment of these non-regulation passages by the embarking officer is made according to juniority.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—June 7.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 108-16 to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	106½ to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	—	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	104½ to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	97½ to	97
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to
Trust Bond ...	103 to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	104½ to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. 500	6 pr.ct.	Rs. 965
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct.	955
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5 pr.ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr.ct.	19
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	180

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr.ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	235
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	95
Colaba ...	1,880	25	330
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	—
East India ...	1,000	130	1,250
Fort ...	8,500	100	1,125
French ...	all	50	535
Harvey & Babaspathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	40	415
Mercantile ...	125	7½	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	440
Mummar M. ...	all	25	180
New Berar ...	500	45	555
New Indian ...	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales ...	400	40	370
Sibaspathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,150
Sind ...	750	50	440
Volkart ...	all	60	640

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	15	50
Alliance Spinning ...	all	20	485
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	30	50
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	65
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	25	620
Central India ...	500	45	870
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	40	420
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	50	850
Empress Co. ...	all	25	520
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	410
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	110
Hindustan ...	1,000	30	785
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton ...	500	35	850
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	50	925
James Greaves ...	500	25	560
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewar Baloo ...	1,000	45	800
Khandesh ...	1,000	50	600
Khatia Mackunjee ...	1,000	40	610
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,000
Mahalaxmi ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,190
Mazgon ...	250	5	90
Morarij Goudlass ...	1,000	75	1,550
Nalgam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	150
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	600
Oriental ...	625	10	335
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	250	—	50
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas ...	1,000	30	350
Southern India ...	500	15	110
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½	265
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	400
Western India ...	1,000	25	425

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	1,080-15	5 pr.ct.	2,375
Do. New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-6	—	465

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	—
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	100
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,300
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	800	60
Kemp & Co. ...	175	361
Mechanics' Buildg. Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	205
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	21
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,600
Trescher and Co. ...	all	1,290
Thacker and Co. ...	25	115

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

## CALCUTTA.—June 9.

P.O.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	102 10 to	—	0
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	—	0 to	—	—
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	—	105 12 to	—	—
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	—	105 12 to	—	—
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	—	—	to	—
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—	to	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1890) ...	100	0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	101	0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1893) ...	103	0 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	103	0 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	103	4 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	103	8 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	101	0 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	115 to
Allahabad ...	100	200 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	135 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	98½ to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	106 to
National of India ...	£12½	165 to 170
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	114 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	—	to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	60 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	86 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	183 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£13	106 to 107
Bengal Coal ...	100	1,800 to
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	£1	10 to 10½
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	23 to
Bengal Mills ...	£10	170 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	76 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	895 to
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	60 to 61
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	102 to 103
Burrakur Coal ...	100	173 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	97 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	127 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	120 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	138 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	136 to 137
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	60 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	175 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	77 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100	190 to
Gourepore ...	100	133 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	78 to 77
Howrah Docking ...	500	100 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	128 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	90 to 91
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	82 to
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	215 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	187 to 138
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	148 to
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100	99 to 100
New Beerbloom Coal ...	100	186 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	85 to
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	62 to
Riverside Press ...	100	72 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	250 to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	102 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	88 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	106 to 107

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100	59 to
Acuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	45 to
Assam ...	£20	600 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	83 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	46 to
Do. contributory ...	80	84 to 36
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	125 to
Do. contributory ...	100	93 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	81 to 32
Central Cachar ...	200	110 to 112
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	27 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	82 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	25 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	— to
Coocheels (Cachar) ...	100	— to
Darjiling ...	100	122 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	40 to 45
Dehra Dun ...	100	45 to
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	96 to
Dhunsiri ...	100	40 to 45
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	55 to
Bornam Cachar ...	100	27 to 28
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	41 to

Endogram ...	£10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	130	62 to 68
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	180 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	80 to 32
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	48 to
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	74 to
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	to
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	18 to 19
Kangra Valley ...	100	per
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	61 to 63
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	70 to 75
Do. contributory ...	200	50 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	195 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	55 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to 52
Loobah ...	100	100 to
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to 6
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to 75
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	Liquidation.
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	13 to 14
Do. contributory ...	90	9 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	115 to
Do. contributory ...	90	105 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	to
Do. contributory ...	125	to
New Falloobhi (Darjiling) ...	—	to
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	Nominal.
Nutwanpoore (Cachar) ...	—	to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	44 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	52 to
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	to
Sapakati ...	100	103 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	35 to
Seemah ...	—	to
Singbulli and Murrmah ...	100	80 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	52 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	67 to 68
Sungu River (Chittagong) ...	100	Liquidation.
Teendarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	200	98 to 100
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	181 to 185
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to

## LONDON.—June 30.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd. ...	98 to 98½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1831 ...	107 to 107½
4 Do. October 10, 1838 ...	— to —
4 India Enfranch Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1835 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1839 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1832 ...	104 to 106
4 Do. 1836-90 ...	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1831 ...	102 to 104
8 Do. 1835-96 ...	110 to 115
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	105 to 107

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	120 to 124
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	134 to 138
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	133 to 136

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lim. ...	—	99 to 101
Bengal Central, Lim., Sha. ...	5	5½ to 6
B. B. & C. I. R. guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	190 to 192
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	24 to 25
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1853 ...	—	24 to 25
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	27½ to 28½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	113 to 115
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	174 to 176
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	150 to 152
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	141 to 143
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	135 to 137
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	— to —
Rohilkund & Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	116 to 118
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	23½	24
Do. do. B. Ann. 1853 ...	5	27 to 28
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	131 to 133
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd. ...	20	112 to 114
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	124 to 126

**THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.***(The only Quarterly Review in India.)*

ESTABLISHED 1844.

**OPINIONS.**

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophecy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review*.

Annual Rate of Subscription £1 4s.

LONDON: TRUBNER &amp; CO., 7 and 59, Ludgate Hill.

**RATE FOR ADVERTISING.**

Per page £1 10

LONDON AGENTS: Messrs. R. ANDERSON & CO.,  
14 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S W

Two New Waltzes. Each 2s. nett.

**ADORATION WALTZ.**

By FABIAN ROSE.

**CORDOVA**

(SPANISH WALTZ).

By JUAN GOMEZ.

These Waltzes are being played by all the Military and Orchestral Bands throughout the world, and are having a very large sale in England. Orchestra, 1s. 4d. each; Military, 8s. each.

LONDON: PHILLIPS &amp; PAGE, 8, Oxford Market, W.

THE  
**JOURNAL OF THE  
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY**  
OF  
**GREAT BRITAIN**  
AND  
**IRELAND.**

**AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY,**

Containing Original Articles on the History, the Beliefs, the Literature, and the Folklore of the East.

A Special Article gives each quarter an account of all Literary Work being done throughout the world in their branches of inquiry.

Vol. XXII. (New Series.) Part 2. April, 1890.  
Price 12s.

CONTENTS:—Original Communications: Art. V. Early History of Kannada Literature. By B. Lewis Rice, C.I.E., Bangalore.—Art. VI. Was the Book of Wisdom written in Hebrew? By D. S. Margolouth, M.A., M.R.A.S. Laudian Professor of Arabic at Oxford.—Art. VII. The Trisula Symbol. By William Simpson, B.I., M.R.A.S.—Art. VIII. Notes on the Early History of Northern India. Part IV. Essay on the Pre-Vedic History of India and the Identity of the Early Mythologies of Europe and Asia, founded on a Study of the Brahmanas and of Sacral Observances. By J. F. Hewitt, Esq., M.R.A.S.—Correspondence: 1. Le Théâtre Persan. By Edouard Montet.—2. The Trisula. By J. F. Hewitt.—Madhava and Sayana. By P. Peterson.—4. Madhava and Sayana. By Cecil Bendall.—Notes of the Quarter: 1. General Meetings of the Royal Asiatic Society.—2. List of Presents to the Society, January-March.—3. Contents of Foreign Oriental Journals.—4. Obituary Notice.—5. Notes and News.—6. Reviews.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE  
Publishers to the India Office.**NOW READY.**

Demy 8vo., with Oblong 8vo. Atlas. Price, the Two Vols., cloth, 30s.

THE

**CULTIVATED ORANGES AND LEMONS**  
OF  
**INDIA AND CEYLON.**

*With Researches into their Origin, and the Derivation of their Names, and other Useful Information.*

WITH AN

**Atlas of 259 Plates and Descriptive Letterpress.**

BY

**E. BONAVIA, M.D.,****Brigade Surgeon, Indian Medical Service.****CONTENTS:**

## CHAPTER.

- I. The Seville Group.
- II. The Khatta Group.
- III. The Portugal and Malta Group.
- IV. The Amilbed and Pummelo Group.
- V. The Suntara Group.
- VI. The Mandarin and Keonly Group.
- VII. The Thambiri Group.
- VIII. The Citron Proper.
- IX. The Lemon Group.

## CHAPTER.

- X. The Lima and Lime Proper.
- XI. The Cultivation of the Orange Lemon, &c.
- XII. The Uses and Commercial Products of the Citrus.
- XIII. The Orange and Lemon Trade of India.
- XIV. The Morphology of the Citrus.
- XV. Discussion of the Origin of the Citrus in India and the Derivation of its Vernacular Names.

**APPENDIX.**

Containing a translation of the Chapters on the Citrus in the "*Flora of Amboyna*," by Rumphius, besides information which may be useful to Planters and Commercial People in India, and to Future Investigators of the Natural History of the Citrus.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE  
PALL MALL, S.W.; and  
CALCUTTA, 7, WELLESLEY PLACE.

**W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S ORIENTAL MANUALS.****TWO ADDITIONS TO THE SERIES JUST PUBLISHED.**

Fcap. 3s. 6d.

**ANGLICISED  
COLLOQUIAL BURMESE;**  
OR,  
**How to Speak the Language in  
Three Months.**

BY

Lieut. F. A. L. DAVIDSON,  
Royal Scots Fusiliers.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

Just Published, fcap, 5s.

**An Arabic Reading-Book.**

CONSISTING OF

**Useful Words and Phrases,  
Sentences and Dialogues, Extracts  
from Arabic Newspapers, &c.,  
with Translations, Manuscripts,  
Letters, &c.**

BY

**ALAN R. BIRDWOOD.**London: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, Waterloo-  
place, S.W.

Fcap. 10s. 6d.

**A CHINESE MANUAL**

COMPRISING

**A Condensed Grammar with Idiomatic  
Phrases and Dialogues.**

BY

**ROBERT K. DOUGLAS,**  
Assistant Keeper in the Library of the British Museum,  
and Professor of Chinese at King's College, London.

Now Ready. Crown 8vo. with portrait, 7s. 6d.

**THE NEW OR SECOND SERIES**

OF

**DISTINGUISHED ANGLO-INDIANS.**

BY

**COLONEL W. F. B. LAURIE.**

"No better reading can be recommended for the use of young men than the lives of distinguished Anglo-Indians."—*Standard*.

"Colonel Laurie continues admirably the work which he so well began."—*Globe*.

"Bristling with illustrious names. . . . We have here nine substantial biographical sketches, together with brief notices of two dozen or more names also 'well worthy to be filed' on fame's eternal bead-roll."—*Daily News*.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE





SENT CARRIAGE PAID AT OUR RISK



## J. B. DENT & SONS,

### ENGLISH LEVER WATCH MANUFACTURERS,

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS,

AND

189, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND,

SUPPLY THEIR CELEBRATED

CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER WATCH for £5.

Warranted for Five Years.

This Watch deserves the name given it. **THE CHAMPION ENGLISH LEVER OF THE WORLD**, highest finish, jewelled in every part, Chronometer balance, full capped movement, sterling Silver Cases, with unbreakable Crystal Glass face, last a lifetime. In 18-carat Gold Cases, £12.

Gentleman's strong, reliable Sterling Silver Lever Watches from £2 2s., sent carriage paid at our risk. Our Lady's Watches, in beautifully Chased Cases, at the same reduced price.

Send for J. B. Dent and Sons' Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewellery, Electro Plate, &c., &c., sent free by post.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to J. B. Dent and Sons, at the General Post Office, London, addressed to J. B. Dent and Sons, British Empire, London and Provincial Watch Manufactory, 189, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

## R. ANDERSON & CO.,

INDIAN, COLONIAL,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENTS,

14, CORNHILL, E.C., AND 14, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W., LONDON.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in INDIAN, COLONIAL, LONDON, PROVINCIAL, and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and PERIODICALS.

ESTIMATES FREE.

Letters in reply to Advertisements received and forwarded free of charge except for postage.

**OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.**—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities

JOHN HANES, MANAGER

STORE WAREHOUSE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

## GEO. DAVIES & SON,

NAVAL & MILITARY SHIRT TAILORS, HOSIERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS, 29, NORTH AUDLEY ST., OXFORD S., LONDON, W.

Outfits to all Parts of the World on the most Reasonable Terms with Despatch.

## FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S



ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

## CHLORODYNE

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE** (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED A REMEDY to denote which he coined the word **CHLORODYNE**. Dr. Browne is the **SOLE INVENTOR**, and, as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false. This Caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was **UNDOUBTEDLY** the **INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE**, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13th, 1864.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is the **TRUE PALLIATIVE** in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

**DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON**, REPORT that it ACTS as a **CHLORODYNE**, one dose generally sufficient. Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "2 DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHOEA." From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Simla. Jan. 5, 1880.

To J. T. DAVENPORT, London. DEAR SIR,—We congratulate you upon the widespread reputation this justly-esteemed medicine has earned for itself all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of **DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms

of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescribe and patient alike.—We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES & CO., *Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.*

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,

J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Gt. Russell St. W.C.

## EDWARD PACKARD & CO.,

PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS.

NEWSPAPER, LETTERPRESS, AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, VARNISHES, AND FINE DRY COLOURS

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

Specimens, Samples, and Price Lists on application, or can be had from

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN &amp; CO., CALCUTTA.

155, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

STEAM WORKS, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

**CIVILIANS AND MILITARY OFFICERS** proceeding abroad can effect ASSURANCES and LOANS in connection therewith on moderate terms, with the **STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY** by applying at the Offices of the Company.

Edinburgh (Head Office)—3 and 5, George-street. London—55, King William-street, and 5, Pall Mall East. Dublin—60, Upper Sackville-street. Accumulated Funds, upwards of £7,000,000. Annual Revenue, over £250,000.

BONUS YEAR.

The next division of Profits takes place as at Nov. 15, 1890, and policies taken out now or before that date will participate in the division.

Samples and Price Lists, post free.

## IRISH CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

PER DOZEN.		PER DOZEN	
Children's.....	1s.	Hemstitched:	
Ladies'.....	1s. 9d.	Ladies'.....	2s. 9d.
Gents'.....	2s. 6d.	Gents'.....	4s. 11d.

Also every description of Linen Goods.

**THE IRISH LINEN and LACE CO., BRIDGE STREET, BELFAST.**

Telegraphic Address—"BLEACHWORKS," BELFAST.

**STAMMERERS** should read a book by a gentleman who cured himself after suffering nearly forty years. Price 3s stamps. B. BRASLEY, Huntingdon.

## THE TALES OF THE BACH O' BAHAR.

BY

Miss E. F. PARRY, B.A.

WITH AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE BY

Colonel J. ARRETT, B.S.C.

London: W. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo Place, S.W. And at CALCUTTA.



## W. ENGLISH, ARMY & NAVY OUTFITTER,

Nos. 3, 4, 10, &amp; 11,

ROYAL OPERA ARCADE, PALL MALL, S.W.

Established 1860.

SHIRT MAKING A LEADING SPECIALTY.

A Register kept of all Measures Taken.

Officers of both Services Outfitted (for any Climate) on the Shortest Notice.

All Goods are offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Charles Street, S.W.

Cheques crossed Union Bank.

Price Lists and Instructions for Self-Measurement on application. [PERSONAL SUPERVISION.]

AND AT

67, HAYMARKET.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

## EPPS'S

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

## C O C O A

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER, 70 to 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, 13, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.—June 30, 1890.











